Pharmacopœia Officinalis & Extemporanea.

OR,

A Complete *Engliſh* DISPENSATORY,

In Four Parts.

CONTAINING

I. The Theory of Pharmacy, and the ſeveral Proceſſes therein.

II. A Deſcription of the Officinal Simples, with their Virtues and Preparations, *Galenical* and *Chymical.*

III. The Officinal Compoſitions, according to the laſt Alterations of the *College*; together with ſome others of Uncommon Efficacy, taken from the moſt Celebrated Authors.

IV. Extemporaneous Preſcriptions, diſtributed into Claſſes ſuitable to their Intentions in Cure.

By JOHN QUINCY, *M. D.*

The FIFTH EDITION, much enlarged and corrected. To which is added, An Account of the Common Adulterations both of *Simples* and *Compounds*; with ſome Marks to detect them by.

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To the Honourable

JOSEPH COLLETT Eſq;

Governour of *Fort St. George.*

SIR,

YOU will not be ſurpriz'd to hear from me in this public manner, when it brings you a Preſent that pleads the Merit of endeavouring to relieve thoſe Pains and Ills of Life,

that are the Portion of human Nature. We are Inhabitants in a tranſient Syſtem of Matter, that is neceſſarily, from the Conditions of its Exiſtence, as liable to Accidents and Decays, as it is to a total Diſſolution. And the Labour I have been at towards making eaſy ſuch Inconveniencies, I cannot but with a particular Satisfaction make you a Tender of, at this great Diſtance. You have combated with all the Inclemencies and Tempeſts of Seas and Climates, to fill up that Station and Meaſure of Duty, aſſign'd you by Providence: and with a pliable and well-govern'd Conſtitution, rather than a ſtrong one, have you been preſerv'd thro a Life of Toils and Danger.

But

But the Advantages of a well-regulated Conduct, you have happily experienced in Affairs of much greater Concern: and it is with Joys inexpreſſible that Relations, Friends, and Acquaintance, ſee in your Life the Returns of Virtue, even in this World; and that an Affluence of Wealth and Honours are the Reward of a firm Integrity. What Satisfaction muſt it give you, to have Opportunity of drawing out into Practice, Schemes and Plans for Publick Good, which very few can enjoy even in Speculation; and have it confirm'd to your Experience, that the Exerciſe of Humanity, and a due Regard to the natural Rights of Mankind, are the trueſt Supports of Government! To ſee the Savage

Indian lay aſide his Bow, and forget his Poiſons, to fall into Adoration of a Power, that ſuits ſo well with his beſt Notions of a Deity; a Power that delights more in Rewards than Puniſhments, and that is truly great, becauſe it is ſtrictly juſt.

This I am ſure you will indulge to the Overflowings of a ſincere Heart; and no ways impute to the Adulation of a Dedicator, any Expreſſions of Congratulation, from

Your very Humble Servant, and

moſt Affectionate Brother,

JOHN QUINCY.

THE PREFACE.

THE third Impreſſion of this Work gave me an Opportunity of expreſſing my Acknowledgments to the Public for the good Reception of the former; and I muſt now further own the kind Continuance of the ſame Obligation. The Corrections and Improvements in that Part of the Simples, which I receiv'd from Mr. Miller, *a very worthy Apothecary, and a moſt judicious Botaniſt, remain here as in the former Edition, no Intimations being made of any Defect in that Part ſince. To this are added about one hundred new Preſcriptions, being ſuch as I have met with ſince the former, and which are moſt efficacious and valuable Medicines: To the new Edition of* Lemery's Courſe of Chymiſtry, *I do acknowledge many of them, particularly ſome new Managements of Steel, which I take to be better for divers Purpoſes than any before us'd.*

Altho Diſpenſatory-Writers, and Publiſhers of Recipes, *have been at all times very numerous; yet it has ſo happen'd, that the leaſt able have hitherto fallen upon this Task, as the moſt eaſy, and likely to anſwer any mercenary Views: which ſeems to have been the reaſon, that more able Hands have grown into a Neglect of it, as an Under-Part of their Profeſſion, and below their Notice.*

That moſt Perſons are fond of Works of this kind, is manifeſt from their Eſteem even of the worſt, and the univerſal Reception of Salmon's *Collections, which are as bad as they are voluminous. But ſuch we hope hereby to baniſh from the Desks of Apothecaries, and others whoſe Profeſſion it is to be acquainted herewith; that they who are regularly educated in Pharmacy, may not any longer have the Diſgrace of borrowing Aſſiſtances from Empirics. If any ſhould charge us with laying open hereby the Myſteries of their Profeſſion too much; they may reflect, that nothing of this nature has yet been ſuffer'd to remain in a Language unknown to the common People; and likewiſe be aſſured, that the true and only Secret in Phyſic, is,* How to give a Medicine, *and not* how to make it: *and that it will always remain ſo, to thoſe who are acquainted with many neceſſary* Præcognita *in the Works of Nature.*

Our Materials are collected from all the Authors of the beſt Note in either of the Pharmacies, of every Country and Language; and tho many of them have been tranſlated, and are to be met with in Engliſh, *yet we have not truſted to any ſuch Leaders. Many of the Extemporaneous Preſcriptions have been taken from Dr.* Fuller, *as he took them from others before; but with the liberty of varying, where any thing is an Ingredient which is unfit for the Form it is preſcribed in, or not ſuitable to the main Intention of the whole. In the former of theſe Caſes that Author very often errs, particularly in ordering Eſſential Oils in Juleps, Draughts, and ſuch like liquid Forms: for allowing them to ſuit the Intention of Cure, yet they agree not with ſuch a Form, and render it both unpalatable and unſightly, and may much more conveniently be given in another manner. And in every reſpect we have had particular regard to the Elegance and Conveniencies of making, as well as to the medicinal Efficacies of every Preſcription.*

Some Difficulties, it is very probable, may appear in the former Part concerning the Theory of Pharmacy, to ſuch who have not been previouſly converſant with Studies of the like kind; we have therefore contracted it into as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible: tho it is highly to be wiſh'd, that all who make

Pharmacy

Pharmacy their Profeſſion, would put a better Value upon ſuch Knowledge than heretofore they have done, and not ſet out only with an implicit Faith in the Precepts of an Apprenticeſhip: for the Underſtanding is more to be employ'd in that Profeſſion, than many ſeem to have thought it; and a good Inſight into the Nature of Bodies, and ſuch Subſtances as are the Subjects of his Art, is of no light moment to every Preparer and Compounder of Medicines.

In this Part indeed we have been aſſiſted by Dr. Freind, *whoſe* Prælectiones Chymicæ *have been ſo much to our purpoſe, that they have been almoſt wholly tranſlated into it; and with the addition of ſome Explanations peculiar to the* Galenical *Pharmacy, they make up our Firſt Part.*

The Deſcriptions of the Officinal Simples *are now enlarged, not only with the Synonime's given in the* Catalogue *to the laſt Amendment of the* College Diſpenſatory, *but likewiſe with all thoſe uſed by Authors of Note. In this likewiſe it hath been thought fit to take notice of all in that* Catalogue, *altho ſome of them are now in diſuſe. In their Preparations by the Chymical Pharmacy, many that are mentioned by ſome Authors are omitted. The expenſive and extravagant Pretenſions from Gold, and ſome other ſuch Subſtances, are entirely left out, and only ſuch preſerv'd as are of real ſervice, and worth keeping in the Shops. And to the Preparations of* Mercurials, Chalybeates, *&c. are prefix'd ſhort Explications of the Manner of their Operation. And the ſeveral Vegetable Simples are diſtributed into Claſſes, anſwering to ſome general Denomination of* Cephalics, Alexipharmics, Diuretics, *and the like; to each of which Diviſions is alſo prefix'd an Account of their Operations, and ſuch Directions as are proper to their peculiar Management.*

The Officinal Medicines are now entirely according to the Standard of the College; *becauſe a due Conformity thereunto in the Shops, is abſolutely neceſſary: tho Liberty is taken in the annexed Remarks, of obſerving with Sub-*

miſſion

miſſion to future Reviſals, wherein ſome further Alterations may be made for the better. To theſe are added ſuch as are worth recommending from other Diſpenſatories; *which are diſtributed into Diviſions by themſelves, and mark'd from whence taken. Under the ſeveral Forms are Directions for what is peculiar to that Form, and what is moſt proper to be directed in it.*

The laſt Part is a Collection of Examples for Extemporaneous Preſcriptions, wherein we have been guided more by the preſent Practice, than by any Authors yet public; and have, in that Part of the Simples, digeſted thoſe of every Form under general Heads ſuited to the ſame Intentions in Cure: whereby the Preſcriber, without the trouble of turning frequently to Indexes, will have, in one view, choice of the ſame Form, for the like Purpoſe. Under which alſo are frequently interſperſed ſuch Explications, as are uſeful to teach how thoſe of ſuch a Diviſion operate, in their conducing to that particular End for which they are given. And in this has been ſtudied the utmoſt Plainneſs and Perſpicuity, avoiding all thoſe Figures, and metaphorical Ways of Expreſſion, which the beſt Writers have too much abounded in. For in Phyſic no Figure of Speech is allowable, which carries off the Mind from the Images and cloſe Repreſentations of the thing in deſcription; becauſe tho they may amuſe, and give a confus'd Notion, yet they add not at all to true Knowledge: as for inſtance, what can a Man form in his Mind from this Explication of Dr. Fuller's *of the Operation of Hyſterics?* This and other fetid Medicines take off Hyſteric Fits, by handling the Spirits roughly, and driving and diſperſing them. For when they grow mutinous, and unequally diſperſed, running in tumultuous Crouds in ſome places, and leaving others almoſt ungariſon'd; and ſo either intermit their Duty within the Precincts of the Brain, or *Præcordia*, or elſe do it perverſly; then the beſt Courſe is to ſend ſuch a ſtern Remedy among them, as may uſe ſevere Diſcipline, and laſh and ſcourge them till they are glad to leave their Diſorders, and run to their proper Poſt, and fall to their Charge again, *&c.* *And what*

confuſed

confuſed Stuff is this from Salmon? Fermentation is a certain Manifeſtation of Life, fitting it for a Reſuſcitation, and without which it would remain captivated within the Bonds or Chains of Death. Or it is the breaking of the Bond of Corruption and Putrefaction by the Power of Life, aſſiſted by a Homogene Matter, or Principle already freed.

But before we have done with the Reader, it may not be amiſs to apologize for a Freedom we have taken, in pointing out the Sophiſtications of ſome, *who deal in Medicines only for their Sale; ſuch as the wholeſale Apothecaries and Chymiſts. This Liberty was taken in the former Editions; but the careful Inſpection of the* College *of late, and the accidental Diſcoveries ſince of many notorious Cheats this way, hath been the occaſion of a much ſtricter Search into theſe Matters; ſo that in this Edition are annexed all the ways of Sophiſtication, both of the* Simples *and* Compounds, *and the Marks to know them from one another, as far as we can get Information concerning thoſe wicked Practices. In which, Aſſiſtance hath been given us by the moſt knowing in their reſpective Profeſſions, either of Apothecaries, Chymiſts, or Druggiſts, who have had Honeſty enough to detect ſuch pernicious Frauds, wherever they meet with them: but it is yet to be feared, that all the Helps this way will be inſufficient to root out the Evil, unleſs ſome greater Power than now ſubſiſts, be given to puniſh the Offenders; and which one would think it not unreaſonable now to expect from the Care which is taking for the public Health: for a Peſtilence is not more to be dreaded than the Miſchiefs here complained of; and a Perſon who makes and deals in Medicines, as moſt of our Chymiſts and wholeſale Men do, for the Profits of their Sale only, without any Care of the Patient who uſes them, is as juſtly to be guarded againſt by the Public, as Ships from infected Countries.*

Theſe Inconveniences are indeed as much as poſſible remedied in the Chymical way by the Care of the Apothecaries Company, who with a joint Stock have thoſe Medicines made at their

their Hall, under ſuch careful Management and Inſpection, as cannot give any poſſible Opportunies for Impoſitions of this kind; ſo that thoſe Shops who any otherwiſe ſupply themſelves in this Branch, are juſtly to be ſuſpected; unleſs they make them, or buy them where they can have equal Certainty of their Goodneſs.

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An Explanation of the Characters us'd in this Book.

℔ A Pound, or a Pint.
℥ An Ounce.
ʒ A Drachm.
℈ A Scruple.
gr. Grains.
ſs. Half of any thing.
Cong. A Gallon.
Cochl. A Spoonful.
M. an Handful.
P. a Pugil.
S. V. R. Spirit of Wine rectify'd.
P. E. equal Quantities.
C. C. Hartſhorn.
C. C. C. burnt Hartſhorn.
S. A. According to Art.
q. ſ. a ſufficient Quantity.

N. B. ℔ i. contains ℥ xii.
℥ i. —— ʒ viii.
ʒ i. —— ℈ iii.
℈ i. —— gr. xx.
A Pugil is the eighth part of an Handful.

THE

The Complete English Dispensatory.

PART I.

SECT. I.

Of the Theory of Pharmacy, and the several Processes therein.

ALTHO no Part of natural Knowledge can be of greater moment to the Good of Human Life, than that which directs to Remedies and Means of Relief, under those Infirmities which *Flesh is Heir to*; yet this very Part, either by reason of unable Managers, or mistaken Means of Inquiry, lies to this day in the greatest Obscurity. The various Turns of Philosophical Theories, and Hypotheses, have indeed fill'd the Dispensatories and Shops with a vast Number of Medicines, from both the Pharmacies; but they have their Rise and Declensions like our Fashions, and become new or old as Clothes, without any shew of true Principle, either as to the manner of Preparation and Composition, or Intention of Cure: but very lately Dr. *Freind*, in some Lectures at *Oxford*, has advanced the Chymical Pharmacy *amongst the Sciences*, tho almost over-run with Absurdity and Enthusiasm.

The same Principle and Way of Reasoning, which has given success to the forementioned Work, hath likewise in other hands introduced a great deal of Light into the true Apprehension of Physical Causes and Effects; particularly into the Animal OEconomy, by Dr. *James Keill*: which encourages Hopes of further Success, in reducing the whole Business of Pharmacy, and all that necessarily concerns both the making and applying a good Medicine, to some Reason and Certainty.

Rejecting therefore all Hypotheses and imaginary Theories, we shall ground our future Reasonings upon this *Postulatum*:

That there is an attractive Force in all Bodies whatsoever: or,

That all the Parts of Matter are mutually drawn towards one another.

Tho it is out of the reach of Human Capacity to explain phyſically and mechanically, how Matter becomes endued with this univerſal Property, and we are therefore forc'd to reſolve it into the Divine Pleaſure and Agency; yet it is a Property our Senſes are ſo continually witneſſes to, that none, who are not reſolv'd to be ſceptical, can doubt of it. That ſame Inclination which is manifeſt in all ſuſpended Bodies towards the Earth, is as conſpicuous in the Tendency of all the moſt minute Parts of Matter towards one another, to any one who enquires into ſuch things. If the Term *Attraction* is diſpleaſing to ſome, as it has been miſuſed in a bad Philoſophy, which took Terms upon truſt without any adequate Meaning; they may call it *Gravitation*: and he that can queſtion whether ſuch a Power or Tendency be in Matter, may with equal Reaſon deny there is ſuch a thing as Motion; as ſome, for the ſake of cavilling, have been foolhardy enough to do. Altho the Laws or Conditions of this Inclination may in ſome different Circumſtances not be exactly the ſame; ſo that what is true of greater Bodies without one another, may not be ſo in all reſpects, as to the influence which the minuter Parts of Matter have upon each other, in their Approaches to, and their Contacts and Coheſions with one another, in the Compoſition either of Fluids or Solids: yet the Difference is ſo ſmall, as not to make them diſtinct Properties, altho *Attraction* is more generally apply'd to the latter Conſideration.

The moſt obvious and remarkable Conditions or Laws of this Property, which will be of moment to our preſent Enquiry, are theſe:

Prop. 1. *Attraction in all Bodies is* cæteris paribus *as their Solidities.*

For the attractive Power of any Body is compoſed of the Sum of all the Attractions of the Parts of that Body; and therefore, as they are moſt numerous in the moſt ſolid Bodies, their Attractions muſt be ſtrongeſt. But this is to be underſtood of the ſmalleſt conſtituent Particles of Matter, and not of Corpuſcles or Compoſitions made up of thoſe Particles; for they may be ſo put together, that the moſt ſolid Particles ſhall form the lighteſt Corpuſcles: that is, the Unfitneſs of their Surfaces for intimate Contact may occaſion ſuch great Interſtices, that will make their Bulks large in Compoſition, in proportion to the Matter they contain. And this is conjectur'd with very good reaſon to be the caſe of many Salts, whoſe component Particles are very ſolid, but by the great Interſtices between them they are mighty eaſily ſeparated by a convenient Fluid, as will be further explain'd below, in its proper place.

Prop. 2. *The attractive Force is infinitely greater at the point of Contact, or extremely near it, than at any determined Diſtance.*

The attractive Force exerts it ſelf only where the Tendency of a Particle another way is over-power'd by its Proximity to that, into whoſe Contact it is ſuppos'd to be drawn. For as this Property is univerſal, and every part of Matter draws, and is drawn by every other part of Matter, within one another's Spheres of Attraction: ſo one cannot influence another at any diſtance, but muſt neceſſarily be very near it; and ſo much the nearer, in proportion

to its Smallneſs: ſo that upon a double account, two Particles cannot influence one another by their Attractions, unleſs very near; one for Reaſons already ſuggeſted from their predominant Inclinations ſome other way, and the other from the Minuteneſs of their Spheres of Activity; inſomuch that out of that Reach, could they be ſuppos'd under no other Tendency, they would never come together.

Prop. 3. *A large Particle attracts not more ſtrongly than a ſmall one of the ſame Solidity, but Diverſity of Figure cauſes different degrees of Attraction in Particles that are otherwiſe the ſame.*

This is almoſt a Conſequence from the former Propoſition; for as this attractive Force can only act on ſuch Particles as are extremely near, the remoteſt Parts in a large Particle can conduce nothing thereunto. And for the ſame reaſon this Power varies according as Matter is in *Cones, Cylinders, Cubes,* or *Spheres*; and a Spherical Particle *cæteris paribus* has the ſtrongeſt Attraction, as there is more Solidity under ſuch a Surface than in any other Figure.

Prop. 4. *If Particles ſwimming in a Fluid attract one another more ſtrongly than they do the Particles of the Fluid, the Force by which they come to each other, will be as the Exceſs of their mutual Attractions, to their Attractions of the Fluid.*

Such Parts of the Fluid as interpoſe between the attracting Particles will be thruſt or preſs'd upon by ſuch their Inclinations to each other; and therefore according to the Nature of Fluidity, the Parts of the Fluid will be drove out of their places by ſuch Exceſs of Preſſure, and therefore the attracting Particles will join,

Prop. 5. *If Particles ſwimming in a Fluid, are more attracted by the Fluid than by one another, they will recede from one another, with a Force that will be equal to the Difference of their mutual Attraction, and the Attraction of the Fluid.*

For the ambient Particles of the Fluid attracting them more ſtrongly than they do each other, they will by ſuch Exceſs of Force be drawn from one another into Contact and Coheſion with the Particles of the Fluid.

Upon the two foregoing Propoſitions depends the whole Theory of *Cryſtallization* and *Solution*, as we ſhall further ſee below under thoſe Heads.

Prop. 6. *The Force by which Particles attracting one another cohere, is* cæteris paribus *in proportion to their Contacts.*

For thoſe Parts not in Contact conduce nothing, or extremely little, to the Force of Coheſion; and a much greater Power is requir'd to ſeparate two Particles which cohere in two Points, than two Particles which cohere only in one Point. For which reaſon it is, that we find two poliſh'd Marble-ſtones (of a foot ſquare, for inſtance) adhere more ſtrongly than any other two Bodies of equal Dimenſions, which are not ſo ſolid, but have more Pores and Interſtices between their Parts, and which will not receive ſo good a Poliſh, by means of which the Parts are brought into ſuch a cloſe Contact with one another. And for the ſame reaſon it is, that many light Subſtances have ſuch ſtrong Coheſions or Tenacities; for that whereby Particles of the leaſt Matter in proportion to their Surfaces, are ſpecifically lighteſt, alſo occaſions their ſtrongeſt Coheſions, by being capable of more Contact, than Par-

ticles of more Solidity under leſs Surface.

Prop. 7. *If the attracting Corpuſcles are* Elaſtic, *they muſt neceſſarily produce an inteſtine Motion greater or leſſer, according to the Degrees of their Elaſticity and attractive Forces.*

Becauſe, upon the Occurſions which their attractive Powers draw them into, they will fly off from one another again with the ſame degree of Velocity that they met together with, abating the Reſiſtance of the *Medium*; but when they approach other Particles in their Reſilition, their Velocity muſt increaſe becauſe they are afreſh attracted; and therefore meeting a ſecond time, they will recede with the greater Velocity than they did at their firſt Concurſion: which will continue an inteſtine Motion greater or leſſer, according to their attractive Powers and Elaſticities.

Prop. 8. *Particles attracting one another in a Fluid, moving either with a ſwift or ſlow progreſſive Motion, attract one another juſt the ſame as if the Fluid was at reſt, if all the Particles move equally; but an unequal Velocity of the Particles will interrupt their Attractions.*

All the Parts of the Fluid moving on with equal Velocity, leave the attracting Particles in the ſame condition as if the whole Fluid was at reſt. But ſome Parts moving faſter than others, muſt frequently change their Poſitions, and thereby diſturb their Attractions. Thus it is that Salts will not cryſtallize, till the Water in which they are diſſolv'd is near or quite cold, and the inteſtine Motion of its Particles, cauſed by Heat, is quieted.

As what is premiſed may be a ſufficient Guide to our Reaſonings on the Influences of Bodies upon one another, as they come under the Compounder's Management; ſo it may help us in excluding a great many very ill grounded Notions and Miſtakes, which have crept into Writings of this nature: which we ſhall as briefly mention as poſſible, by way of *Corollary* from the foregoing.

1. One Body, or Portion of Matter, has no influence upon another, but as it is under the direction of this univerſal Property. Neither the Information of Senſe, nor any poſſible Deductions from thence, give us any manner of notice of any other Property in Matter, than this of *Attraction*. And it is very manifeſt, that one Body cannot have any influence in changing the Mode of Exiſtence of another Body at a diſtance; but that all Alterations which are made by ſuch Agents, are from their ſeveral Occurſions, and Accidents ariſing from them, when in motion: for Inactivity, or an Inability to change the manner of its preſent Condition, as to Situation, Bulk, or Figure, is as much in the Eſſence of Matter, barely as ſuch, as any of its poſitive Properties whatever. The only active Principle therefore in the material World is this attractive Power, infuſed thereinto by the Author of its Exiſtence; and no Changes, how minute ſoever, can be made therein, but under the Direction of ſuch an Influence.

2. Hence appears the Abſurdity of that long and almoſt univerſally received Opinion of *Specific Remedies*. The Reader is deſired not to be ſurprized at this ſudden Attack of ſo darling a Notion, and with ſo valuable a Perſon on its ſide as the late Honourable *R. Boyle*, until he conſiders that ſuch Remedies neceſſarily include ſome other Property in

in Matter, than what is here ſpoke of, or that it exerts it ſelf by ſome Laws not herein hinted at. As to any other Property, it has already been obſerv'd, that there is no Foundation ſo much as to imagine it from; and to recur to any ſecret Laws of its Exertion, carries us ſo far from the true and only Standard of Reaſoning about ſuch things, (which is the Evidence of Senſe, and demonſtrative Deductions therefrom) that it plunges us at once into a Chaos of Uncertainty and Confuſion: for as to material Bodies, when we once leave Demonſtration, and venture into Hypotheſes and Conjectures, no one knows where the Conceit may ſtop. It may as well be ſuppos'd that one Parcel of Matter has in it ſelf a Power to move againſt and ſtrike another at any diſtance, with any given Force and Direction, at pleaſure; as to imagine it can in the leaſt exceed thoſe Laws which are manifeſtly demonſtrable in its nature. If Matter therefore is not a free Agent, but under ſuch Laws as have been proved; and if, according to thoſe Laws, it cannot act, in ſmall Parcels eſpecially, but almoſt in Contact; it is plain that all Pretenſions to ſuch Remedies, how much ſoever countenanced by ſome great Men, of more Credulity and Good-Nature than ſtrict Inquiry, is a Deluſion and a Cheat. For they ſuppoſe the Remedy not under thoſe natural Influences, but that in the ſmalleſt quantities it may and does, in many Inſtances, affect and alter the Frame of a human Conſtitution at conſiderable diſtance, or apply'd very remote from the principal Seat of the Complaint. And what can be more abſurd than to alledge a natural Effect, brought about by a natural Cauſe, contrary to the known Laws by which all material Agents are by the Author of Nature bound to operate?

But this Error, if ſtrictly inquired into, might appear not ſo much the Produce of an ill way of Reaſoning, as of an Unattention to the true Nature of things, or a diſhoneſt Impoſition upon the Credulity of Mankind. It is a very conciſe way of Thinking, and a ſpeedy Inlet into the Myſteries of Nature, to explain an Effect, we are too lazy ſufficiently to inquire into, by occult Qualities in the Agent; and when we find a Diſeaſe remedy'd, to aſſign it to ſome Specific Quality in the Medicine made uſe of: when, were there due Examination made of ſuch Cures, the Cauſe might perhaps eaſily be found from ſome other Inſtrument. But ſo eaſily do People impoſe upon themſelves in ſuch matters, that if they recover at or near the time of making uſe of things under this pompous Denomination, whatſoever other Means the Recovery might juſtly be aſcribed to, theſe certainly carry away the Credit; eſpecially when ſuch are concern'd, who find their account in the Impoſition, as they have always Skill enough to make the beſt advantage of ſuch Weakneſs, in favour of their own pretended Remedies. So that beſides this Notion giving an Encouragement to Lazineſs, and being a Cover for Ignorance, it alſo ſupplies a Shelter to Cheats and Impoſtors, under which they abuſe their Fellow-Creatures with ſham Remedies, and pick a thouſand times more Pockets, than they cure Diſtempers.

3. Hence likewiſe is manifeſt the Impoſſibility of a *Plenum*, which ſome are even religiouſly fond of. For one Body is ſaid to be more fluid than another, as its Parts are

ſmaller, and more fitted to roll over one another. Now as this laſt Property ariſes from the Sphericity of their component Parts, let therefore the Fluid be ever ſo ſubtile, by the Minuteneſs of Parts, yet as they are in themſelves ſeparately ſolid, and their Figures ſpherical, or near thereunto, they can never touch in all Points; and in the Interſtices where they do not touch, is that void Space here contended for. Many other Arguments as concluſive might be produced againſt this Notion of a *Plenum*, and to prove the Neceſſity of the contrary; but as it may carry us too far from the Subject before us, this may be ſufficient.

But beſides weeding out thoſe Miſapprehenſions in natural Philoſophy, this Doctrine likewiſe ſupplies us very naturally with,

1. The Difference between *abſolute* and *ſpecific Gravity*. The firſt is that Property which is in all Bodies equally, in proportion to the Quantity of Matter they contain, without any regard to their Bulks; ſo that a Pound weight of *Wood* is ſaid to be as heavy *abſolutely* as a Pound of *Iron*. But *ſpecific* or *relative Gravity* is that by which one Body is heavier than another of the ſame Dimenſion, and is always as the Quantity of Matter under that Dimenſion. Thus a cubical Inch of *Iron* is heavier than a cubical Inch of *Wood*: for the Particles which compoſe the *Iron* being more ſolid, and more cloſely connected together; or, which is the ſame, having fewer Interſtices or Vacuities between them, than thoſe of the *Wood*; there is actually more Matter contain'd under the ſame Dimenſions in *Iron* than in *Wood*: and therefore *Iron* is ſaid to be *ſpecifically* heavier than *Wood*, but not *abſolutely*, becauſe the ſame Quantity of Matter in *Wood*, weighs as much as the ſame Quantity of Matter in *Iron*; but by the greater Laxneſs of its Contexture it will not lie in ſo little room: and therefore a Pound of Wood takes up more ſpace than a Pound of *Iron*; which determinates their *ſpecific Gravities*, tho their *abſolute Gravities* are the ſame.

Hence the *ſpecific Gravity* is alterable, altho that we call *abſolute* is not; for whatſoever Cauſe can make the component Parts of any Body increaſe in their Surfaces, without any addition to the Quantity of Matter they contain, and give them a looſer Compage, will render that Body *ſpecifically* lighter than it was before: and upon ſuch a Change as this, by ſeveral Managements which occur in Pharmacy, depends a great deal of that Art, as we ſhall further ſee in its proper Place.

2. Hence further, we have a clear Notion of the different Coheſions in different Bodies, and of all the Degrees of *Solidity* and *Fluidity*. For the Coheſion in all Bodies muſt be as the Surfaces and Contacts of their component Parts: and thus that Body, whoſe Parts are moſt *ſolid* in themſelves, and are by their peculiar Shapes capable of the greateſt Contacts, is the moſt *ſolid*; and that which has Parts very ſmall and capable of the leaſt Contact, will be moſt *fluid*. In the former, the greateſt Requiſite is to be as near to *Cubes*, and in the latter to *Spheres*, as poſſible. And in the ſame manner are to be accounted for, not only all the intermediate Degrees between the moſt *ſolid* and the moſt *fluid* Bodies, but thoſe different Conſiſtencies which are diſtinguiſh'd by other Names, as *friable*, *tenacious*, *glutinous*, and the like: for the greater the Solidities of the compo-

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nent Parts of any Body are, in proportion to their Surfaces; tho that Body by the Aptitude of their Contacts may be what we call very hard, yet it will be the moſt *friable*, or *brittle*. And where the Surfaces of the compounding Particles are much extended upon a ſmall Quantity of Matter, the Bodies they compoſe, tho they may be light and ſoft, yet will be *tenacious* or *glutinous*; for altho the Flexibility of their compounding Parts admits of their eaſy Change of Figure by any external Force, yet by their touching one another in ſo many Points, they are very difficultly ſeparated. The former is the Caſe of *cryſtallized Salt*, *Roſins*, and the like; the latter, of *Turpentines*, *Gums*, and all of that Tribe.

The laſt Uſe we ſhall make of the foregoing Doctrine, in this place, will be to form as juſt Notions as we can, of what makes a great part in Works of this Nature, under the Title of *Principles*. To trace the fallacious Reaſonings and Abſurdities upon this Head, as far as they would carry us, would of it ſelf employ Volumes: we ſhall therefore paſs by all the extravagant Conceits of this kind, and only examine in what reſpect we may regard thoſe ſeveral Diſtinctions of Matter, now commonly call'd the *five chymical Principles*.

It is plain from what has been already ſaid, that the common Matter of all mix'd Bodies is the ſame; and that the Matter which compoſes one Body, in no reſpect differs from that which compoſes another, but in Figures, and Bulks, and what from thence ariſes: and therefore in the moſt ſtrict ſenſe there can be but one univerſal *Principle*, *viz.* Matter.

But as compound Bodies, under the management of Pharmacy, appear reſolvable into Parts ſeemingly homogeneous and ſimple; thoſe Parts have been contended for as true Principles. They are term'd, 1. *Spirit*, or *Mercury*. 2. *Sulphur*, or *Oil*. 3. *Salt*. 4. *Water*, or *Phlegm*. And, 5. *Earth*.

The firſt three, by ſome chymical Writers, are term'd *active Principles*, and the two laſt *paſſive*; but with how much Impropriety, any one will ſee, who conſiders the foregoing, and has any tolerable Idea of Matter in general: For there can be no Principle of Action therein, but ſuch as hath been aſſign'd; which is a *mutual Inclination of Bodies towards one another*; and that *is in proportion to the Quantity of Matter in all Bodies*, let them exiſt under what Modifications ſoever, there can be no Alteration made of this univerſal Property. And therefore any Diviſion of Matter into what, for diſtinction-ſake from any other Diviſions, may be call'd *Spirit*, does not give it any Properties inconſiſtent with this general Law; and conſequently ſuch Diſtinction ſeems to be chimerical: notwithſtanding it has occaſion'd many pretty Amuſements from Perſons of a better Talent in Speaking than Thinking. But we ſhall be better ſet right in this matter, by taking a view of theſe five Subdiviſions, and examining how far it may be of uſe to conſider them as Principles.

By *Spirit* is underſtood the moſt fine and ſubtile Parts of Bodies, which are diſcoverable by their Volatility and Quickneſs to the *Smell* and *Taſte*, and in Diſtillation riſe firſt. Now if this be ſaid to be an active Part of Matter with regard to its Facility of Motion, in compariſon to groſſer and more bulky Parts; it conveys ſomewhat intelligible. But the ſeveral Parts of a ſpirituous Body,

conſider'd in themſelves, have no more a Power of Motion or Action, than as they are, in common with all other Bodies, under the Influence of the Laws of Attraction. By the Lightneſs of this Sortment of Matter, which for manifeſt Reaſons ſubjects it to riſe and be uppermoſt where it can get looſe, it is, that thoſe Subſtances wherein it moſt abounds, are moſt liable to inteſtine Motion; and, if it makes its eſcape, leaves them in that State we call *Corruption.* This often happens in *animal* and *vegetable* Subſtances; but *Minerals* have ſo very little of it in their Compoſition, that they are not by much ſo ſubject to change.

What paſſes under this Name in *Pharmacy* cannot with any Strictneſs be deemed a Principle, both as it is of different Kinds, as the Bodies from which it is produced differ; and as it is in neither to be drawn entirely uncompounded. There are three very different ſorts under this Denomination: the firſt is the *Spirit* of *Animals*, as what is procur'd from Hartſhorn. This ſeems to be *Salts*, moſt capable of Exaltation, wrapped up in a ſmall Portion of *Phlegm.* The ſecond is the *inflammable Spirit* of *Vegetables*, and what is procured by the help of Fermentation. This ſeems in a great meaſure to be a very *ſubtile Oil*, blended with a ſmall Portion of *volatile Salts.* The laſt is what is forced from *Vinegar*, *Vitriol*, and ſuch like *acid Subſtances*; which ſeem to be nothing elſe but very acid pungent *Salts*, put in Fuſion by Fire, and ſet floating in a ſmall quantity of *Phlegm.*

Sulphur or *Oil* is very ſoft and unctuous, and the lighteſt part of Bodies next to Spirit. From the different Proportions and Modifications of this, it is ſaid, compound Bodies receive their different *Smells* and *Colours*; and that, by its Tenacity, it is a kind of Glue or Cement to the other Principles: and therefore in thoſe *Vegetables*, wherein it moſt abounds, we find it preſerves them without much Change thro all the Seaſons of the Year. It is very hard to affirm a Poſſibility of procuring this without a Mixture of other Sortments: for in the lighter Oils of Vegetables, as *Roſemary*, *Lavender*, and the like; they apper to have a Mixture of *Spirit*, or *volatile Salt*, by their Pungency; and in others drawn from Woods, as *Guaiacum*, *Cinnamon*, &c. they ſeem to bring over with them *Salts* of a groſſer and more ſolid Nature, which makes them ſpecifically heavier than Water.

Under the Denomination of Salt is to be underſtood moſt of that which gives Solidity to Bodies, is diſſolvable in Water, and affects the Taſte with a peculiar Pungency. But there are three diſtinct Sorts which paſs under this Name in Medicine; the *fixed*, the *volatile*, and the *eſſential*: the fixed is what remains after *Calcination*, and is procured by diſſolving the ſaline Parts of the Aſhes in hot Water, and evaporating it until the Salt is left dry at the bottom; for that will not riſe in Vapour. This is call'd in the Shops a *lixivious Salt*; and, it is feared, is more owing to the Fire for its Qualities, than the Plant 'tis produced from: and therefore in the room of all of this kind, which are in the Shops titled the *Salts* of ſuch peculiar Plants, ſome with very good reaſon ſubſtitute Salt of Tartar. But this will be better underſtood, when we come to conſider thoſe Parts of the *Materia Medica*, which are to be managed by *Calcination.* The *Volatile* is what eaſily paſſes over the Helm, as the

Salt

Salt of *Animals.* The *Eſſential Salt* is that which is obtain'd by cryſtallization from the Juices of Plants; and this is of a Nature between the other two, and may moſt properly be term'd eſſential, having no Force uſed in its Production.

If there be in a ſtrict ſenſe any ſuch things as a *Principle*, *Salt* is ſo; but then it muſt be that which is termed *foſſile Salt*, or *Sal Gemmæ*: for this not only appears to be the plain Production of Nature, but to be the moſt homogeneous and uncompounded Part Matter can be divided into. As for the Differences taken notice of between thoſe which paſs under the ſame Denomination, they may be owing to the different Contextures of thoſe Bodies, into whoſe Compoſition they are wrought up, whether *Vegetable* or *Animal*.

The firſt Appearance of this is in Springs and Rivers, into which it is waſh'd by ſubterraneous Currents; thence by the Sun it is in ſome meaſure exhaled in Vapour; from whence it returns again in Snow, Hail, and Dews: for common Rain-water does not ſeem to partake of it; or in very ſmall Quantities, for Reaſons obvious to the Searchers into ſuch Cauſes, and too long to be explain'd here. From this Return, the Surface of the Globe is ſaturated with it; whence it reaſcends in the Juices of Vegetables, and enters into all thoſe Productions, as Food and Nouriſhment, which the Creation ſupplies.

Now in the little Alteration this receives by its Entry into the Juices of moſt Plants, it is again capable of ſhooting into Cryſtal, not greatly unlike its primitive Form; but by the manifold Comminutions and Elaborations it undergoes in an Animal Body, it is ſo very far broke and divided, as to paſs for a *Volatile*, and bear very little Reſemblance to what it was in its Origin. And that what undergoes this mighty Alteration is never reducible into its original Form, may be much owing to the ſulphurous Particles in which it wraps it ſelf, in its Paſſage thro Animal Subſtances, particularly: which likewiſe again confirms our former Conjecture, that what paſſes for *Spirit* as a *Principle*, is no other than a highly *ſubtilized Salt*, with ſome Mixture of an exalted *Sulphur*.

This Diviſion of Matter does moſt abound with the Force of Attraction, by reaſon of the Solidity of its Particles; and therefore in Bodies where there is much of it, as there is in many *Minerals*, they are prodigiouſly hard and compact, and almoſt incapable of Decay or Alteration by Time.

Phlegm or *Water*, is the common Vehicle or Diluter of all ſolid Bodies; and in proportion to its Quantity in any Mixture, are the other more languid, or diſabled in their attractive Influences. It is much to be queſtion'd whether this can be drawn by Diſtillation without ſome Mixture; that which has the leaſt muſt come neareſt to the Nature of a *Principle*; and upon that account *Rain-Water* is moſt likely to afford it. In ſome Minerals, where there are none of the lighter Sortments, this comes over the Helm firſt; as likewiſe from inodorous Vegetables.

Earth, and as ſome call it *Caput Mortuum*, is that part of a Body which is left laſt in the Furnace, and is capable neither of being rais'd by Diſtillation, nor diſſolved by Solution.

Thus far have we comply'd with the uſual Practice of Writers in this way, in giving ſome Thoughts upon the Principles of mixed Bodies; ſo far as it is hoped may be of ſome uſe, as theſe ſeveral Appearances commonly occur in the *Analyſis* of moſt Bodies. But if the Reader takes

takes up with theſe, and aſſigns to them any imaginary Properties, not ariſing from the Figure and Bulks of their ſeveral Particles, he will be carry'd into Obſcurity and Confuſion. What has long perplex'd Perſons about *Alkalies* and *Acids*, will eaſily appear ſo groundleſs and ridiculous, to any one but tolerably grounded in the foregoing Theory, that it would be miſpending Time, to intermeddle in the Debate: For ſuch a one will ſoon diſcern how far thoſe Terms may be allow'd, and wherein they are abuſed, in ſtirring up Contention among thoſe who neither underſtand one another, nor themſelves. But as we have a great deal of Light in this once intricate Affair, from ſome excellent Hints of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, we ſhall cloſe this Section with a literal Tranſcription thereof, as it was firſt printed in the ſecond Volume of Dr. *Harris's Lexicon Technicum*.

The Particles of *Acids* are of a ſize groſſer than thoſe of *Water*, and therefore leſs volatile; but much ſmaller than thoſe of *Earth*, and therefore much leſs fixed than they. They are endu'd with a great *attractive Force*; in which Force their Activity conſiſts, and thereby they alſo affect and ſtimulate the Organ of Taſte, and diſſolve ſuch Bodies as they can come at: They are of a middle Nature, between *Water* and *terreſtrial* Bodies, and attract the Particles of both.

By this *attractive Force* they get about the Particles of Bodies, whether they be of a *metallic* or *ſtony* Nature, and adhere to them moſt cloſely on all ſides; ſo that they can be ſcarce ſeparated from them by *Diſtillation* or *Sublimation*: when they are attracted and gather'd together about the Particles of Bodies, they raiſe, disjoin, and ſhake them from one another; that is, they diſſolve thoſe Bodies.

By the *attractive Force* alſo, by which they ruſh towards the Particles of Bodies, they move the Fluid ſo as to excite Heat; and they ſhake aſunder ſome Particles, ſo much as to turn them into Air, and generate Bubbles. And this is the reaſon of *Diſſolution* in all violent *Fermentation*; and in all *Fermentation* there is an *Acid latent* or *ſuppreſſed*, which coagulates in *Precipitation*. *Acids* alſo by attracting *Water*, as much as they do the Particles of Bodies, occaſion that the diſſolved Particles do readily mingle with *Water*, or ſwim or float in it, after the manner of *Salts*.

And as this Globe of Earth, by the Force of Gravity, attracting *Water* more ſtrongly than it doth lighter Bodies, cauſes thoſe lighter Bodies to aſcend in the *Water*, and to go upwards from the *Earth*; ſo the Particles of *Salts*, by attracting the *Water*, do mutually avoid and recede from one another, as far as they can, and ſo are diffuſed thro the whole *Water*.

The Particles of *Sal Alcali* do conſiſt of *earthy* and *acid* united together after the ſame manner; but theſe *Acids* have ſo great an *attractive Force*, that they cannot be ſeparated from the *Salt* by *Fire*; they do alſo precipitate the Particles of *Metals* diſſolved in *Menſtrua*, by attracting from the acid Particles, which before diſſolved them, and kept them ſuſpended in the *Menſtruum*. If theſe acid Particles be join'd with earthy ones, in but a ſmall quantity, they are ſo cloſely retain'd by them, as to be quite ſuppreſſed, and hidden as it were by them; ſo that they neither ſtimulate the Organ of Senſe, nor attract Water, but compoſe Bodies which are not acid, *i. e.*

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fat and ſubtile Bodies; ſuch as are *Mercurius Dulcis*, *common Brimſtone*, *Luna cornea*, and *Copper* corroded by *Mercury ſublimate*.

From the *attractive Force* in theſe acid Particles thus ſuppreſſed, ariſes that univerſal Property of almoſt all fat Bodies, that they adhere or ſtick to others, and are eaſily inflammable, if the heated acid Particles meet with other Particles of Bodies in Fume; which the *Acid* attracts more ſtrongly than it doth the Particles to which it is united. And thus the *Acid*, which lies ſuppreſſed in ſulphureous Bodies, by more ſtrongly attracting the Particles of other Bodies (*earthy* ones, for inſtance) than its own, promotes a gentle *Fermentation*, produces and cheriſhes *natural Heat*, and carries it on ſo far ſometimes, as to the *Putrefaction* of the Compound: which *Putrefaction* ariſes hence, That the acid Particles, which have a long time kept up the *Fermentation*, do at long run inſinuate themſelves into the leaſt Interſtices that lie between the Particles of the firſt Compoſition; and ſo intimately uniting with thoſe very Particles, do produce a new Mixture or Compound, which cannot fall back again into the ſame Form.

Having thus gone thro the neceſſary *Precognita* to our Work, it ſeems moſt methodical next to give ſome account of the moſt remarkable Operations that are made uſe of in Pharmacy; which will not ſo naturally, in the Work it ſelf, come under any diſtinct Head.

SECT. II.

Of Trituration.

THIS is chiefly employ'd to reduce hard Subſtances to fine Pouders, either by the Mortar, or by way of Levigation upon a Marble. There is little Difficulty in this, beſides the Labour, but what is obvious to every *Tyro*; only one general Caution is not amiſs here to be inculcated, to obviate the Miſchiefs and Inconveniences, which thro Inadvertency or Haſte frequently happen in the practical Shops: which is, that whatſoever is pouder'd, the whole Ingredient or Ingredients, with all their Parts to be uſed, ſhould paſs the Sieve, aud be all mixed equally together, before any is uſed; for thro neglect of this, ſeveral Medicines, which come under this Management, will be in their different Parts, of different Efficacies; according as that part of moſt Virtue, being more or leſs friable, may paſs thro firſt, which will make that much too ſtrong; or remain behind, to the ſame Prejudice. In Compoſitions likewiſe of Ingredients of different Textures and Coheſions, ſome run thro much ſooner than others; ſo that there is an abſolute Neceſſity of mixing the whole carefully, after 'tis all paſſed.

This Admonition may appear needleſs in ſo obvious a Matter; but I have often found great Miſchiefs from a Neglect herein, eſpecially in the poudering ſuch things as *Jalap*, *Ipecacuanha*, and the like, whoſe Virtues lie in the more reſinous Parts; which, being the moſt

moſt brittle, break in the Mortar, and paſs the Sieve firſt. And nothing is more common in ſuch things than to put at once into the Mortar two or three times the quantity of what preſent Uſe calls for; which perhaps is only a Doſe juſt then to be made up, or enough to fill a ſmall Glaſs, which ſtands to be in readineſs: whereby the firſt Patients are overdoſed, and the latter by having only the woody and fibrous Part of the Ingredient, are cheated in their Expectations.

Trituration has a great ſhare in ſome Inſtances, in raiſing or depreſſing the Efficacy of what comes under its Management. For in grinding, all thoſe Bodies whoſe Efficacy conſiſts much in the peculiar Shape and Points of their component Parts, the more and finer they are broke, the leſs will they operate: thus may *Calomel* be render'd much gentler, and made capable of being given in much larger quantities, only by long rubbing in a Glaſs Mortar: for the continual Triture has the ſame Effect upon it, as repeated Sublimation, which is only breaking of the ſaline *Spicula* more and more, until it becomes almoſt plain Mercury. But in reſinous Subſtances, particularly thoſe which are purgative, as *Jalap*, *Scammony*, &c. the finer the Pouder they are reduced into, the greater is likely to be their Efficacy: as the Senſe which the Stomach and Bowels have of them, is in proportion to their Contacts: therefore the more the ſame Quantity is divided, the further will it diffuſe it ſelf and vellicate the Fibres; that is, in other words, it will work the more.

SECT. III.

Of Calcination.

THIS is ſuch a Management of Bodies by Fire, as renders them reducible to Pouder, and is for that reaſon term'd *Chymical Pulverization.* This Operation is moſt concern'd in the Chymical Pharmacy, and is ſeldom perform'd without *Melting* or *Fuſion*; being chiefly employ'd about *Salts* and *Metals*: it will be therefore convenient to underſtand how it is brought about, that ſuch Bodies are melted or fuſed, which is much the ſame thing; or how from *Solids* they are render'd *Fluids.* To which purpoſe it is neceſſary to recollect, from what has been laid down in the Introduction, ſome Thoughts concerning *Solidity* and *Fluidity.*

The Solidity, Hardneſs, or Force, by which the Parts of any Body reſiſt Separation, ariſes from the *mutual Coheſion* of its component Parts; which *Coheſion* is but a neceſſary Conſequence of that *attractive Power* reſiding in all Matter. Now the *attractive Force*, as it is ſtrongeſt at the Point of Contact, is the Cauſe that the *Coheſion* of all Bodies is in proportion to the Number of Points they touch one another in: ſo that thoſe Particles which have leaſt Solidity in proportion to their Surfaces, altho they attract the leaſt at a diſtance, yet when they touch, they cohere the moſt ſtrongly. But, for the contrary reaſon, where the *Coheſion* is ſmall, as

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in ſpherical Bodies, whoſe Superficies can only touch in a Point, their Particles eaſily give way to every Impulſe: and whenever they are ſet in motion, whether by Nature or Art, Fluidity takes place; and how this may be effected by Fire, 'tis not difficult to conceive. Whilſt the Particles of Fire, by their Activity and Force, inſinuate themſelves into the Subſtance to be melted, they ſo divide and break it, that there is a much leſs Contact of Parts, and of courſe a weaker *Coheſion*. And this *Coheſion* may ſtill, by a Continuance of the ſame Cauſe, and by further diminiſhing the Degree of Contact, be ſo far weaken'd, as to render it inſufficient to keep the component Parts cloſe, or prevent them from rolling over one another, that is, turning the Body into a Fluid.

From the *Rarefaction*, which is remarkable in the Fuſion of theſe Subſtances, it is evident that theſe Parts may be, and actually are divided and ſeparated from one another by Fire. For unleſs the Fire gain'd admiſſion between their component Parts, ſo far as to force them a greater diſtance from one another, and thereby leſſen their Contacts; there could be no Reaſon aſſign'd for their expanding themſelves into a larger compaſs. For Experience teaches that a Plate of Iron by being made red-hot, not only increaſes in Bulk, but in Length. The ſame is obſervable in calcining Copper.

From this Difference of *Coheſion* proceeds all that Variety we obſerve in the Fuſion of Bodies: for ſuch as have leaſt Contact of Parts, ſooneſt give way to the Fire; and ſome will melt away by the Warmth of a Vapour only, when others which have a ſtronger Contact, are not to be ſeparated but with difficulty. Upon this account *Vegetables* very eaſily diſunite, *Minerals* ſlower, and *Metals* ſloweſt of all. And of the laſt, thoſe wherein the Contact of Parts is leaſt, as in *Lead* and *Tin*, moſt readily melt; but thoſe which are more compact, as *Gold* and *Silver*, are not to be diſſolv'd but by a violent Heat.

Now if the Force of Coheſion was proportional to the Quantity of Matter, or to the Weight of the Body, we might from *Statics* account for all the Variety which occurs in Fuſion; for by knowing the ſpecific Gravity of a Body, we ſhould then know what Force is requir'd to melt it. But becauſe the ſame Quantity of Matter may be ſo variouſly diſpos'd, that in one Body there ſhall be a much greater Contact than in another, tho, at the ſame time, the Gravity be equal, or even leſs; therefore the Force of Coheſion cannot be eſtimated by Gravity: which is alſo confirm'd by Experience. For *Lead*, altho more ponderous than all other Metals except *Gold*, yet in the Fire is more eaſily melted than any other. So that it neceſſarily follows, that in this Metal there muſt be a leſs Coheſion, or Contact of Parts, how much ſoever it may exceed others in the Quantity of its Matter.

Bodies, after Fuſion, return again into a ſolid Maſs, upon their Removal from the Fire, and the Ceſſation of the Motion, which the Fire produced; becauſe their Particles are brought nearer to one another by their attractive Force, and ſo compell'd to unite. Such as conſiſt of homogeneous and unalterable Parts, as *Wax*, *Gums*, and the purer *Metals*, recover their priſtine Form: for when the ſame Texture of Parts remains in the whole Body, it muſt of courſe reaſſume the ſame Appearance, when the ſeparating Power ceaſes to act. But other Bodies, whoſe

whoſe Parts, with reſpect to Denſity and Surface, are extremely different from one another, ſome being carry'd off by the Force of the Heat, and others chang'd as to Figure or Poſition, muſt be forc'd to appear in another form: for they cannot recover their original Phaſes, unleſs every Particle could reinſtate itſelf in that very Situation it had before; which may be hinder'd infinite ways, as may eaſily be experienc'd in Heterogeneous Bodies, ſuch as *Vegetables*, and all *Minerals*, as likewiſe the baſer ſort of *Metals*. Thus every *Plant* is turn'd to *Aſhes*; and *Vitriol*, when all its Moiſture is dry'd away, becomes *Chalcanthum*; and *Clay*, by the Heat of the Furnace, hardens into Tiles and Bricks.

Therefore the difference which is obſerv'd, even in *Homogeneous* Bodies, after Liquefaction, is no way to be accounted for, but from the Changeableneſs of *Surface* in its Parts: for thoſe Bodies, whoſe Parts conſtantly retain the ſame Surfaces, never loſe their Form; but others, by having the Surfaces of their Parts alter'd, acquire a different Texture, and put on another Appearance.

Fluidity being in this manner explain'd, *Calcination* may, without difficulty, be underſtood; which, in many Inſtances, is only the effect of a longer Liquefaction. For when the Fuſion is longer continu'd, not only the more ſubtile Particles of the Body itſelf fly off, but the Particles of the Fire likewiſe inſinuate themſelves in ſuch multitudes, and are ſo diſpers'd and blended throughout all its Subſtance, that the Fluidity, which was firſt caus'd by the Fire, can no longer ſubſiſt. From this Union ariſes a third kind of Body, which being very porous and brittle, is eaſily reduced to *Powder*: for the Fire having penetrated every where into the Pores of the Body, the Particles are both kept from mutual Contact, and divided into minute Atoms; ſo that they are eaſily reduced to the fineſt Pouder.

From the foregoing 'tis manifeſt, that not only the Parts of the Body calcin'd are much broken and rarify'd, but that the very Increaſe of the Weight itſelf proceeds from the Fire. The Gravity of crude *Lead*, if compared to *Water*, is as 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; but that of *calcin'd Lead* is as 9 to 1. So the Proportion of *calcin'd Copper* to *Water*, is but 5 $\frac{1}{10}$; but that of crude is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Proportion of *White Lead* to *Lead* itſelf comes out ſtill leſs, *i. e.* ſubtriple. But four Ounces of *Regulus* of *Antimony*, if put in Fuſion for an hour and a half, will gain two Drams and a half; tho in the mean time a multitude of *Effluvia* go off in Vapour. Hence it appears, that the abſolute Gravity is increas'd indeed by Calcination, but the Specifick is leſſen'd; the reaſon of which is this, That the Particles of the Body, divided by the Fire, and ſeparated from mutual Contact, are diffuſed into a larger Bulk. But the Particles of Fire, which are much lighter than the calcin'd Body, being every where mix'd with it, and diſpers'd thro its Pores, leſſen the ſpecific, and increaſe the abſolute Gravity.

But however the Particles of Bodies are divided and ſeparated by Calcination, ſo as to loſe their antient Appearance; yet many *Metals*, and ſome *Minerals*, whoſe Parts are moſtly Homogeneous, don't ſeem to loſe their Nature with their Form. For *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Quickſilver*, cannot be ſo deſtroy'd by all the *Calcining* imaginable, but that they may with very little trouble be revived. So out of *Salt* of *Tin*,

Tin, the *Tin* it ſelf may be again extracted; nay, the *Calx* of *Lead*, the moſt impure of all Metals, returns with eaſe into its original Form. Thus too, not only the *Regulus*, but the very Subſtance of *Antimony*, may be drawn both from the *Calx* and *Glaſs* of *Antimony*. So that Calcination is but *imperfectly* perform'd in ſuch Bodies; for a great many Particles ſeem to be ſo little chang'd and deſtroy'd, that as ſoon as ever they are let looſe from this artificial Combination, they re-aſſume their proper and natural Figure. Neither ſhould we omit taking notice of what is of the greateſt moment in Calcination, That thoſe very Particles, whoſe attractive Force is ſtrongeſt, and which contribute moſt to the Coheſion of Bodies, fly off, and evaporate during Calcination: ſo that if a great quantity of ſuch Particles ſhould evaporate, another Body of a very different Form may ſucceed. For in melting *Lead*, we ſee the Fumes riſe in ſuch a prodigious Cloud, that at length they leave nothing behind but the *Calx*, which has no manner of Reſemblance to that Metal: On the other hand, if *Gold* and *Silver* be calcin'd after the common Method, they ſtill retain their antient Form, becauſe ſcarce any of the Particles paſs off in Vapour. And indeed the Corpuſcles, which exhale in a calcining Fire, are ſuch as have the largeſt Surface, and leaſt Gravity: Therefore *Quickſilver*, whoſe Particles we know are form'd in a quite contrary manner, is with the greateſt difficulty reduced into a Calx.

But nothing can more confirm the Account we have given of *Calcination*, than the Arguments which are drawn from the Operation it ſelf. For in order to its ſucceeding well, we many times ſtir the Body that is to be calcin'd with a *Spatula*, or elſe mix it with ſomething elſe. The Deſign of both theſe Methods is to make the Particles cohere leſs together, and not only to yield more eaſily to the Fire, but become more convenient for their intended Uſes.

Moſt hitherto laid down has been with relation to Chymiſtry; for the other Pharmacy is employ'd very little in this part, unleſs we reckon into it the burning of Plants to Aſhes, in order to obtain their fixed Salts; an Account of which particular Operation may more properly be prefix'd to that Head, when it comes in courſe in the Body of the Work.

To *Calcination* belongs *Vitrification*; which Word is properly apply'd to thoſe Bodies that are pellucid like Glaſs, after the Calcination is over; to perform which, a longer and more vehement Fire is required. Therefore in the making of *Glaſs* of *Antimony*, a previous Calcination is neceſſary. From hence proceeds the homogeneous Texture, which is as eſſential a Qualification in pellucid Bodies, as a rectilineal Poſition of Pores. For by the application of *Fire*, the heterogeneous and more volatile Corpuſcles are diſſipated: which, by the infinite number of Refractions they make, very much weaken, and almoſt extinguiſh the Rays of Light: Thoſe, in the mean time, which partake of the ſame nature, *i. e.* thoſe which are *denſe* and *fix'd*, being left behind, unite cloſely together; ſo that there being a like Conformation of Parts on every ſide, which way ſoever you expoſe it, this calcin'd Matter equally attracts and tranſmits the Rays of Light. Thus by long Fuſion, which throws off the lighter and more droſſy Particles, *common Glaſs* is made.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Of Fermentation.

IT is not very eaſy to fix the Boundaries of this Term, for under it ſome are for reducing almoſt all that belongs to Phyſick: as it will therefore be ſufficient to the preſent Purpoſe, this Diſcourſe ſhall only conſider that inteſtine Motion of Bodies, which is to be met with in Pharmacy; either in the making and exalting the Efficacy of a Medicine, or in cauſing its Decay and Deſtruction.

In this View what firſt offers, is to account for the Fermentation of Vegetables and their Juices, and the manner whereby their Medicinal Efficacies may be exalted by ſuch Proceſs; which, as it conſiſts generally in diſengaging and ſeparating the fineſt and moſt ſpirituous Parts, we cannot have a better Idea of all that comes under this Part of Pharmacy, than by underſtanding what concerns the procuring a ſpirituous Liquor from Corn.

In the Grain it ſelf muſt lie the Materials of the ſpirituous Part, becauſe nothing elſe is concern'd in it but Water: to this purpoſe therefore it is ſoaked juſt ſo long in a Ciſtern of Water, as is ſufficient to looſen or open its natural Texture; after which it is thrown in a heap, where it is ſuffer'd to lie, till by the Motion of its more fine and volatile Parts, it begins to heat and ſhoot out, as in Vegetation. But to confine theſe Parts from not flying off by too long a Continuance of ſuch inteſtine Motion, it is thrown abroad thinner, and expos'd more and more to the Air, till it contracts almoſt a Dryneſs, which is finiſh'd by the Kiln, all its Parts being maintain'd together; tho in ſuch a lax Condition, as to open, and unite with the utmoſt eaſe with warm and hot Water: for by the Sweetneſs and Conſiſtence of the *Wort*, as it is call'd afterward, and the Lightneſs of the Grains, being reduc'd to mere Husk, it is plain that the whole Subſtance of the Kernel is mixed with the Liquor.

After this *Apparatus*, to finiſh the Proceſs, and raiſe from it a ſtrong Spirit, the reſt is done by *Fermentation*; which, how procur'd, is needleſs to go over particularly, as known to every one already: but how ſuch inteſtine Motion is mechanically effected, and how it brings forth ſuch a Spirit, may be conceiv'd in this manner, eſpecially if the Reader be acquainted with theſe Propoſitions, which are demonſtrated in *Hydroſtatics*.

Prop. 1. *If a Body be immerſed in any Fluid ſpecifically lighter than it ſelf, it will ſink; but otherwiſe it will emerge, and get to the top.*

Prop. 2. *If two equal Bodies, of different ſpecific Gravities, be immerſed in a Fluid lighter than either of them, the Celerities of their Deſcents will be as their Gravities.*

Prop. 3. *If two unequal Bodies, of unequal ſpecific Gravities, be immerſed in a Fluid lighter than either;*

either; the Celerities of their Deſcents will be compounded of their Gravities and Dimenſions together.

The ſame Laws, by which theſe Bodies *deſcend*, hold good in the *Aſcent* of ſuch as are ſpecifically lighter than the Fluid: in all heterogeneous Fluids therefore, the conſtituent Parts of which are not fitted to aſſociate and cohere, ſo as to form what we call an uniform homogeneous Fluid, the heavier may be accounted as ſolid Bodies immerſed in a Fluid ſpecifically lighter, and the lighter Parts as ſuch Bodies in a Fluid ſpecifically heavier; as it has been already demonſtrated, that the component Parts of all Fluids, ſeparately conſider'd, are ſolid.

This Liquor therefore, call'd *Wort*, or a *Decoction of Malt*, may be conſider'd as ſuch an heterogeneous Fluid, whoſe Parts cannot but be interchanging in their Poſitions, until each has obtain'd ſuch an Elevation as correſponds to its proper Gravity; but leſt this alone ſhould fail of the Intention, by not being ſufficient to break thoſe *Molecula* and Viſcidities which entangle the ſpirituous Parts, and likewiſe to prevent their flying off at the Surface, ſome Portion of an already fermented Subſtance is mix'd with it.

This Subſtance, term'd *Barm* or *Yeaſt*, conſiſts of a great quantity of ſubtile ſpirituous Particles, wrapped up in ſuch as are viſcid; now when this is mix'd with ſuch a Liquor, it cannot but much contribute to that inteſtine Motion, which is occaſion'd by the Intercourſe and Occurſions of Particles of different Gravities, as the ſpirituous Parts will be continually ſtriving to get up to the Surface, and the viſcid ones continually retarding ſuch Aſcent, and preventing their Eſcape: ſo that by theſe two concurring Cauſes, the Particles extracted from the Grain will by frequent Occurſions be ſo comminuted, as continually to increaſe the more ſubtile and ſpirituous Parts, until all that can be made ſo by Attrition, are ſet looſe from their former viſcid Confinements: and this appears by the Warmth of the Liquor, and the Froth drove to the top; juſt at which time, if it be thrown into the Still, it affords ſome quantity of a high inflammable Spirit.

Moderate Warmth much haſtens this Operation, becauſe it aſſiſts in opening the Viſcidities in which ſome ſpirituous Parts may be entangled, and unbends the Spring of the included Air, which cannot but much contribute to the Rarifaction and Comminution of the whole. The viſcid Parts, which are raiſed to the top, not only on account of their own Lightneſs, but by the continual Efforts and Occurſions of the Spirit to get uppermoſt, ſhew when the Ferment is at the higheſt, and prevent the finer Spirits from making their Eſcape: for if this inteſtine *Luctus* be permitted to continue too long, a great deal will get away, and the remaining part grow flat and vapid, and yield little beſides Phlegm in the Still.

What has been ſaid of this Proceſs, may give ſufficient Light into all that concerns fermenting Vegetables, or other Subſtances, in order to draw out their Medicinal Efficacies; and hence likewiſe, from the natural Textures and Coheſions of Bodies, we may know how to manage them; for thoſe of a looſer Texture will require the leaſt opening by ſuch means. But the greateſt uſe of this Theory will be, to inſtruct us what Parts of the *Materia medica* are moſt properly brought under this

Proceſs; and alſo how ſuch inteſtine Motion does in ſome things deſtroy the Virtues: for as by ſome Medicines an Intention is aimed at, which is not to be anſwer'd but by their being ſpirituous, in the ſenſe we have been ſpeaking; whereas in others, the direct contrary Properties are requir'd; in ſuch caſes therefore, when by any adventitious Cauſe thoſe Medicines ferment, their Virtues are deſtroy'd, and therefore they ſhould never be adminiſter'd; as ſeveral *Electuaries* and *Syrups*, for inſtance, which by Fermentation, from too great an accidental Warmth, or too thin a Conſiſtence, loſe their intended Efficacies, and turn to a *Tertium Quid*, quite foreign to the original Purpoſe of the Compoſition: as will better appear from the following part of this Explication.

There are ſeveral other Species of *Fermentation*; but what elſe concerns us at preſent of this kind, may be beſt taken from the ſame Author, whom we have hitherto made our chief Guide in theſe Enquiries; who, to account for thoſe more violent Commotions, which occur in the Chymical Pharmacy, ſuppoſes the Particles, which contribute thereunto, to be *Elaſtic*.

For Particles, which are entirely *Elaſtic*, recede from one another, after they have met, with the ſame Celerity they had before they met. In Particles therefore of this kind, a new degree of Motion will be acquir'd after every Shock, and the Conflict will therefore be more violent; ſo that at length their *Moment* will be ſo great, as to break and deſtroy the hardeſt Bodies. And ſince this Force of *Elaſticity* is attended with that of *Attraction* too, the Motion will increaſe to a greater degree; for the *Impetus* of a Particle, which is reflected againſt another endu'd with an attractive Force, is continually augmented by the *Repercuſſion*. Particles thus agitated, endeavour to drive out and exclude all the *Air*, which is contain'd in their Pores; and the *Air* being rarify'd by this Colliſion, ſo that it cannot, upon account of its Levity, keep its former place, carries up with it thoſe Globules of Water which enclos'd it, to the Surface, and there forms *Bubbles*: which is well illuſtrated in the following Experiment. If you put *Filings of Steel*, after you have poured *Water* and *Oil of Vitriol* upon them, into an *Air-Pump*, when the external Air is gradually exhauſting, all the Air contain'd within the Pores of the *Steel* and *Water*, will burſt out with ſuch a Force, as not only to raiſe a prodigious Froth on the Surface of the Liquor, but even to drive the Liquor over the Brim of the Glaſs.

If this Motion increaſes to a very high degree, it cauſes an *Effervescency* and *Heat*, which conſiſts of nothing elſe but a more rapid Motion and mutual Attrition of the Parts. And that we may the better conceive this, let us examine how an *Effervescency* is produc'd, by mixing different Liquors, as *Water* and *Oil of Vitriol*. In this *Oil* there is ſuch an abundance of *Salt* (as is evident from its *Gravity*) that they ſeem to be plac'd cloſe to one another; and upon this account, becauſe the Attraction is diffus'd equally every way, they continue as it were in an *Equilibrium*: but when the *Water* is poured upon it, the Contact of the Salts is taken away, and the Attraction becomes unequal. Theſe Salts, according to their natural Propenſity, ſtrive to unite again; and ſince, by reaſon of the quantity of Matter they contain, they attract one another more than they do *Water*, they

they diſplace the *Water*, and force it out of their Interſtices, till the *Oil* is diluted every where alike, and then the *Fermentation* ceaſes. But if the *Salts* are *Elaſtic*, which is very probable, ſince there is ſcarce any Body entirely void of *Elaſticity*, they will not only ruſh upon one another with violence, but recoil after the Shock, and move in a contrary Direction: from hence proceeds that reciprocal Fluctuation of Parts, which we obſerve every way, and at length an *Effervescency*. And thus this kind of *Fermentation*, uſually aſcrib'd to an imaginary *Antipathy* between *Acid* and *Alcali*, may mechanically enough be accounted for.

That this *Fermentation* is raiſed by *Elaſtic Particles*, is very probable, becauſe all Bodies *ferment* more ſlowly, when ſecluded from the Air, which all allow to be *Elaſtic*. Nor does that conſiderable *Rarifaction*, ſo remarkable in *Fermentation*, a little favour this Opinion; for no Bodies can be rarify'd to that degree, unleſs they have ſome *Air* included in them, as is generally the caſe of all Fluids whatever. But no Argument can make more for us, than that which may be taken from *Steel*; for it is notorious, that *Steel* is very *Elaſtic*: 'tis for this Reaſon, very probably, that an *Effervescence* follows upon mixing it with *Oil* of *Vitriol*; but yet if you add *Water* to this Mixture, it will cauſe a more violent Heat, and ſo diſſolve the *Iron* ſooner. *Spirit of Vitriol*, which has a large Proportion of *Water*, if mix'd with the *Oil*, does the ſame thing; the reaſon of which Appearance ſeems to be this, That in *Oil of Vitriol*, when 'tis well freed from *Phlegm*, the *Salts* are ſo condens'd and compact, that they may be ſaid to lie and reſt upon the *Iron*; and ſo being almoſt without Motion, cannot make any conſiderable Impreſſion upon it: but upon the pouring on of *Water*, they are not only more broken and ſeparated into leſſer Corpuſcles, by which means they attack the Iron with a greater Velocity, but likewiſe they are more attracted by the Particles of the *Iron*, than by one another, which increaſes the inteſtine Motion. Upon this Conſideration, for the better performing the Solution, it is cuſtomary to weaken the *Menſtruum*; for *Aqua Fortis duplex* does not diſſolve *Silver* ſo well, as that which has more *Phlegm* in it: and ſometimes *Spirit of Wine*, the higher rectify'd it is, the more it is unfit for extracting *Tinctures*. In like manner, *Braſs*, *Mercury*, and many other Bodies mix'd with *Oil of Vitriol*, will ſcarce cauſe any *Fermentation*, but will ferment and froth very much, when mix'd with *Spirit of Nitre*, which is a much lower *Menſtruum*. On the contrary, if too much *Phlegm* be added, it will entirely check the *Fermentation*; for this reaſon, *Spirit of Vitriol*, if it be weak, raiſes no *Effervescence* with *Iron*: and the ſame thing happens too in the Experiment of *Oil of Vitriol*, if you pour too much Water upon it; for the *Menſtruum* being thus diluted, the Particles of Salt are ſeparated, and removed from one another ſo far, as to be out of each other's *Sphere of Attraction*. So that in this Operation, both an *Elaſtic* and an *Attractive* Force are neceſſary Aſſiſtants; and all that Variety we ſee in *Fermentation*, is owing to the different degrees of them.

Hence it is, that oftentimes new Bodies ariſe upon *Fermentation*, their former Texture being entirely alter'd and chang'd by the continual Colliſion

liſion of the Parts; and therefore, as was before hinted, thoſe Medicines ought to be very much diſtruſted, which have accidentally fallen into *Fermentation.*

SECT. V.

Of Digeſtion.

BY *Digeſtion* is underſtood that Solution of Bodies, which is made by *Menſtruums*, with the Aſſiſtance of Fire, and differs from Solution in little elſe than its requiring ſuch an Aſſiſtant.

To explain the Nature of Digeſtion, it is neceſſary to ſhew how the Particles of Bodies, extracted by this Proceſs, can be diffus'd every way, and ſuſtain'd in the *Menſtruum.* And this the more deſerves to be accounted for, becauſe theſe ſolid Particles have not the ſame ſpecific Gravity, as the Liquors in which they ſwim: for there can be no queſtion made about thoſe, whoſe ſpecific Gravity is the ſame as that of the *Menſtruum*; it being evident from *Hydroſtatics*, that theſe are preſs'd as much as the Parts of the Fluid, and retain whatever Poſition they are put into: but when they happen to be *ſpecifically heavier* or *lighter*, it is not ſo eaſy to apprehend how they can be ſuſtain'd and ſuſpended. And this is what we ſhall endeavour more fully to illuſtrate and make out.

Tho the Nature of a perfectly fluid Body be ſuch, that the Particles, which conſtitute it, do very readily give way upon the ſmalleſt Impulſe, and recede from one another; yet there is found in moſt Liquors ſome degree of Tenacity; and from hence ariſes ſuch a Coheſion of Parts, as cannot be broken without ſome Force. And tho indeed this Force of Coheſion in Liquors ſeems to be but little or none at all, when compar'd with what we experience in Solids, yet we find it can make ſome Reſiſtance. And as the Force in Liquors is either ſtronger or weaker, ſo it produces a Variety of Effects, differing more or leſs from the *Phænomena*, which would naturally flow from a perfect Fluid. So that tho by the Laws of *Hydroſtatics*, every Corpuſcle, how ſubtile ſoever, if put into a Fluid, which is ſpecifically lighter, muſt neceſſarily ſink to the bottom; yet we find ſome heavy Bodies, ſuch as *Gold*, *&c.* when reduc'd into thin Plates, or Leaves, will be ſuſtain'd in *Spirit of Wine.* This Force of *Tenacity*, therefore, which reſiſts the Motion of Bodies in a Fluid, is proportional to the Number of Parts which are to be ſeparated, or to the *Surface* of the Body, which we would have move in the Fluid. Hence it is, that ſince the *Surface* of a Body may be enlarg'd without altering any thing of its *Gravity*, the *Reſiſtance* of a *Fluid* may be ſo augmented, as to equal the *Force of Gravity*, which carries the Body downwards. In order to underſtand this the better, it may not be amiſs to bring it to Calculation: Let there be, for inſtance, a *Cylinder of Gold*, in which the *Diameter* of the Baſe is juſt an Inch, and let us ſuppoſe the *Force of Gravity*

vity in the *Metal* to be to the Reſiſtance of the Fluid in the Proportion of 100 to 1. Now if the *Gold* ſhould be form'd into another *Cylinder* whoſe Baſe is ten Inches *Diameter*, then the Surface of this Cylinder, which touches the parts of the Fluid, will be 100 times broader; and conſequently the new Reſiſtance which the Fluid in this caſe makes, will be equal to the *Gravity of the Gold*, and keep it from ſinking: therefore, by Experiments, we may eaſily find what degree of Force there is in the Tenacity of any Fluid. Let us imagine an Ounce of *Lead*, in a Cylindrical Form, with its Baſe dilated, till it will no longer ſink in the Fluid, whoſe Tenacity we enquire after. The Baſe of the Cylinder, thus dilated, is neceſſarily proportional to the Surface of the Fluid, whoſe Tenacity is equal to the Weight of an Ounce. Now ſuppoſe upon making the Experiment, the Maſs is not obſerv'd to deſcend, when the Diameter of its Baſe is ten Inches, it follows that that breadth of the Surface of the Fluid, which is equal to a Circle of ten Inches Diameter, will have a Tenacity equal to an Ounce; and that part of the Surface, which is equal to a Circle of an Inch Diameter, will be equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an Ounce. Theſe things being premis'd, we may ſet the whole Matter of *Digeſtion* in a clear Light. A Body, tho ſpecifically heavier than the Fluid in which it is immers'd, may be very well ſuſtain'd by that Fluid, provided it be reduc'd into very ſmall Particles; for the *Gravity* of a Body, thus reduc'd into ſmall Particles, decreaſes in a much greater proportion than the *Surface* does; or, which is proportional to it, the *Tenacity of the Fluid*: ſo that at length, the Reſiſtance, ariſing from its *Tenacity*, will be equal to the Gravity of the Particles, and therefore hinder their Deſcent. Let us then ſuppoſe a *Sphere of Lead*, of a certain determin'd Diameter, and the Proportion of its ſpecific Gravity to the Tenacity of the Fluid, as 100 to 1. If this Sphere be divided into other Spheres, whoſe Diameters are half as large as the former, then the Gravity of each Sphere will be no more than $\frac{1}{8}$, but the Surface will be $\frac{1}{4}$; *for the Solidity or Gravity of Bodies decreaſes in a Triplicate Proportion of their Diameters, but the Superficies only in a Duplicate.* Therefore when the Reſiſtance is reduc'd to $\frac{1}{4}$, and the Gravity to $\frac{1}{8}$, the Weight of each Sphere will be to the Reſiſtance of the Fluid, as $\frac{100}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, or as $\frac{50}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, or as 50 to 1. So that in this caſe the Proportion of the Weight to the Reſiſtance is reduc'd to *half* what it was before. If a Body be ſo divided, that the Diameter of each leſſer Sphere becomes $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Diameter of the former Spheres, then the Gravity of each of them would decreaſe to $\frac{1}{1000}$, and the Surface or Reſiſtance to $\frac{1}{100}$; therefore the Proportion of the Gravity to the Reſiſtance would be as $\frac{100}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$, or as 10 to 1. And if the Diameter of each Sphere be $\frac{1}{100}$, the Gravity would be $\frac{1}{1000000}$, but the Superficies $\frac{1}{10000}$; therefore the Gravity would be to the Reſiſtance as $\frac{100}{1000000}$ to $\frac{1}{10000}$: which two Fractions being of the ſame Value, the Force of Reſiſtance, in this caſe, becomes equal to the Force of the Gravity, and ſo will keep the Particles from ſinking. And therefore 'tis a general Rule, both in *Solution* and *Digeſtion*, that if the Gravity of a Body is to the Tenacity of the Fluid, in a certain Proportion, as that of 1 to 10, and if the Body be ſubdivided, ſo that the Diameters of the Parts be to that of the whole as 10 to 1,

the Reſiſtance which the Particles will meet with in their Deſcent, will be equal to their Gravity. By this we may underſtand how the Corpuſcles of *Metals* ſwim in *Menſtruums*, which are *ſpecifically lighter* than them, as *Gold* in the *Spirit of Nitre*, which is drawn off from *Bezoar Mineral*, tho the Gravity of Gold be 15 times greater than the Gravity of that. For if we were to compute, we ſhould find that before the Diameter is reduc'd to half what it was before, not only the Gravity of the *Gold* becomes double in reſpect of the *Menſtruum*, but likewiſe the *Surface of the Gold*, compar'd to its *Gravity*, is double. And the ſame Reaſon holds good in almoſt all other *Menſtruums*.

Thus we have ſeen how Corpuſcles are ſuſpended in *Menſtruums*, ſpecifically lighter than themſelves. 'Tis for the ſame reaſon, that ſuch Particles as are lighter cannot riſe up to the Surface: For the Preſſure of Fluids being equal every way, the ſuperior Parts act reciprocally on the inferior; ſo that the ſame Force, which keeps the heavier Particles from ſinking, will not permit thoſe which are lighter to aſcend.

The Uſe of *Digeſtion* may be underſtood from the Word; namely, to extract the Particles of Bodies, which are more volatile and freed from the Terreſtrial ones, by a certain *Menſtruum*, and to mix them intimately with it. To this end a *gentle* Fire is commonly uſed, that the Corpuſcles, which are moſt volatile, may ſeparate as it were of their own accord: for a fierce Fire forces out the *Faces*, as well as the finer Particles; and if it does not abate the Strength of the Liquor, it will not fail of ſpoiling its Clearneſs; a thing which very frequently happens in drawing *Tinctures*. Beſides, if we make the Fire a little too ſtrong, in the management of ſeveral things, there may be danger of an *Empyreuma*.

The reaſon of that Variety, which is obſervable in the *Apparatus* of *Digeſtion*, may be ſufficiently underſtood from what is ſaid elſewhere. Thus when we melt *Salt of Tartar*, and reduce *Sulphur* into *Flower*, in order to extract their *Tinctures*, we do it for this very reaſon, that the Particles being thereby leſſen'd and divided, may more eaſily yield to the *Menſtruum*. *Crocus*, *Opium*, *Caſtoreum*, &c. whoſe Textures are more lax and rare, do very readily run into *Tinctures*, when the *Menſtruum* is pour'd upon them. *Myrrh* and *Amber*, which are of a more firm Make and Coheſion, and come very near the Nature of *Reſins*, do hardly yield to *Digeſtion*. But if *Sal Armoniac* be mixed with them, then the *Tincture* is not only extracted ſooner, but made ſtronger, and fitter for Medicinal Uſes. So that *Vigani*'s Opinion of *Myrrh* ſeems very true, that little or nothing is extracted in common *Elixirs*; therefore he took *Myrrh*, and hung it up in a little Bag, with *Salt of Tartar*, till ſuch time as it grew ſoft: for by this means it diſſolves ſooner in *Spirit of Wine*. Which holds good in extracting the Tinctures of reſinous, gummy, or glutinous Bodies; for the *Salt of Tartar* divides and looſens the Coheſions of their Parts, ſo that they are more eaſily attracted by, and join with thoſe of the *Menſtruum*. This Method of *Vigani*'s, in making *Elixirs*, was borrow'd from *Paracelſus*, who ſharpen'd the *Spirit of Wine* with *Oil of Sulphur*.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Of Diſſolution.

UNDER this Head ſo much of the *Materia medica* comes to be examin'd, that we cannot be too particular in explaining it. And becauſe the Solution of Salts ſeems to be as ſimple an Operation as any which falls under this Head, we ſhall begin with that; firſt examining from what Cauſes their conſtituent Parts are ſet in motion in a Fluid, and then, how by means of that Motion they are ſeparated and diſſolv'd.

This Motion therefore may very well be accounted for, from that *attractive Force*, which has been taken notice of to be ſo very extenſive in *Natural Philoſophy*, that there is no kind of Matter in the Univerſe, but what is ſubject to it. We are to obſerve then, that the Corpuſcles of *Salts*, which are the moſt ſimple of any, (tho at laſt, when they are left to cryſtallize, they unite into *Molecula* full of Pores) are very minute, and for their Bulk very ſolid; and therefore have a very ſtrong *attractive Force*, which *ceteris paribus* is always proportional to the Quantity of Matter. Hence it comes to paſs, that the Particles of *Water* are more ſtrongly attracted by the *ſaline* Particles, than they are by one another. The Particles of *Water* therefore cohering but looſely, and being eaſily moved, approach the Corpuſcles of *Salt*, and run into Contact: and the Motion of them is quicker or ſlower, according to their leſs or greater diſtances; the *attractive Force* in all Bodies being ſtrongeſt at the point of Contact, as the Mathematicians have demonſtrated. Therefore if we throw *Salt* into the middle of a Veſſel full of *Water*, we ſhall find the *aqueous* Particles, which are in the middle of the Veſſel, will be ſharp and pungent to the Taſte; while the Water upon the ſides of the Veſſel continues almoſt inſipid. So that when ſuch a Motion once ariſes, the aqueous Particles are carry'd with ſome force towards the *Salts*; and the Moment of them is to be eſtimated, as *Mechanicks* teach us, *from their Weight and Celerity conjunctly*. By the Force of this Impulſe they open themſelves a Paſſage into the Pores of the *Salts*, which are very numerous; and at length they ſo break and divide their Texture, that all Coheſion of their Parts is deſtroy'd: being therefore ſeparated, and remov'd to a convenient diſtance from one another, they are diſpers'd, and float every where in the Water.

Thus, from this great, tho ſimple and intelligible Principle of *Attraction*, we find this Operation accounted for. And this we not only deduce by Reaſoning, but can evince from ocular Demonſtration. For we plainly ſee, that when *Sugar* is put into *Water*, the aqueous Particles riſe up immediately, and by degrees inſinuate themſelves into the Parts of the *Sugar*, which are above the Surface of the *Water*. This *attractive Force* is likewiſe demonſtrated from *Oils*, which are made

per Deliquium; for by this Force it is, that they continually abſorb and draw in the Moiſture of the Air.

But in the Solution of theſe *Salts*, we meet with ſome Variety; for ſeveral of them, ſuch as *Nitre*, *Sal Armoniac*, &c. require a leſs time to diſſolve them; but others, ſuch as *Common Salt* and *Vitriol*, a longer. And there is alſo another Difference in *Salts*; for ſome will diſſolve in a leſs, others in a greater proportion, in the ſame quantity of *Water*. So that if we would compare the Weight between the *Water* and the *Salts*, we ſhou'd find that *Common Salt* diſſolves but in a *half* proportion, *Alum* in almoſt an *equal*, and *Sugar* in a *double*. This Variety of Solution does not proceed from the *Water*, which is perfectly the ſame in all theſe Inſtances, but from the different Coheſion of the *Salts*: for ſuch as are of a rarer Texture, as Sugar ſeems to be, are more eaſily broken in pieces by this inteſtine Motion, and ſo melt in larger quantities.

That the Solution of Salts *per Deliquium* in the open Air, is by their Attraction of the aqueous Particles from the Air, is manifeſt from this conſtant Obſervation, That nothing haſtens this kind of Solution, more than the Moiſture of the Place and Weather. Hence the Water, which is thus contain'd in the Air, is the occaſion of the Increaſe of Weight in the *Salts*, when they are diſſolv'd: ſo that from an Ounce of *Salt of Tartar*, we have two Ounces of *Oil*. Juſt ſo likewiſe does *Oil of Vitriol* gain in Weight, when 'tis ſet in the open Air. But if Salts be firſt reduc'd to *Cryſtals*, they will hardly diſſolve *per Deliquium*, by reaſon of their greater Coheſion, and conſequently a ſtronger Reſiſtance to any outward Force. And thoſe Salts which are extracted from the Aſhes of Plants, and call'd *Alkalizate*, tho they diſſolve in the open Air the eaſieſt of all; yet if once *cryſtalliz'd*, will not melt but with the utmoſt difficulty. But this we muſt obſerve concerning theſe Solutions, that by application of Fire they are all perform'd ſooner, and in larger quantities. For the igneous Particles do not only break and deſtroy the Coheſion of the Particles of *Salt*, but alſo increaſe the Moment of the aqueous Particles, and by that means aſſiſt them. The ſame is to be ſaid of any other Motion and Agitation whatever.

'Tis a common Notion, that tho *Water* be impregnated with one *Salt*, till it can take no more, yet after that, it may imbibe ſome of another kind. This, as affirm'd of *Salts* in general, may with good reaſon be doubted. For in the very Experiment they here give us, they take for granted what ought firſt to be prov'd, while they let the Water lie a long while upon the Salt, in order to ſaturate the Solution. For when the Solution has ſtood a conſiderable time, a great part of thoſe Salts, which firſt floated in the Water, ſubſides and turns to Cryſtals. So that the Water is ſo far from having imbibed all the ſaline Particles it could, that if you ſhould again add more of the ſame kind of Salt, it will without any difficulty abſorb that too. And if the Experiment be made after this manner, why may we not ſuppoſe, that it may as well be capable of receiving ſome ſaline Particles of another kind? However, I don't deny, but it may ſometimes happen, that *Water*, when it can take in no more of one kind of Salt, yet will very readily admit ſome of another,

other, as we find *Sugar* will diſſolve in the ſtrongeſt Solution of *common Salt* that can be made. Nor is this any ways inconſiſtent with Reaſon: for ſince there is ſuch a Variety in the Coheſion of Salts, the Water muſt naturally leave that untouch'd which is of a more firm Texture, and diſſolve and imbibe that which is of a more looſe one. But it can be hardly thought, that this is ever the caſe, in thoſe that are of the very ſame Texture. This will appear more clearly to us, if we make a nicer Inquiry into the Reaſon, why only a determin'd quantity of Salts can be diſſolv'd. For when a good part of the ſaline Body is melted down in the Water, thoſe Corpuſcles, which are already diſſolv'd, attract one another every way; ſo that the mutual Attraction of the aqueous Particles among themſelves grows much ſtronger: when, in the mean time, the Motion, which at firſt was ſtrong upon the undiſſolv'd Maſs, is ſo broken and languid, that at length it quite ceaſes. For all the Motion, which was firſt rais'd, was owing to the *Difference* which is between the *attractive Force* of the *Water*, and that of the *Salt*. Therefore when the Attraction is equal on both ſides, the Motion muſt ceaſe, and ſo there can be no farther Solution. This will make us underſtand, why we may uſe an indefinite quantity of *Crocus Metallorum*, in the making of *Emetick Wine*; for put in as much Pouder as you pleaſe, only a certain Portion of it will be diſſolv'd. Upon this account, the Doſe of a Vomit is determin'd, not from the quantity of the *Crocus*, but that of the *Wine*.

Salts are commonly reduc'd into Pouder, that they may diſſolve more eaſily; for by that means, not only the *Coheſion* is leſſen'd, but the *Attraction* is increas'd. For a great number of Particles are hence expos'd to the *Menſtruum*, and by their united Forces attract the Water more ſtrongly. For the ſame reaſon it is, that we beat the harder Bodies into Plates; or take the Filings of them, that they may be more eaſily *corroded* by the *Acids*.

By theſe Principles we may account for the *Solution* of all other Bodies: to explain which exactly, we muſt conſider not only the *Force of Coheſion, and Magnitude of the Pores*, in the Body to be diſſolv'd, but the Aptneſs to Motion, and the degree of Power in the *Menſtruum*.

If all theſe Particulars could be accurately determin'd and ſettled, they would very eaſily let us into the Reaſons of all that Variety which is obſerv'd in Solutions. Let us take, for inſtance, *Water* and *Spirit* of *Wine*, whoſe Natures are very different; for *Salts* will eaſily diſſolve in the firſt, becauſe the *aqueous* Particles are more ſtrongly attracted by the ſaline Corpuſcles, than they are by one another: whereas in *Spirit of Wine*, which is indeed much lighter than *Water*, but more impregnated with ſaline Particles, they continue untouch'd. So that the Particles of the *Spirit*, upon account of the Minuteneſs of their Bulk, attracting one another more ſtrongly than they do the *Salts*, are not able to break the Coheſion of the Particles of *Salt*. From the ſame Cauſe it is, that the Feathers of Water-Fowl, and fat Subſtances, receive no Moiſture when they are put into Water. On the contrary, *Spirit of Wine* eaſily diſſolves *Reſins*, which *Water* can by no means do; the Particles of *Reſin* ſeem

ſeem to be ſo cloſely united and compact, as to leave but very ſmall Interſtices, into which the Corpuſcles of the *Water* can't enter, but thoſe of the *Spirit* can very eaſily, becauſe their Bulk is ſo much ſmaller.

Corroſion, with the *Chymiſts*, is a Diſſolution of Bodies, either by an *Acid* or *Saline Menſtruum*; ſo that what we have already ſaid, will afford us ſome aſſiſtance in explaining this too. This is peculiar to *Corroſion*, that it is almoſt wholly deſign'd for the Reſolution of Bodies which are more ſtrongly compacted, ſuch as *Bones* and *Metals*: ſo that *ſaline Menſtruums* ſeem to have a very conſiderable Moment or Force; the Reaſon of which it may not be amiſs to trace out more diſtinctly. Theſe Liquors, whether *Acid* or *Urinous*, are nothing but *Salts* diluted with a little *Phlegm*. Therefore theſe being ſolid, and conſequently containing a conſiderable Quantity of Matter, do both attract one another more, and are alſo more attracted by the Particles of the Body, which is to be diſſolv'd: And as their *Attractions* at equal Diſtances are proportional to their Bulks, *cæteris paribus*; ſo when the more ſolid Bodies are put into *ſaline Menſtruums*, the *Attraction* is ſtronger here than in other Solutions; and the Motion, which is always proportionable to the Attraction, more violent. And we may eaſily conceive, how when the Motion is increas'd in this manner, it ſhould drive the *Salts*, like ſo many Darts, into the Pores of the Bodies, and open and looſen the Coheſion of them, tho ever ſo firm. And we are to obſerve this in *Corroſion*, that the more minute the Particles of the *Menſtruum* are, they penetrate the ſooner, and with the greater force. For the Motion, which Attraction produces, is always greateſt and moſt conſiderable in the leaſt Corpuſcles, and is almoſt next to nothing in the large ones. For a ſmall Corpuſcle is carry'd with a conſiderable Velocity, when a greater, by reaſon of its large Surface, is often obſtructed by the ambient Fluid, and depriv'd of Motion. And there is another Advantage gain'd by this Minuteneſs of the Particles; in that they approach nearer the Body to be diſſolv'd, without which the attractive Force will not be felt. Hence thoſe very *Salts*, which diſſolv'd in *Water* will hardly touch *Metals*, yet if once turn'd into *Acid Spirits*, will eaſily penetrate and diſſolve them. For after *Diſtillation* not only a leſs quantity of Water remains, but the ſaline Bodies are ſo minutely divided and broken by the Fire as to make them more capable of being mov'd by an *attractive Force*; therefore ſuch a *diſtill'd Menſtruum* is much more efficacious than any ſimple Solution of *Salt* in Water.

What concerns the Solution of *Reſins*, *Sulphurs*, *Gums*, and ſuch like Bodies produc'd from vegetable Subſtances, comes properly to be conſider'd under other Heads; as that of *Digeſtion*, and the *Difference of Menſtruums*: Only in this place we ſhall juſt take notice, that Gums and viſcous Bodies do not ſo ſoon diſſolve in Spirit of Wine as in common Water; becauſe as their Coheſions are ſtrengthen'd by the large Contact of the Surfaces of their conſtituent Parts, and as Spirit of Wine conſiſts of very ſmall Parts, which therefore ſtrongly attract one another, they are by this means unfitted to influence each other: whereas a Particle of Water having more Surface than a Particle of Spirit

Spirit of Wine, it touches a Particle of Gum in many more Points, and therefore more forcibly draws to it, and unites with it: and for the ſame reaſon it is that cold Water likewiſe ſooner diſſolves theſe Subſtances than hot, becauſe its Particles are broke ſmaller by Heat, and thereby approach nearer to the Nature of Spirit.

SECT. VII.

Of the Difference of Menſtruums.

THERE has been a great buſtle amongſt Authors about *Menſtruums*, and many Hypotheſes have been invented to explicate why ſome Bodies diſſolve in a *Saline Menſtruum*, as *Metals*; others in a *Sulphureous*, as *Reſins*; and others again in an *Aqueous* one, as *Salts*: particularly great Controverſies have ariſen about *Aqua Fortis*, and *Aqua Regia*; why the firſt diſſolves *Silver*, and not *Gold*; and why the latter diſſolves *Gold*, yet does not touch *Silver*. But whatever they advance to ſolve this *Phanomenon*, is ſo very precarious, that their Arguments won't be thought of any force among ſound Philoſophers. This indeed is one of the moſt difficult and abſtruſe Enquiries in the Chymical Pharmacy; however, the ſame Principles hitherto made uſe of may ſet it in a clear Light. That we may have a better Conception of the whole Matter, let us bring it to a Calculation. It will, I think, be readily granted, that the Cavity of the Pores in *Gold* is not ſo great as that of the Pores in *Silver*, becauſe its Gravity does much exceed the Gravity of *Silver*. Let us therefore ſuppoſe the *Diameters* of their Pores to be as 2 to 1; then it will follow, that Corpuſcles, fit to penetrate *Gold*, muſt be eight times leſs than thoſe that will enter *Silver*. Let us again ſuppoſe that the *Attractive Force* in *Gold* is to that in *Silver*, as 2 to 1, or as 40 to 20. Farther, let the *Diameters* of the Particles, which compoſe *Aqua Fortis*, be twice as big as thoſe of the Pores of *Gold*, ſo that they can never enter or penetrate it; and let the *Force*, with which *Silver* attracts *Aqua Fortis*, compar'd with the *Force* whereby the Particles of that *Menſtruum* attract one another, be as 20 to 12; and the *Coheſion* of the *Silver*, to the Moment with which the Particles of *Aqua Fortis* ruſh againſt it, as 8 to 3: which degree of Force will be ſufficient to break the Texture of the *Silver*. Laſtly, ſuppoſe the *Coheſion* of the Particles of *Gold* to be to that of *Silver*, as 3 to 2. Now upon diſſolving *Sal Armoniac* in *Aqua Fortis*, there ariſes, as is well known by Experience, ſuch a vehement *Fermentation*, that unleſs the *Aqua Fortis* be pour'd on leiſurely, by little and little, the containing Glaſs muſt burſt. So that from this violent Motion, and the continual Colliſion of the Particles one againſt another, we may very well conclude their *Diameters* to be leſſen'd half, and at length become ſo ſmall, as to be capable of entring the Pores of *Gold*. We ſhould take notice alſo, that the Force of the *Menſtruum* is much increaſed, when *Sal Armoniac*, or

Bay

Bay Salt is diſſolved in the *Aqua Fortis*; i. e. the Force whereby the Particles of the *Menſtruum* attract one another, is increaſed by the Addition of thoſe Corpuſcles, which are very attractive: whereas therefore the Force of the *Menſtruum* was before as 12, let us ſuppoſe it now to be advanc'd to 16, when the *Aqua Fortis* is turn'd into *Aqua Regia*. Hence, if you compare the *attractive Force*, you will find, that of the *Silver* to *Aqua Regia*, is as 20 to 16. and the *Velocity*, with which the Corpuſcles of *Aqua Regia* ruſh upon the *Silver*, will be proportional to the Difference of *Attraction*, *viz.* 4. If all the Particles in *Aqua Regia* were juſt as big as they are in *Aqua Fortis*, then their Quantity of Motion would bear the ſame Proportion to the Coheſion of the *Silver*, as 4 to 3. But by Suppoſition, each Particle is eight times leſs, and conſequently muſt have but the eighth part of the Moment; ſo that the Moment, with which the Corpuſcles of *Aqua Regia* act upon the *Silver*, compar'd with the Coheſion of the *Metal*, will be as $\frac{4}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, *i. e.* as 1 to 6. Hence 'tis evident, that in theſe Circumſtances, *Silver* cannot be diſſolv'd by *Aqua Regia*; but if we compare the *attractive Force* in *Gold* to that in *Aqua Regia*, we ſhall find it as 40 to 16. therefore the Velocity with which the Particles of it attack the *Gold*, will be as the Difference, *viz.* 24. which Number multiply'd by $\frac{1}{8}$, (*i. e.* the Magnitude of the Particles) will give us the Quantity of Motion, equal to $3\frac{4}{8}$, or 3. We ſuppos'd the Coheſion of *Gold* to be 2, which being exceeded by the Force of the *Menſtruum*, muſt yield to it, and be diſſolv'd. If upon comparing the *Attraction* of the two Metals, that of *Gold* be triple, when the Attraction of *Silver* is 20, that of *Gold* will be 60; and the Difference, which there is between the *attractive Force* of *Gold* and *Aqua Regia*, viz. 44, multiply'd by $\frac{1}{8}$ (the Magnitude of the Particles in *Aqua Regia*) will give a Moment equal to $4\frac{4}{8}$, or $1\frac{1}{2}$. And ſince the Force of Reſiſtance, or Coheſion, is as 2, the Moment will be to that as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, or as 11 to 4; that is, it will exceed it almoſt thrice. The Examples we have given may be vary'd infinite ways, but it will come to the ſame thing, whatever Numbers are apply'd: but to make the Matter more general, let us ſuppoſe the Attraction of *Gold* to that of *Silver*, to be as *a* to *b*; and of *Silver* to *Aqua Fortis*, as *b* to *d*; but that of *Aqua Fortis* to *Aqua Regia*, as *d* to *e*. Let *f* ſignify the Magnitude of the Particles in *Aqua Fortis*, and *r* thoſe in *Aqua Regia*; *c* the Coheſion of *Gold*, and *g* the Coheſion of *Silver*. If the Diameters of the Particles *f*, are greater than the Diameters of the Pores of *Gold*, they can never diſſolve the *Gold*, let their attractive Force be ever ſo ſtrong. But if $\overline{b \text{——} d} \times f$ exceeds *g*, then the *Silver* will yield to that *Menſtruum*, whoſe Particles are *f*, and leſs than the Pores of *Silver*: And if $\overline{b \text{——} e} \times r$ is leſs than *g*, the *Silver* will never diſſolve in that *Menſtruum*, the Particles of which are *r*, and the attractive Force *e*. But if $\overline{a \text{——} e} \times r$ be greater than *c*, the *Menſtruum*, made up of the Particles *r*, and whoſe attractive Force is *e*, will be able to penetrate and diſſolve the *Gold*. Now becauſe, in this caſe, the indeterminate Letters are more than the *given Quantities*, it is evident, this Problem may be worked ſeveral ways, every one of which will equally ſolve the Queſtion; but as

as yet we are not fully acquainted with the Proportion there is betwixt the Pores and Coheſion of *Gold* and *Silver*, nor with the Proportion of the attractive Forces of the *Metals*, and the *Menſtruums*, which is neceſſary to make this Solution: Tho perhaps, when Experiments are more accurately made, and examin'd by Mechanical Principles, we may no longer remain in Ignorance about them. At preſent, 'tis enough for our purpoſe, if from Numbers and Calculations we can point out the way, which leads to a Solution of this *Phænomenon*.

SECT. VIII.

Of Extraction.

Extraction, taken in its largeſt Senſe, ſignifies any Solution made by *Menſtruums*, unleſs there be allow'd, as perhaps very well may, this difference betwixt them, That in *Solution* the *Menſtruums* abſorb the whole Subſtance of the Body; but in this, they only carry off certain Particles of it: And in this Senſe *Camphire* is diſſolv'd in *Spirit of Wine*. But *Jalap* is more properly ſaid to be extracted; for the *Reſin* only is diſſolv'd in the *Menſtruum*, the other Particles being left almoſt untouch'd. But the *Extraction* now to be treated of, is ſuch an Inſpiſſation, or thickning of a Solution, as when a certain Quantity of the *Menſtruum* is drawn off, the remaining Mixture is reduc'd to the Conſiſtence of Honey. Thus after the *Tincture* from *Saffron* has been plentifully drawn with *Spirit of Wine*, afterwards the Spirit is drawn away by Diſtillation, to half the Quantity, and then the Remainder is placed upon Sand, in an open Veſſel, to the end that the remaining Moiſture may evaporate as far as neceſſary. By this Contrivance, the Particles of the *Saffron* are ſo broken, and divided by the Spirit, that they very eaſily mix with it, and produce a ſufficiently liquid Tincture; but there being ſcarce any Spirit left after Diſtillation, the remaining Matter muſt neceſſarily thicken; and when it is put into an open Veſſel, and the more ſubtile Parts are diſſipated by the Force of the Fire, it will be reduc'd into a much thicker Conſiſtence than it was before, which is then call'd an *Extract*. The ſame Proceſs is uſed in making the Extracts of *Gentian*, *Liqueriſe*, *Extr. Euſtachii*, and the *Aloephangin* Pill; where the Spirit is drawn away by Diſtillation, and will ſerve the ſame Purpoſes over again. Sometimes the Juices of Vegetables run of themſelves into *Extracts*. Extraction as perform'd after this manner, does not require any long Diſcourſe to explain; ſince whatever has been ſaid of Digeſtion, may very well be apply'd to it.

Extracts are chiefly made from Vegetables, and require different *Menſtruums*, according to the different Nature of the Plants; as may be obſerv'd, eſpecially in *Extracts* from *Gums*: for ſuch of theſe as are *Mucilaginous*, as *Gum Arabic*, *Tragacanth*, &c. are not eaſily diſſolv'd but in *aqueous* Liquors; on the other hand, *Reſinous Gums*, as *Galbanum*, *Scammony*, &c. muſt have high rectified

Spirits

Spirits to diſſolve them. There are others again of a middle Nature, which may be diſſolv'd in either ſort of *Menſtruums*, tho not ſo eaſily in one as in the other. Thus *Aloes* and *Rhubarb*, which are ſomething *reſinous*, are better made into Extracts with *Spirit of Wine*, than *Water*. But Plants, which abound leſs with *Reſin*, ſuch as *Hellebore*, &c. are more commodiouſly extracted with Water, than with Spirit of Wine. If we would therefore perform *Extraction* as it ſhould be, we ought to find out a proper *Menſtruum*, and one which is as it were a-kin to the Body to be extracted.

There have been more pains beſtow'd upon the Extraction of *Opium*, than of any thing beſides, it being one of the moſt noble Medicines we have; and it is ſtill in diſpute, what is the moſt proper *Menſtruum* for it. 'Twould be a tedious Buſineſs to relate all the Forms and Proceſſes given us of this Operation, 'twill be enough juſt to touch upon one or two of them: Some extract *Opium* by the help of *Acid Menſtruums*, after it has been evaporated, either upon *live Coals*, or *kindled Brimſtone*; that the Narcotick Strength of the *Opium* may be fix'd and corrected: but this way of obtaining the Extract of *Opium* is all trifling, unleſs we would uſe a *Caput Mortuum* for an Extract, inſtead of a Medicine; for the more ſubtile part of the *Opium*, that abounds moſt with *volatile Salt*, flies away upon the Application of Fire or Heat. Farther, it ſeems very injudicious to make uſe of *Acids*; for if we examine the Virtue of *Opium*, we ſhall find, that *Acids* are quite contrary to it. *Acids* coagulate, and induce a *Lentor* on the Blood; whereas nothing in the World does more effectually attenuate it than *Opium*. So that to join *Acids* with *Opium*, for the Intention of Curing, is juſt like a Surgeon's blunting the Edge of his Inſtrument, that he may make the better Inciſion. And for the ſame reaſon, the *Acid Juices* of Vegetables, with which *Opium* is wont to be fermented, will hardly eſcape Cenſure, when they come to be examin'd, how little ſoever they may diminiſh its Virtue. Others add Salt of *Tartar*, which is cry'd up ſo much, as to obtain the Name of the *Corrector* of *Opium*; but as there is no great matter of hurt in it, ſo no mighty advantage is to be had from it: for *Opium* has no need of this Salt to facilitate its Extraction, ſince it diſſolves in a *Menſtruum* readily enough of it ſelf; nor is that Medicine, which aſſuages Pain ſo miraculouſly, of ſuch a ſavage and malignant Nature, as to ſtand in need of being tam'd and corrected in that manner. Without doubt that *Correction*, us'd by the *Antients*, however improperly ſo call'd, was much better, who always mixed *Aromaticks* with their *Opiates*, by which the Force of the *Opium* was broke ſo little, that it rather acquir'd from them a new and greater Virtue for Medicinal Uſes. For this reaſon Dr. *Sydenham*, in imitation of the Antients, puts *Saffron*, *Cinnamon*, and *Cloves* into his *Laudanum*. The other *Menſtruums*, made uſe of to extract *Opium*, are *Spirit of Wine*, *Wine* it ſelf, and *Water*, and each of them has its Champions and Defenders; tho perhaps the Quarrel may be fairly ended, if we give the Preference to *Wine*: for, not to mention, that *Spirit of Wine* is too hot for ſome Conſtitutions, it too plentifully abſorbs the *reſinous* part of the *Opium*, and ſo often occaſions

caſions Loathings and Gripes. Beſides, all *hot Spirits* produce a *Coagulum* in the Blood, which is quite contrary to the Nature of *Opium*, as has been taken notice of already. On the other hand, tho *Water* extracts *Opium* well enough, yet, by reaſon of its Weakneſs, 'tis not very agreeable to the Stomach, eſpecially of one that is ſick. But *Wine*, eſpecially *Canary* and *Sherry*, have none of theſe Faults; for they don't only very well extract the *Volatile Salt* of *Opium*, which contains the greateſt Virtue of the Remedy, but they are both very grateful to the Stomach, and ſerve as a Vehicle to convey the Medicine thro all the Stages of Circulation of the Blood and Spirits.

One may obſerve, that when *Tinctures* are extracted by *Digeſtion*, they are very much ſaturated; but being afterwards drawn off by Diſtillation, the *Menſtrua* recover their antient Colour. For when the *Abſtraction*, by the Alembick, is perform'd with a ſtrong Fire, the Particles of the Liquors do ſo rarify, that they very quickly aſcend, by reaſon of their ſpecific Lightneſs. Which may be obſerved eſpecially in *Spirit of Wine*, there being no *Menſtruum* more apt to rarify than that. But the minute Particles of Bodies, which ſwim in theſe Liquors, and tinge them with a certain Colour, how thin and ſubtile ſoever they are, yet being uncapable of Rarifaction becauſe of their Solidity, they are deſerted almoſt entirely by the *Volatile Menſtruum*, and can't be drawn off from the Cucurbit. But tho they ſhould, by the Force and Aſſiſtance of Fire, attempt to riſe, they can never aſcend to the top of the Alembick; but by the force of their natural Gravity, fall down again, and precipitate. In this manner, thoſe Liquors, which are *abſtracted* from *Tinctures*, keep their proper Nature, and retain no *Colour*. But ſometimes the more light Corpuſcles, ſuch as thoſe of *Opium*, *Saffron*, &c. riſe together with the *Menſtruum* into the Receiver; which may be perceiv'd both by Taſte and Smell, tho they are not ſo numerous as to give a Tincture to the *Menſtruum*.

Thus *Extraction* is uſually perform'd; but its Uſe does not ſeem to be ſo great in Phyſic, as is generally imagin'd. For almoſt all the more ſubtile Particles fly away, and are diſſipated, either when the *Menſtruum* is drawn off by Diſtillation, or when it evaporates in the open Air. So that if thoſe Particles are any ways uſeful in Medicine, 'tis to no purpoſe to ſeek for them in *Extracts*; but if we would have only a Collection of the more groſs and unactive Parts, there is no other kind of Operation, which will ſo happily ſupply us with them. It is alſo of ſervice, to clear ſome Gums and Reſins from Droſs: as the genuine Subſtance is taken up by a proper *Menſtruum*, and leaves all that is heterogeneous behind; ſo by evaporating the *Menſtruum* again, the Reſin, or whatſoever of that nature it is, will be reſtor'd to its utmoſt Purity.

SECT.

SECT. IX.

Of Cryſtallization.

THIS is ſuch a Combination of ſaline Particles, as reſembles the Form of *Cryſtal*, but variouſly modify'd, according to the Nature and Texture of the Salts.

The Method uſed herein is this: The ſaline Body is diſſolv'd in Water; afterwards the Solution is filter'd, which being evaporated till a little Film appears on the Surface, it ſpontaneouſly runs into *Cryſtal*. *Diſſolution* and *Filtration* are made uſe of, that the Salts may be purged from all their Droſs; for otherwiſe, if any foreign Matter ſhould get in, not only the Tranſparency of the *Cryſtals* would be impair'd, but the Figure alſo would be mangled and broken.

Theſe Salts therefore being in this manner waſh'd and purg'd afreſh, the Water (as being of no further uſe) is taken off by Evaporation; which is done with a deſign, that the remaining Solution ſhould be more ſaturated. And this Saturation of the Solution is neceſſary, that a greater quantity of the Salts might run into Cryſtals. Now theſe being nothing elſe but a *Congeries* of the ſaline Particles, if the Cauſe of this Union is ſhewn, you will eaſily perceive why they cannot ſubſide in a more diluted *Menſtruum*. Now this Compoſition ariſes from that *attractive* Force, by which Salts, which are near one another, do naturally ſtrive to coaleſce and unite: which they do ſo much the eaſier, the nearer they are to one another. For the Force of *Attraction* exerting it ſelf moſt at the point of Contact, is the cauſe of its being little or nothing, when Bodies are removed to a greater diſtance. Hence Salts, very much diluted with cold Water, ſcarcely *attract* at all, becauſe they are kept at too great a diſtance one from another, and hereupon remain quiet in their reſpective Situations; and tho the Solution ſhould be ſtronger, it would part with its *Salts* but very ſparingly, without *Evaporation*: but by letting the Water evaporate till there appear a thin Skin, the Salts are plac'd ſo near as almoſt to touch one another; and conſequently they will attract one another very ſtrongly: and being very cloſely and intimately united, they are form'd as it were into ſo many little Lumps or Bundles.

If any ſaline Solution were to be left to it ſelf for ſome time, the *Cryſtals* would precipitate, and fall of their own accord: for the Water, which obſtructs the Coheſion of the Salts, does ſome way or other exhale. But the very ſame Salts being diſſolv'd in warm Water, do quickly and eaſily melt and ſwim in it; nor do they run into Cryſtals, ſo long as that retains its Heat. For the Motion, excited by the Heat, hinders and deſtroys the Motion ariſing from the *attractive* Force. But as ſoon as the Water turns cold, and the Parts of it are at reſt, the Salts now being able to approach one another, exert their *attractive* Force, and ſo unite themſelves into Cryſtals.

Hitherto has been explain'd the Reaſon of Cryſtallization: as for the Figures,

Figures, they are obvious to every Beholder: and their Beauty and Variety are ſo admirable, that there is ſcarce any thing in nature, which can entertain the Eye more agreeably. The Figures of theſe are ſometimes ſeen by the naked Eye, but by the help of *Microſcopes* are diſcern'd much better. In *common Salt* we plainly diſcover *Quadrilateral Pyramids*, with ſquare Baſes. In *Sugar*, the ſame *Pyramids*, with oblong and rectangular Baſes. In *Alum*, they riſe with ſix ſides, ſupported with a hexagonal Baſe. The Cryſtals of *Vitriol* very much reſemble Icicles, united one to another with great variety, among which lie ſome Polygons, as may be diſcover'd with the naked Eye. *Sal Armoniac* very elegantly imitates the Branches of a Tree, and that of *Hartſhorn* looks like a Quiver of Arrows. *Glauber's Sal Mirabile*, which is made of *common Salt* and *Vitriol*, exhibits the Figure of both thoſe Salts. *Nitre* appears in certain Priſmatical Columns, not much unlike Bundles of Sticks; among which there are interſpers'd ſome Rhomboides, and Pentagons, which ſeem to come very near thoſe of *common Salt*. Hence *Lemery* very juſtly remark'd, that *Nitre* could not be purify'd by any Art or Contrivance whatever, but ſomething of a *Sal Gem*, or *Foſſil Salt*, would ſtick to it. But *Salt of Tin* out-does all for Beauty, in which are Lines like little Needles, ſpreading themſelves every where from a Point as from a Center, ſo as to repreſent a Star, much like what we ſee in the *Regulus Martis*.

But this is very peculiar in theſe Salts, that let them be ever ſo divided and reduced into minute Particles, yet when they are form'd into Cryſtals, they each of them reaſſume their proper Shape: ſo that one might as eaſily diveſt and deprive them of their Saltneſs, as of their Figure. This being an immutable and perpetual Law, by knowing the Figure of the Cryſtals, we may underſtand what the Texture of the Particles ought to be, which can form thoſe Cryſtals. And on the other hand, by knowing the Texture of the Particles, we may determine the Figures of the Cryſtals. For ſince the Figures of the moſt ſimple Parts remain always the ſame, 'tis evident the Figures which they run into, when compounded and united, muſt be uniform and conſtant. And ſince the Force of Attraction is ſtronger on one ſide of the ſame Particle than another, there will conſtantly be a greater Concretion of Salts upon thoſe Sides, which attract more ſtrongly. From hence it may be eaſily demonſtrated, that the Figure of the leaſt Particles is intirely different from that which appears in the *Cryſtal*. But we muſt leave this to the *Mathematicians*, leſt we ſhould ſeem to invade their Province.

From this Theory of the Aſſociation and Combination of Salts, we may learn how to avoid ſuch Conjunctions in thoſe Preparations, where the Nature of the Medicine requires them to be kept aſunder, and in a ſtate of Solution; as in *Syrups*, *Confections*, and *Electuaries*. For in theſe Forms, as much Care is neceſſary to prevent the Sugar or Honey contain'd in their Compoſition from running into ſuch Combinations, or *Candying*, as it is uſually term'd, as in the former to aſſiſt ſuch a Conjunction.

For this purpoſe, in the Preparation of thoſe Medicines, every part ought to be manag'd ſo as to prevent the too near Approach of thoſe attractive ſaline Particles to one ano-

ther. The Fire ought therefore to have as little ſhare herein as poſſible: for in boiling thoſe Syrups which have a double quantity of Sugar allow'd to that of the Liquor, if the Diſſolution is not by a very gentle Heat, the Fire will carry off ſo much, as not to leave a Sufficiency to keep the Particles of Sugar from ſuch a near Approach, as will draw them into mutual Contact: That is, after the Syrup comes to ſtand ſome time, it will candy, which is quite out of the Intention of the Medicine. In Syrups made of acid or auſtere Juices, as thoſe of *Lemons, Raſpberries, Quinces,* and the like; the Sugar is much more inclinable to do ſo, as the Particles of ſuch Juices are more apt to favour ſuch Intercourſes, by their natural Diſpoſitions to draw and be drawn into them with the Sugar. In the making therefore of all ſuch Medicines, it is much ſecurer to diſſolve the Sugar gradually in the Juice, by putting in little at a time, and frequently ſtirring it; for without the help of any Heat at all, they will in time diſſolve Sugar enough to render 'em of a due Conſiſtence: and there is this farther Advantage in this Method, that the ſame which prevents its running into Candy, by preſerving the more fluid and volatile Parts, preſerves likewiſe in a much greater degree the natural Flavour of the Juice of which the Syrup is made, becauſe in boiling it flies off with the Steam. In this way indeed, if the Juice is not duly ſupply'd until it is fully ſated, and will diſſolve no more, it will be apt to corrupt and be ſpoil'd in the other Extreme; but this is eaſily prevented with Care.

In boiling up likewiſe thoſe Syrups to a Conſiſtency, which have not ſo great a Proportion of Sugar allow'd them, in regard to the Liquor when firſt mix'd; if they be boil'd too high, as it is generally call'd, the Particles of Sugar having not Fluid enough left to keep them at a ſufficient diſtance from each other, they will attract one another, and run into Candy. This likewiſe ſpoils many of the *Confections,* where there are not *Species* or Pouders enough to prevent ſuch Contacts and Coheſions.

And here it may not be amiſs to premiſe a word or two in general, with relation to all thoſe *Electuaries* which have three fourths of Honey or thereabouts, in their Compoſition. The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or deſpumated, and it is the uſual Practice of the Shops ſo to do; which is to diſſolve it over the Fire, and continue the Heat till it throws up a large Scum, which is taken off, and the Remainder left tranſparent. By this means, under a Notion of taking away ſome Impurities from the Honey, it is diveſted of thoſe Parts which were neceſſary to keep it from candying. For by continual Experience it is found how very powerful the Parts of Honey are, in attracting one another; therefore unleſs they be much divided by other Bodies, they will run together: ſo that by this Error it often happens, that thoſe Medicines which have ſo much of this in their Compoſition, are ſpoil'd by candying, and even the capital ones, as *Venice-Treacle, Mithridate,* &c. Therefore to keep thoſe Medicines ſmooth, and in a due Conſiſtence, which is always a great part of their Excellency; it is much more proper not to clarify the Honey at all, but melt it only juſt enough to admit of a Mixture with the Species. In which Management they will never be found to candy. For this purpoſe indeed Care muſt be taken,

taken, that the Honey be as clear from Motes or Droſs as poſſible; but that it almoſt conſtantly is, unleſs for what may accidentally be upon the Surface, or at Bottom, which is owing to this, that upon its firſt Preſſure from the Comb, the Inclination of its Parts to each other is ſo great, as to work out in its firſt candying or fixing, every thing which is of a different nature, and foreign thereunto: therefore there is no Ground for thoſe Apprehenſions of Impurity, upon which its Deſpumation or Clarification is erroneouſly founded.

As to this Head therefore, this general Rule ought to be obſerv'd in both the Pharmacies; that where a Combination of Salts, or ſuch Bodies as attract and cohere together, is intended, all interpoſing Matter ought as much as poſſible to be remov'd, which is in moſt caſes to be done with Fire: but where ſuch Combinations are not only out of the Intention of the Operator, but injurious to the Medicine he has under Management; ſuch Hindrances muſt be carefully preſerv'd, and therefore Fire in ſuch matters is to be as little employ'd as poſſible.

SECT. X.

Of Incorporation.

THE Proceſs, thus term'd in Pharmacy, is employ'd in bringing and joining together, by the Interpoſition of a particular Body, ſuch others, as in themſelves are incapable, or very difficult to be mix'd together. This indeed is not concern'd in any of the ſtanding Shop-Medicines of the *Galenical* Pharmacy, but frequently occurs in the Preſcriptions of Phyſicians, when they order ſuch things together, which either for Decency or Conveniency of taking, are thus to be mix'd. So in thoſe Forms call'd *Eclegma's* and *Linctus's*, Syrups and Oils are preſcribed together, which by putting only into a Veſſel will not intimately unite; but upon rubbing fine a ſmall Portion of Sugar, Salt, or any Subſtance of the like nature, with the Syrup firſt, and then gradually dropping in the Oil, they will join into a ſmooth uniform Subſtance, thicker than either was before in Separation.

To underſtand this aright, it is neceſſary to take notice, that the reaſon why theſe Bodies do not incorporate of themſelves, is, becauſe, as is the Caſe in all viſcid light Bodies, they have but very weak attractive Powers, and their Coheſions with one another are very great, being according to their Contacts: and therefore when they are put together, their mutual Attractions are not great enough to overcome their reſpective Coheſions, which in other words is, they will not mix: but when a third Subſtance is join'd with them in ſuch a manner, as to open and diſſociate their Parts, and leſſen their Contacts and Coheſions with one another; they will readily join. And as their conſtituent Parts have a great deal of Surface in reſpect to their Solidities, the more they con-

tinue ſtill to be parted reſpectively by farther Mixture with each other, the compound Body they form, will be leſs fluid, or of a thicker Conſiſtency; for the Fluidities of all Bodies are as the Gravities of their conſtituent Parts, in proportion to their Surfaces, as was before obſerved. And upon the ſame Theory we may proceed to account for the entire loſs of Fluidity, by a Mixture of ſome certain Fluids; but as this is of no great Importance in the preſent Affair, thus far may be ſufficient to our Purpoſe.

The ſame way of Reaſoning likewiſe accounts for the mixture of ſeveral Turpentines and Balſams with aqueous Liquors, by the Interpoſition of the Yolk of an Egg; which by being long beat and mixed with the Balſam or Turpentine, ſo divides and opens the Texture and Coheſion of their Parts, as fits them to join with a Body they would not before touch.

The Amalgamation of Metals, and ſome other Proceſſes in the Chymical Pharmacy, tho not foreign to this Head, have been too frequently hinted at already in ſeveral of the preceding Pages, to require any farther Explication: and what under this Article has been advanc'd, was not indeed ſo expreſly neceſſary with regard to any Diſpenſatory Compoſitions; but as it frequently occurs in the Practical Shops, it may not be amiſs to have ſaid thus much of it; the Perſons uſually employ'd therein, not being often overſtocked with Theory, and the true Grounds of Procedure, even in the moſt eaſy parts of their Profeſſion.

SECT. XI.

Of Filtration.

THIS is a Method by which Liquors are render'd fine and clear, and is chiefly concerned in Tinctures, when ſome Portion is drawn from the Ingredients, or ſuſpended in the Menſtruum, which is not neceſſary thereto, but diſturbs and renders the whole unpleaſant and diſagreeable both to the Palate and Sight.

There is a *Filtration*, which has much tortured the Philoſophy of ſome Ages to account for, perform'd by the Aſcent of the finer parts of a Liquor up a Chord or Skain of Cotton, or ſuch like matter, which is contrived to drop over into another Veſſel, and leave the groſſer part behind; but as this has little or no place in Practice, it is not worth taking up any time about.

The *Filtration* in uſe, is ſtraining a Liquor through a Paper, which by reaſon of the Smallneſs of the Pores admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the reſt behind.

An Explication of this cannot but be needleſs to a Perſon even of the meaneſt Apprehenſion in ſuch Matters; it may therefore be ſufficient, under this Head, to leave this general Obſervation, from whence will flow a very neceſſary practical Caution, That in all Tinctures, or Liquors to be made fine by this Method, ſuch only ought to be committed to the Filtre, whoſe Medicinal Efficacies

cacies ariſe from the fineſt and moſt minute Parts; otherwiſe the Medicine will remain behind, and nothing but what is uſeleſs paſs thro. Thus only ſuch Tinctures are to be better'd by this Management, which with a ſpirituous Menſtruum diſſolve and take up Reſins and the moſt volatile Sulphurs: becauſe ſuch a Menſtruum unites with thoſe Bodies in ſuch very ſmall Parts, and attracts them ſo ſtrongly when in Contact, that they will not be parted in the Filtre, but continue fine enough to paſs thro together. But in moſt Decoctions of Plants and Roots, and other Ingredients with Water, the Medicinal Virtues of which may conſiſt in ſome of the groſſer Parts; they are not to be treated this way, but come under the following Management.

SECT. XII.

Of Clarification and Depuration.

ANOTHER way of improving ſome Medicines, is by what is call'd *Clarification*. This is done by beating up with Whites of Eggs, Decoctions and turbid Liquors into a Froth; which upon boiling will entangle the groſſer Parts, and carry them up to the top in a tough Scum: which is either taken off with a Spoon, or ſeparated by the *Hippocrates*'s Sleeve, which is a thick flannel Bag.

To account for this Phænomenon, is not in the leaſt difficult. The clammy and viſcous Particles of the Egg mix with and entangle the groſſer Parts of the Decoction, more than the finer; becauſe with them they are capable of the moſt Contact, and conſequently of the ſtrongeſt Coheſion: And thereby upon the Impulſe of the Fire bearing through from underneath, they are carry'd up together to the top, making there a very tough Scum. The continu'd Fire keeps ſtill driving up the groſſer Parts, until they are all, or in a great meaſure, intangled in the Scum as in a Net; but if it remains longer than while it boils up, that is until the Scum breaks, by the Rolling and Waves of the Liquor, the before ſeparated Foulneſſes will be broke from one another, and again mix with the Decoction: and therefore it ſhould either be ſcummed juſt before the top breaks, or gently poured into the *Hippocrates*'s Sleeve.

Tho this ſeems a very ſimple and eaſy Proceſs, yet there are many Errors committed by it in the Shops; the chief of which may be worth mentioning.

Whatſoever Decoctions, whether to be uſed as ſuch, or to be made into Syrups, have in them Ingredients of a viſcous, mucilaginous, or ſlimy Nature; ought not to be meddled with this way, becauſe it is manifeſt, that all ſuch Parts in the Decoction will be mix'd with the Egg, and ſeparated with the Scum, whereby the Medicine will be defrauded of its Virtue. How this can juſtify the promiſcuous Clarifications of all Decoctions, eſpecially for Syrups uſed in the Shops, any indifferent Perſon may judge.

But I ſhall endeavour to demonſtrate in two Inſtances only, out of a great many, how a Medicine is entirely deſtroy'd thereby.

The firſt is in Syrup of *Marſhmallows*, moſt of the Ingredients of which will make a ſlimy, mucilaginous Decoction; and on that Quality it is that the Phyſician depends in its Preſcription: as in the Body of the Work will be farther explain'd, under the particular Diviſion of *Diuretics*. But if the Nicety of an ignorant Compounder, to make his Syrup fine, as he calls it, ſhould lead him to do it by *Clarification* in this manner, he will rob the Medicine of all that is valuable in it; and in thoſe caſes, where it is uſually directed, he may as well give common *Moloſſes*, or Syrup of Sugar only, as this fine Syrup of *Marſhmallows*.

But there is another Medicine in the ſame Tribe of the greateſt Importance in its Efficacy, which for want of due Attention to the Influence of this Management upon it, is either entirely ſpoiled, or ſo far robbed of its Virtues, that it is very difficult to find it of the ſame Strength in any two Shops, or in two different Makings by the ſame Perſon; I mean *Syrupus de Meconio*, which is a Decoction of Poppies boiled into a Syrup, with a certain quantity of Sugar. Now every one knows, that in a Decoction, a *Reſin* or *Gum* of the Nature of *Opium*, is drawn from the Poppy, and ſuſpended in the Decoction, and that in this lies the Virtue of the Medicine; likewiſe that it is very glutinous and viſcid, is manifeſt by its adhering to the Fingers, or a Knife in cutting them. It is farther apparent, that all ſuch Subſtances in aqueous Vehicles will look cloudy, and cannot poſſibly be managed otherwiſe. To attempt therefore to clarify this Syrup, by the forementioned Method, is taking all from it that comes out of the Poppy, or the greateſt part of it: ſo that the more curious a Perſon is in making, as he thinks, this Medicine fine, the leſs it is valuable; as the finer he makes it, the more of the Poppy is taken from it, and thrown away with the Scum: for its Viſcidity cannot but join it with the Egg, and whatſoever is rejected therewith.

And hence it is, that let the Quantity of Poppy to ſuch a Quantity of Syrup be ever ſo exactly aſſign'd in Calculation, yet while this Method is taken, in proportion to the Succeſs in rendering it fine, the Preſcriber will be cheated in his Expectation from it: for there are ſeveral Circumſtances in the Clarification, which may accidentally vary its Succeſs; but according to this Method, thus much is certain, that he who thinks he makes it beſt, quite ſpoils the Medicine. In ſuch caſes therefore as theſe two mention'd, an Apothecary ſhould be content with ſo much Fineneſs as can be procur'd by Subſidence. For if the Sugar be mixed with the Decoction, and juſt melted in it, in a convenient Veſſel, it will ſettle to a ſufficient Clearneſs; and what can be ſo poured off ſhould be boiled up to a due Conſiſtence, without any other Endeavours to make it finer. By this means all that comes of the Poppy is preſerved, and its true Doſe may be aſſign'd to the greateſt Exactneſs; which in the uſual Method is impoſſible. The Remainder likewiſe, when it has been ſtrained through a thick Flannel, may be cleared enough from any groſs Foulneſs, to be boiled up for the *Confectio Fracaſtorii ſine Melle*.

That

That other way of fining down ſome Liquors, which is term'd *per Subſidentiam*, is too eaſy, to need any Explication: this is chiefly concern'd in expreſs'd Juices, which eaſily let fall their groſſer Parts, and throw up ſuch as are ſpecifically lighter and viſcid to the Top in a Scum, until they become perfectly fine. Where ſuch things are uſed, as add to the ſpecific Weight of the groſſer Parts, and by that means throw them down to the Bottom, as is often done in Wines, and the like, the Manner of their Influence will be fully explain'd under the Article of *Precipitation*.

SECT. XIII.

Of Diſtillation.

Diſtillation is the Aſcent and Elevation of Particles in form of Vapour, which afterward deſcend again in the form of Drops.

This Aſcent of Fluids is chiefly promoted in a two-fold way; firſt, upon account of their ſpecific Levity; and ſecondly by Impulſe.

The firſt way of Elevation is accounted for from this Lemma, before cited in what was ſaid of *Fermentation*, viz. *That Particles of Bodies, which ſwim in any Fluid, if they are ſpecifically lighter, muſt be born upwards by that Fluid.* Therefore ſince *diſtill'd* Liquors are carry'd upwards thro the Air, it's to be enquired how they can be made ſpecifically lighter than the Air. Now a Fluid may be ſpecifically lighter than another, when under a larger Bulk, it has an equal, or a leſs Gravity. According to this Proportion, the Bulk of the Fluid ought to be increas'd in *Diſtillation*; and how eaſily, by the help of Fire, it may be increas'd, or, which is the ſame thing, *rarified*, one who is but tolerably vers'd in Phyſics, may comprehend. And whoever has obſerv'd a *Thermometer*, a *Cupping-Glaſs*, or *Boiling Water*, muſt be ſenſible how great a quantity of Air, or poſſibly of ſome more ſubtile Matter, there is contain'd in almoſt all Fluids, and what a Force there is in Heat to rarify it; at leaſt, thoſe prodigious Fumes which riſe in the *Receiver*, upon *diſtilling Vitriol*, do ſufficiently prove this: for *Rarifaction* is nothing but the ſame quantity of Matter diffus'd into a greater ſpace; ſo that the ſame Weight remains, tho the Bulk grows much larger. From whence 'tis plain, there muſt be a greater number of Pores in the rarify'd Body, which are either entirely void of Matter, or at leaſt of ſuch Matter as hath any conſiderable Gravity. A very clear Inſtance of this may be had in the *Air* it ſelf, which is known by Experiments with the *Air-Pump*, to have been rarify'd to almoſt an infinite degree.

Having gone thus far in explaining this Matter, it is now to be found out, what proportion of Rarifaction is ſufficient to produce this ſpecific Levity. And, that the Matter may be ſet in a clearer Light, let us begin with the ſimpleſt Bodies, and take our firſt inſtance from *Water*. 'Tis known by Computa-

tion, that the Proportion of the ſpecific Gravity of *Water* to that of *Air*, is ſomething more than 800 to 1. Since therefore *ſimilar Spheres or Solids, are to one another as the Cubes of their Diameters*, and the ſpecific Gravity decreaſes reciprocally, in the very ſame proportion as the Cubes of their Diameters increaſe; in order to make a Particle of *Water* lighter than a Particle of *Air*, no more is neceſſary, than to rarify it till its Diameter becomes *ten times* greater, which in this caſe is but a very ſmall degree of Rariſaction; for the Cube of the Diameter, in a Particle ſo rarify'd, is 1000. If the Diameter be made *eleven times* greater, the Cube will be 1331; and if *twelve*, 1728. So that Water, when rarify'd but *twelve degrees*, will be above *twice* lighter than *Air*. And if the *Rariſaction* be carried on farther, it may eaſily be collected from the Increaſe of the Numbers, that a Particle of *Water* may be made almoſt infinitely lighter than *Air*. And that this may be brought a little nearer to the preſent purpoſe, 'tis manifeſt, that the Elevation of Bodies, equally fluid and heavy, is always proportionable to their different Aptitude to be rarify'd; that is, they aſcend quicker upon the Application of any Force, the more ſuſceptible they are of *Rariſaction*: but in Bodies, whoſe Aptitude to be rarify'd is equal, the time of Aſcent is to be determin'd by their *ſpecific Gravity*. So that the time of Elevation in Bodies diſtill'd after this manner, is in a compound Proportion of the *Rariſaction* and *ſpecific Gravity*. This exactly agrees not only to Theory, but to Experience, without which, Theory alone is not to be regarded: for by the ſame degree of Heat, *Spirit of Wine*, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac* prepared with *Quick-Lime*, *and Diſtill'd Waters*, the Gravity of all which is proportionably leſs, and their Rariſaction more eaſy, than of common *Water*, are drawn off proportionably ſooner by the *Retort*. On the other hand, *acid Spirits*, ſuch as the Spirit of *Salt*, of *Nitre*, and of *Vitriol*, tho they begin at firſt to riſe more readily, yet require longer time to carry them into the *Receiver*, than Water it ſelf does: For tho the *Rariſaction* of Water be leſs, yet 'tis not ſufficient to anſwer to the *Gravity* of thoſe Fluids. After the ſame manner the Particles of *Vegetables* and *Animals*, whoſe Texture is rarer, and conſequently makes them ſpecifically lighter, more eaſily aſcend, than the Particles of *Minerals* or *Metals*. We may here alſo obſerve, that a Body, when *diſtill'd*, is always thinner and more ſubtile than the *crude* one, from which it was *diſtill'd*: So *Roſe-Water* has a leſs Conſiſtence than the *Juice of Roſes*, and is leſs ponderous; and thus *rectify'd Spirits* have a leſs *ſpecific Gravity*, than thoſe which have but once paſs'd the Fire.

But the caſe is otherwiſe, when *Abſtraction* is uſed in Diſtilling; for inſtance, *diſtill'd Vinegar* is heavier than *crude*: for in this Operation, a Liquor is left behind ſaturated with *ſaline* Particles, whilſt all the *phlegmatic* Part, whoſe Gravity is leſs, is carried off. The ſame thing is conſtantly obſerv'd in the *Dephlegmation* of *acid Spirits*.

Not only *ſpecific Levity* ſerves to elevate Bodies in Diſtillation, but an *external Impulſe* alſo may cauſe their Aſcent. The Impulſe, which we have to do with in this place, comes from the Fire, whoſe Particles, tho they are extremely ſmall and light, yet 'tis demonſtrable by *Mechanics*, that they may raiſe Bodies much heavier than themſelves, by

by acting upon them with a certain degree of Force: For ſince the *Moment of a Body, or that Force by which it acts upon another, is in a compound Ratio of the Quantity of Matter, and the Celerity*; the Celerity may be ſo increas'd as to give a ſufficient Force to the Body, tho the *Quantity of Matter* in it be ever ſo ſmall. Let ſome heavy Body therefore be ſuppoſed to deſcend with no other Moment, than what it receives from its own Gravity; in this caſe then the Air, which is much lighter, may be moved with that Celerity, as not only to ſuſtain that Body, but to mount it up higher: and the more rapid the *Impetus* of the Air is, or the *Surface* of the Body more diffus'd, the higher and ſwifter will the Elevation be; juſt as we ſee Sheets of Lead are ſometimes torn away entire by the Wind, and carried thro the Air. In like manner, Fire, tho it be a Body made up of very minute Particles, may be moved with that Rapidity, as to acquire and communicate what Force can be imagin'd towards removing any Obſtacles. And this is daily experienced in innumerable Inſtances, but in none more than in *Gunpouder*. When therefore the Moment of Fire is augmented, in the manner explain'd, ſo as to exceed the Force of the Body to be diſtill'd, it will remove it from its former Situation; or, what is here the ſame thing, becauſe the Direction of its Motion tends upwards, will carry it up. Thus Particles, ſpecifically heavier than the Air, which is contain'd in the Retort, as thoſe of *acid Spirits* are, aſcend by a more violent Impulſe of the Fire uſed in *Diſtillation*.

Another thing, which contributes very much to this End, is, That the ſame Quantity of Matter is elevated ſo much the eaſier, in proportion as the *Surface* is inlarged; for the more this is diffus'd, the more Particles of Fire it receives: and ſo, having this united Force to drive it up, it more eaſily aſcends. So that by the ſame Degree of Fire, Bodies will not equally riſe, tho they are equally heavy, if there be that difference in their *Surfaces* already ſuppoſed. The *Air* alſo has no ſmall ſhare in this buſineſs of *Impulſe*; for, being rarify'd by the Fire, it is not only impelled upwards it ſelf, but carries other Particles up with it: and it may be learned by a very familiar Experiment, what *Impetus* Bodies ſo rarify'd exert. Water, for inſtance, over a Fire cannot be heated but to a certain degree; for when it has once well boil'd, it can never be made hotter: yet the ſame Water, if it be ſhut up in *Papin's Digeſtor*, will grow exceſſively hot; and if a piece of red-hot Metal be flung into cold Water, it will occaſion much the ſame Exploſion, as is obſerv'd in *Gunpouder*. But nothing does ſo plainly ſhew the Force of rarify'd Air, as the Engine by which Mr. *Savery* has taught to draw up Coals out of the Pits. Whoever conſiders well theſe three things, and what may be effected by them, viz. *Specific Levity*, an *Impelling Force*, and the *Extent* of the *Surface*; and how many ways, and in what proportion, all of them may be chang'd; will very eaſily account for the Variety, which is found in this Proceſs of *Diſtillation*.

It muſt be obſerved, that whereever *ſpecific Levity*, or *Rarifaction*, has any place in *Diſtillation*, there *Impulſe* concurs too; for the Fire equally does both at the ſame time: ſo that a leſs degree of *Rarifaction* is ſufficient to elevate Bodies, than what was before aſſigned. But in thoſe

thoſe Bodies, which are raiſed by *Impulſe*, 'tis not neceſſary that *Rarifaction* ſhould concur, for ſometimes there is no *Rarifaction* at all. There is alſo another difference between *Rarifaction* and *Impulſe*, that very much favours this account of *Diſtillation*, That a more gentle Fire may ſerve for diſtilling ſuch Bodies as are elevated by means of their *Rarifaction*; but thoſe which are raiſed by *Impulſe* only, require a very intenſe Heat.

As to what concerns the different Method of performing this Operation, there are generally two ways uſed in *Diſtillation*; for 'tis either *Right*, or *Oblique*: the latter is done by the *Retort*, and the former by the *Alembick*. There is but little difference in the Manner of both, excepting only that the *right Diſtillation* has this peculiar Property, that whatever is thus diſtill'd, is form'd after the Reſemblance of *Rain*: for as the watry Vapours, drawn by the Sun's Heat from the Earth and the Sea, and ſo rarify'd as to become ſpecifically lighter than Air, aſcend, and are condens'd into Clouds; but afterwards, growing heavier than the Air, deſcend by their own Weight, and diſtil down by Drops in the form of Rain: ſo the very ſame Reaſoning holds in the *Alembick*. The fluid Particles of the Body in Diſtillation are, by the Force of the Fire, as has been explain'd before, preſs'd out and elevated upon the account of the *Rarifaction* and *Impulſe* they undergo, to the top of the *Alembick*, in the form of Vapours; where being reſiſted, repell'd, and condens'd by the external Cold, they ſo unite with one another, that by the Force of their *ſpecific Gravity*, they deſcend along the internal Sides of the *Alembick*, from whence they are convey'd into the Neck, as it were thro a Canal. The ſame Explication is to be apply'd to *Oil of Sulphur*, made by the *Bell*. In diſtilling *Oils*, and ſometimes *Spirits*, they apply to the Neck of the *Alembick* a long *Pipe*, turn'd into a Spiral, which by paſſing thro a Veſſel of cold Water, keeps the Vapours from flying off, and condenſes them ſooner into Drops.

There is another ſort of *Diſtillation*, mention'd by Authors, which is by *Deſcent*; where, when the Particles of the Bodies are ſeparated by the Force of the Fire in the upper Veſſel, ſuch of them, which are more fluid, diſtil into the lower Veſſel: familiar Inſtances of which we have in *extracting Pitch*, and making *Roſe-Water*.

But the reaſon why ſometimes the *Right*, and ſometimes the *Oblique Diſtillation* is moſt convenient, muſt be deduc'd from the Nature and Texture of the Body, which is to be diſtill'd. *Right Diſtillation* is uſed when the Texture of the Body is ſuch, as allows of an eaſy Aſcent: of this laſt kind are *Vegetables*. Other Subſtances, which conſiſt of heavier Particles, give way but ſlowly to the Fire, and cannot be rais'd to the top of the *Alembick*; ſuch are almoſt all *Minerals* and *Metals*: and theſe therefore are only capable of *Oblique Diſtillation*.

The *Right*, being the more gentle Operation, belongs to thoſe Bodies only, which are eaſily rarify'd; but the *Oblique* is deſign'd for the moſt part for ſuch as cannot be elevated without a ſtrong Impulſe: which accordingly is the only *Diſtillation* made in the *Reverberatory*.

There may be obſerv'd in *Diſtillation*, what ſeldom or never happens in *Calcination*, that the diſtill'd Matter, tho drawn from ſolid Bodies, ſuch

ſuch as *Vitriol*, *Hartſhorn*, and *Bones*, never returns into its former ſtate, but continues in the form of a Fluid. Any one that reflects upon what has been ſaid concerning Coheſion and Fluidity, under the Head of *Calcination*, will eaſily underſtand what this may be aſcrib'd to. For in *Diſtillation*, not only the finer Parts are divided from the groſs, but they are entirely abſtracted from the Union of others, and lie in a Body by themſelves. So that the diſtill'd Liquor being nothing elſe but a Collection of fluid Parts, muſt always of neceſſity retain its Fluidity. It is to be obſerv'd, that there is a difference in the Elevation of *Phlegm*, which in ſome Experiments riſes before the *Spirit*, and in others after it. The one is remarkable in diſtilling the *acid Spirits* of *Vitriol*, *Salt*, and *Nitre*; the other in diſtilling *inflammable* and *urinous Spirits*, as thoſe of *Wine*, and of *Sal Armoniac*. Tho the reaſon of this Variety may be deduc'd from what has been ſaid, yet it may not be amiſs juſt to touch upon the Explication of it here. Now this ariſes entirely from the ſpecific Gravity of the Fluids; for if the Experiment be made, *Phlegm* will be found ſpecifically lighter than thoſe *acid Spirits*, and heavier than the *urinous* and the *inflammable*. Since therefore the Levity of Bodies cauſes them to aſcend ſooner, it is very plain why there ſhould be ſuch Variety in the Aſcent of *Phlegm*. Nor does it any way contradict what has been advanc'd, that in the *Diſtillation* of *Animals*, as of *Hartſhorn*, *Vipers*, and *Human Scull*, the *Phlegm* comes off before the *Spirit*, tho the *Spirit* is lighter than the *Phlegm*. For it is to be obſerv'd, that the *Salts* and *Spirits of Animals*, thoſe eſpecially which are contain'd in *Bones* and *Horns*, are lock'd up, and confin'd in certain little Cells, which muſt be firſt broke open, before they can be at liberty to aſcend. But the *Phlegm* being diffus'd every where, even in the ſuperficial Parts, is ſooner drawn out, and carry'd off by the Fire, tho it has a greater ſpecific Gravity than the *Spirit*. And the Truth of this is evident from the ſecond *Diſtillation* of theſe *Spirits*, which is call'd *Rectification*; for here the *Spirits* riſe before the *Phlegm*, being now entirely freed from thoſe Cells, which confin'd them before.

In *Oils* 'tis very particularly obſervable, that tho they be much lighter than *Water*, and boil and rarify ſooner, yet (contrary to what is generally deliver'd) they are not ſo ſoon elevated by the *Retort*. But this depends on the various Texture of both; for the Globules of *Water* cohere more laxly, and therefore more eaſily ſuffer themſelves to be ſeparated. But the Parts of *Oil* are ſo tenacious, and ſo link'd to one another, that they cannot be divided and carry'd upwards, unleſs the Impetus be very ſtrong. For this reaſon it is, that the more thoſe *oleaginous Liquors* are depriv'd of their *Oil*, with ſo much the more facility they aſcend, as we experience in the *Spirit of Wine* and *Turpentine*.

The Uſe of *Diſtillation* is well enough known; namely, that the liquid Parts may be ſeparated from the more compact, whether they come out in the form of *Oil*, *Phlegm*, or *Spirit*. But as to what concerns the *Apparatus*, in this Proceſs, and the mixing another Body with what is to be diſtill'd, this will come more properly under Conſideration in the next Section, concerning *Sublimation*.

SECT.

SECT. XIV.

Of Sublimation.

Sublimation differs very little from *Diſtillation*, excepting that in *Diſtillation* only the fluid Parts of Bodies are rais'd, but in *this* the ſolid and dry ones; and that the Matter to be diſtill'd may be either ſolid or fluid: but *Sublimation* is concern'd only about ſolid Subſtances.

There is alſo another difference, namely, that *Rarifaction*, which is of very great uſe in *Diſtillation*, has hardly any room in *Sublimation*; for the Subſtances, which are to be *ſublim'd*, being ſolid, are incapable of *Rarifaction*: and ſo 'tis only *Impulſe*, which can raiſe them. It being therefore *Impulſe* alone, which is the cauſe of the Aſcent of Bodies now under notice, the Nature of this Operation may be clearly deduc'd from what has been ſaid concerning *Impulſe*.

However, it may not be improper to inquire a little more nicely into the reaſon of ſuch a Diverſity in the Elevation of Bodies; why ſome aſcend with a gentle Heat, and others are not to be rais'd with the moſt vehement Fire. And ſuch an Inquiry will more properly come in here, becauſe this Head contains all the buſineſs of *Volatility* and *Fixation*; concerning which ſo much has been writ, ſo little to the purpoſe.

Fix'd Bodies are ſuch as abide the *Fire*; *Volatile*, ſuch as not being able to endure the Fire, are rais'd by the Force of its Heat. We will therefore begin with the firſt, and explain the Manner how in *volatile Subſtances*, which ſeem to be of the ſame nature, there happens ſo great a Variety and Difference in their Elevation.

The Cauſe of this Elevation and Aſcent in the Particles of Bodies, is to be aſcrib'd to the Fire, not only on the account of *Impulſe*, but of another Property the Fire has; namely, to inſinuate it ſelf into all the Interſtices of theſe Bodies, and thereby break the Coheſion of their Parts, ſo that they are at laſt divided into very ſmall Particles, if not into the ſmalleſt, which Art can reduce them into. Particles thus ſeparated and divided, loſe much of their *Gravity*, as was taken notice of before. For the *Gravity* of the ſame Particle decreaſes in the ſame proportion, as the Cube of its Diameter is leſſen'd. Suppoſe therefore a Body, whoſe Diameter is 12, and its Gravity 12: If then its Diameter be made leſs by 1, the *Gravity* of that Body will be only 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, or thereabouts. For 1331, which is the Cube of the laſt Diameter, bears the ſame proportion to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, which 1728, the Cube of the firſt Diameter, does to 12, the *Gravity* of the Body. But if the Diameter be reduc'd to 10, the *Gravity* will but juſt exceed 6; and if it is diminiſh'd half, that is to 6, then the *Gravity* will be leſs than 2. So that very minute Corpuſcles, when their Diameter is leſſen'd as much as may be, have ſcarce any *Gravity* at all. Therefore when once they are divided after ſuch a manner as has been deſcrib'd,

deſcrib'd, they are very eaſily ſublim'd.

Nor does only a Decreaſe of *Gravity* follow from this Diviſion of the Particles of Bodies, but there is another thing too, which is the Reſult of it, that conduces very much to haſten the Aſcent; and that is the Variety of their *Surfaces: For the Surface of a Body decreaſes*, in a very different manner from its *Gravity, only as the Square of the Diameter is leſſen'd.* To look back therefore upon what has been ſaid above, where the *Gravity* decreaſes in ſuch a Series, as is expreſs'd by the Numbers 1728, 1331, 1000, the Diminution of the *Surface* will obſerve this Proportion, *viz.* 144, 121, 100. And when upon reducing the Diameter to 6, the *Gravity* will be leſs than 2, the *Surface* will ſtill amount to 36. So that tho the *Gravity* of a Particle be ſo leſſen'd, as to be reduc'd almoſt to nothing, yet there will be *Surface* enough left, which will ſerve to raiſe it. This Argument, which is drawn from the Largeneſs of the *Surface*, and which has been explain'd by Calculation, may be demonſtrated, as it were to Senſe, by the following Experiment. If *Water* be pour'd upon the *Filings of Iron*, and a little *Oil of Vitriol* drop'd upon it, a Fermentation will preſently ariſe, and the Globules of the Air, in ſtriving to diſengage and extricate themſelves, will carry up with them ſome of the Particles of *Iron* to the Surface of the *Water*. This can happen upon no other account, but that the Proportion of Gravity in the *Filings of Iron* is very ſmall in reſpect to the Largeneſs of their *Surface*; and therefore *Iron* is forc'd upwards by a Body, which is a great deal ſpecifically lighter than it ſelf. But how much this muſt contribute to a more quick Aſcent, has been in general explain'd already, and will be much more evident to the Senſes from the Sublimation of *Camphire*, *Benzoin*, and *Arſenic*; whoſe Particles, as they cohere but looſely, are for that reaſon diffus'd into a larger Surface; upon which account they are the eaſieſt to be ſublim'd of any. Nay, theſe ſolid Particles, upon account of their Surface, will ſooner aſcend than ſome Fluids. So *Flower of Sulphur* riſes ſooner than *Oil*, not only that of *Vitriol*, but any other, tho ever ſo light. By this Contrivance of Nature, *viz.* that the Gravity of Bodies decreaſes in a *Triplicate*, but their Surface in a *Duplicate* Proportion of their Diameters; it comes to paſs that Bodies, which have a very different Gravity, may be rais'd with the very ſame Force. Thus the *Salts* of *Animal Subſtances*, as of *Hartſhorn*, *Human Blood*, of *Vipers*, *&c.* being compos'd of very minute Corpuſcles, as is found by Experience in *diſtilling* them, do eaſily aſcend, becauſe the Surface in them is not leſſen'd ſo much as the *Gravity* is. And the *Salts* of *Vegetables*, as of *Tartar*, *&c.* which are of a more cloſe Texture, by reaſon of their large Surfaces, are without much difficulty rais'd. The Corpuſcles alſo of *Minerals* and *Metals*, tho very compact and heavy, do in ſome meaſure give way to the Fire, and are capable of being ſublim'd. In all theſe Inſtances the Breadth of the Surface, which expoſes the Particles more to the *Impetus* of the Fire, is the reaſon why they are rais'd with as much eaſe, as if their Gravity had been leſſen'd by diminiſhing their Surface. So that Particles tho ever ſo different in Weight, may be equally rais'd by the ſame degree of Heat, if the

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Proportion of their Gravity be reciprocal to that of their Surfaces. From what has been thus at large explain'd, may eaſily be deduced the reaſon of all that Variety obſerv'd in the *Volatility* of Bodies. As for *Fixation*, ſince it is owing to juſt the contrary Cauſes, it does not want much Explanation. For he that thorowly underſtands why ſome Subſtances can be *ſublim'd*, muſt of courſe, at the ſame time, apprehend why others cannot.

SECT. XV.

Of Precipitation.

THIS is that Proceſs by which Particles, after having floated, and been ſuſpended ſome time in a *Menſtruum*, do at length ſink to the bottom. Theſe Particles ſometimes precipitate of their own accord, but oftner by the aſſiſtance of ſome other Liquor added to the *Menſtruum*. The reaſon of the Deſcent in both caſes is the ſame.

It may be eaſily conceiv'd, from what has been ſaid of *Digeſtion*, how Fluids may be made to ſuſtain Bodies ſpecifically heavier than themſelves; namely, by making the Reſiſtance, ariſing from the Coheſion of the Parts of the Fluid, equal to the Exceſs which there is of ſpecific Gravity, in thoſe Bodies above the *Menſtruum*. And it has been ſhewn, that this Reſiſtance is proportional to the Surface of the Corpuſcles. Therefore a contrary Condition to this, is all that is requiſite to their being ſuſtain'd no longer; or, which is the ſame thing, to their *Precipitation*: namely, That the Tenacity of the *Menſtruum* be not proportional to the Gravity of the Corpuſcles. And this may be produc'd two ways.

In the firſt place, *Precipitation* generally follows upon dropping in a Liquor ſpecifically *lighter*. For by this Mixture the Gravity of the *Menſtruum*, which always is proportional to the compound Gravities of both Liquors, becomes lighter. The *Menſtruum* being thus diluted, the Force of Coheſion is alſo weakned, ſo that it is not able to reſiſt, or bear up the Bodies diſſolv'd in it: hereupon the *Æquilibrium* being taken off, they are precipitated by the Force of their own Gravity. Juſt in the ſame manner as *Hydrometers*, which are eaſily ſuſtain'd in Water, upon pouring in a good deal of any *inflammable Spirits*, ſink to the bottom of the Glaſs. And this does not only agree very exactly with the Laws of Mechanicks, but likewiſe with Experiments themſelves. Thus *Spirit of Sal Armoniac* does very plentifully precipitate the Filings of Metals, which are diſſolv'd in *acid Menſtruums*, tho it be abundantly lighter than any of them. The ſame thing is done quicker by *Spirit of Wine*, whoſe Gravity is known to be almoſt the leaſt of any. By this Spirit alſo all *Salts*, which are ſuſpended in *Water*, are precipitated, and afterwards unite into Cryſtals. So if you drop in *diſtill'd Vinegar*, the *Droſs* of *Antimony* diffus'd in Water falls to the bottom, and affords the *Golden Sulphur*. After the ſame manner,

ner, *Water*, *Vinegar*, &c. make a Precipitation from *Acids*, tho more ſparingly. Nay, *Acids* themſelves being pour'd upon others, which are heavier, will precipitate whatever is ſwimming in them. Thus *Spirit of Salt* precipitates either *Lead*, *Copper*, or *Tin*, diſſolv'd in *Oil of Vitriol*. So little need is there for *Alcali's* in this buſineſs, tho all the *Chymiſts* have unanimouſly contended for them as abſolutely neceſſary.

In the ſecond place, *Precipitation* will ſucceed as well, if there be added a *heavier* Liquor to the *Menſtruum*. For the Particles of this Liquor, what with their Weight, and what with the *Impetus* they acquire in their Deſcent, carry down and ſink all the ſolid Corpuſcles they meet with in their way. So that the Corpuſcles being thus forc'd down, and kept there by this adventitious Liquor, cannot mount up into their former Situation. And if any one has a mind to try the truth of this Reaſoning by Experiments, there are enough to confirm it: For not only *acid Spirits*, but *Water* alone, will precipitate Tinctures of Vegetables extracted by *Spirit of Wine*. And the very ſame Tinctures, extracted with *Water* or *Wine*, are precipitated very copiouſly by *acid Spirits*, which are heavier. After this manner, Metals which are diſſolv'd in *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, are precipitated with *Oil of Vitriol*, or *Spirit of Nitre*. The ſame Bodies, tho ſuſpended in *Aqua Fortis*, are eaſily precipitated with *Oil of Vitriol*, or *Bezoartic Spirit of Nitre*. And this very Oil, if pour'd upon *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, or any other Solution of *Salt*, ever ſo much ſaturated, does not only ſink the ſmaller Particles, but converts almoſt the whole Liquor into Salt. For when theſe Liquors are pour'd upon one another, the Salts, with which they abound, being put into motion by their attractive Force, run mutually towards one another; and becauſe they don't recoil far back after the Shock, they are at length ſo united, as to become like a Solid, there being very little Phlegm remaining. The ſame may likewiſe be obſerv'd in *Tartarum Vitriolatum*. In making all theſe Experiments, there happens ſuch a Conflict and Effervescence, as evaporates almoſt all the Moiſture, with which the Salts are diluted. And upon this depends the *Rationale* of Chymical *Coagulation*, a thing of very great conſequence in the buſineſs of *Precipitation*. Nor can we account for *Oil of Tartar's* precipitating Bodies diſſolv'd in *Acids*, any otherwiſe than from its making a kind of *Coagulum* with theſe Corpuſcles, which thereby becomes too heavy for, and exceeds the Tenacity of the *Menſtruum*.

Nor does *Coagulation* ſucceed only upon the mixing of *heavier* Fluids, but it alſo very often promotes *Precipitation*, when the Gravity of the inſtill'd Liquor is entirely equal to that of the *Menſtruum*, or but very little different from it. And this Agglutination of Parts is to be ſeen in many Liquors, but moſt of all in ſaline ones. Thus *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, *Spirit of Hartſhorn*, that of *Human Blood*, and *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, whoſe Gravities are nearly the ſame as that of common Water, precipitate the Solution of *Sublimate* very plentifully, as you may obſerve in making the *White Precipitate of Mercury*. In which Experiment, the Increaſe of the Weight gives a ſufficient Indication of an Union of thoſe *Salts*, which are pretty copious in the *Sublimate*, and *Liquors* which are pour'd upon it:

it: for that which ſubſides at the bottom exceeds in Weight the *Sublimate* which was at firſt put in. Likewiſe the *Magiſteries* of Vegetables, extracted by *Precipitation*, do confirm this account of *Coagulation*; for theſe have a greater ſpecific Gravity than the *Powders* of the Plants they are made from. This additional Weight therefore is to be imputed to the Particles of the *Liquor*, with which *Precipitation* is perform'd.

SECT. XVI.

An Eſtimate of the Rarifaction, Ebullition, and Aſcent of Liquids.

THE following Liquors were compar'd one with another, in the ſame Degree of Heat, and in Matraſſes of the ſame Magnitude.

	Rarifaction.	
	Degrees.	*Time.*
Spirit of Wine	*Inch.* $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oil of Turpentine	$6\frac{1}{2}$	20 M.
Common Water	$\frac{3}{4}$	

N. B. Spirit of Wine and Oil of Turpentine roſe $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch in a Minute, but Water did not begin to riſe till after ſix Minutes.

Oil of Turnips	*Inch.* 1	
Diſtill'd Vinegar	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 M.
Common Water	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Simple Aqua Fortis	4	
Oil of Vitriol	4	15
Spirit of Nitre, Bezoart and Herm. ana	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Simple Aqua Fortis	3	
Common Water	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12
Simple Aqua Fortis	2	
Spirit of Nitre, Bezoart and Herm. ana	2	8
Simple Aqua Fortis	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Spirit of Wine	3	
Spirit of Sal Armon.	$\frac{1}{2}$	7
Lukewarm Urine	3	
Common Water	2	
Spirit of Sal Armon.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	18
Cold Urine	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Common Water	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Diſtill'd Rue-Water	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15

Common

	Rarifaction.	
	Degrees.	*Time.*
Common Water	*Inch* 2	30
Oil of Vitriol	3	
Aqua Fortis	2	
Spirit of Vitriol	1	27
Common Water	½	

The time of Ebullition.

Spirit of Wine	9 M.	
Oil of Turpentine	15	
Common Water	29	
Oil of Turnips	4	
Distill'd Vinegar	6	
Common Water	8	
Simple Aqua Fortis	6	
Spirit of Salt	6	
Spirit of Nitre Herm.	9	
Simple Aqua Fortis	9	
Common Water	15	
Spirit of Nitre, Bezoar & Herm.	5	
Common Water	7	
Small Beer	30	
Milk	32	
Common Water	35	
Oil of Vitriol	60	the Fire increas'd.
White-Wine Vinegar	18 M.	
Alegar	25	
Red Wine	30	

Oil of Vitriol boil'd not till after an Hour.

At 2 a clock 13 Min. — Simp. Aqua Fort. 1 m. ¼ In. 3 H. 16 m. 7 In.

In a moderate Heat and Matrasses of equal Bignes, the Length of their Necks being 13 In. and the Diam. ¾ Inch.

Oil of Turpent. 1 m. ½ Inch.		
Small Beer	9	began to rise.
Milk	5	
Common Water	16	3 h. 33 m. 4 Inch.
Spirit of Vitriol	3	

Beer	3 H.	They boil'd to that degree, as to run over the top of the Matrass.
Milk	3 H. 12 M.	
Oil of Turp.	3 H. 16 M.	Milk and Beer do not only rise with Bubbles, but with a vast Froth.

At 2 a clock, 13 M. In a stronger Fire	Oil of Turnips	They arose in one Minute, but the Oil of Turnips four times higher than the rest.
	Red Wine	
	Vin. of Wine & Beer	
	Spir. Sal. Arm. Suc.	

		In.		In.	
Oil of Turnips	8 m.	5	25 m.	—	It boil'd over the Matraſs.
Sp. Sal. Arm.		1		2	
Vin. of Beer		1 ½		3 ¼	It boil'd over the Matraſs, 60 m.
—— of Wine		1		4	37 m.
Red Wine		½		3 ½	35 m.

To theſe Experiments it will not be amiſs to annex thoſe by Diſtillation, in which are made uſe of the ſame Degree of Heat, and the ſame Matraſſes.

		The Time of Aſcent.	*The Quantity Diſtill'd.*
Common Water Oil of Turnips	Ana ʒ 4	in two Hours	ʒ 4 ʒ 1 ſcarce
Simple Aqua Fortis Common Water	Ana p. æq.	they came off in the ſame time.	
Common Water Oil of Turpentine Oil of Turnips	Ana p. æq.	in two Hours	ʒ 2 ʒ 1 9 1
Double Aqua Fortis Unrectify'd Spirit of Hartſhorn Spirit of Vitriol Common Water	Ana p. æq.	in two Hours.	ʒ 1 ʒ 3 ʒ 1 ʒ 2
In a ſtronger Fire, Oil of Vitriol Sp. Nitre Bez. Com. Water Spirit of Wine Solu. Camph. in wh. Wine	Ana p. æq.	in 3 H. 9 m. 9 m. 7 m. 9 m.	ʒ 1 in five ʒ 5 Hours. ʒ 7 in three Hours. There was more Camphire than Wine aſcended.

An Eſtimate of the ſpecific Gravity of Solids.

	The Weight.		*Diminution of Weight.*	*Proport. Gravity.*
	In Air.	*In Water.*		
OF Crude Mercury ——	gr. 60.	gr. 55 ¾	gr. 4 ¼	14
Lead ——		54 ¼	5 ¾	11 ⅖
Copper ——		53	7	8 ½
Braſs ——		id.		
Crude Tin ——		id.		

Regulus

	The Weight. *In Air.*	*In Water.*	*Diminution of Weight.*	*Proport. Gravity.*
Regulus of Antimony	gr. 60.	gr. 52	8	7 1/2
Reg. of Steel and Copper		id.		
Block Tin		id.		
Iron		51 1/2	8 1/2	7 almoſt
Cinnabar of Antimon.		51	9	6 4/5
Litharge of Silver		id.		
—— of Gold		50 1/2	9 1/2	6
Silver Sixpence		49	11	5 5/11
Calcin'd Copper		id.		
Glaſs of Antimon.		48	12	5
Lapis Calamin.		id.		
—— Tutty		47	13	4 8/13
Crocus Metall.		46 1/2	13 1/2	4 1/2
Crude Antimon.		45	15	4
Steel prep. with Sulphur		41	19	3 1/19
White Lead		id.		
Green Glaſs		39	21	2 17/21
Red Coral		id.		
Flint		38	22	2 1/11
Bole Armen.		id.		
Lapis Judaicus		38 1/2	21 1/2	2 1/2
Flint Glaſs		id.		
Bone of a Sheep juſt kill'd		33	27	2 6/27
Filings of Steel		30	30	2
Terra Lemnia		id.		
Ivory		29	31	1 29/31
Hartſhorn		28	32	1 7/8
Mineral Sulphur		id.		
Crude Tartar		27	33	1 27/33
Venice Glaſs		26 1/2	33 1/2	1 53/67
Ruſt of Braſs		25	35	1 5/7
Burnt Lead		24	36	1 5/9
Gum Arabic		18	42	1 9/21
Opium		16	44	1 4/11
Lignum Guaiacum		15	45	1 1/3
Gum Tragacanth		id.		
Myrrh		12	48	1 1/4
Cortex Guaiaci		id.		
Gum Guaiacum		11	49	1 15/49
Reſin of Scammony		10	50	1 1/5
Lignum Nephr.		id.		
Iſing-glaſs		6	54	1 1/9
China Root		4	56	1 1/14
Frankincenſe		id.		
Gall		2	58	1 1/29
Gentian		leſs 1 5		60/775

	The Weight. *In Air.*	*In Water.*	*Diminution Of Weight.*	*Proport, Gravity.*
Peruvian Bark	gr. 60	leſs 16 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Oak		leſs 26		
Fir		leſs 48		

The Weight of Salts *in* Spirit *of* Wine, *were found to be as follows.*

	The Weight. *In Air.*	*In Sp. Wine.*	*Abatements of Weight.*	*Proport.*
Of Crude Mercury	gr. 60	gr. 57 $\frac{1}{3}$	gr. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	17 near
Mercurius Dulcis		56	4	15
Panacea Rubr.		55	5	12
Merc. dul. 3d time ſubl.		id.		
4th time ſubl.		54	6	10
Turpeth. Mineral		id.		
Corroſive Sublimate		52 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 alm.
Sugar of Lead		42	18	3 $\frac{6}{18}$
Fix'd Salt of Nitre		id.		
Magiſtery of Coral		39	21	2 $\frac{3}{21}$
Sympathetic Pouder		id.		
Tartar vitrioliz'd		38 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{43}$
Glauber's Sal Mirabil.		38	22	2 $\frac{8}{11}$
Emetic Tartar		37 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sal Guaiaci		37	23	2 $\frac{14}{23}$
—— Prunell.		id.		
—— Polychreſton		id.		
—— Enixum		id.		
Cream of Tartar		34	26	2 $\frac{4}{13}$
White Vitriol		id.		
Salt of Steel		33	27	2 $\frac{6}{27}$
Green Vitriol		32		
Red Chalcanthum		id.		
Salt of White Vitriol		id.		
Nitre		id.		
Volatile Salt of Hartſhorn		27	33	1 $\frac{27}{33}$
Ens Martis once ſubl.		26	34	1 $\frac{3}{17}$
Sal Armoniac purify'd		id.		
Ens Martis 3d time ſubl.		22	38	1 $\frac{11}{19}$

An

An Eſtimate of the ſpecific Gravity of Liquids.

The Weight of a piece of Lead in Air. Gr. 455.

	Weight.	*Diminution of Weight.*	*Proport.*
OIL of Vitriol —	gr. 379	gr. 76	5 $\frac{75}{76}$
Hermetic Sp. Nitre	383	72	6 $\frac{23}{72}$
Sp. Nitr. with Oil Vitr.	396	59	7 $\frac{49}{59}$
——of common Nitre	397	58	7 $\frac{23}{29}$
——Nitre Bezoartick	id.		
Double Aqua Fortis —	400	55	8 $\frac{1}{3}$
Spirit of Vitriol ——	406	49	9 $\frac{15}{49}$
Sp. Salt with Oil Vit. —	408	47	9 $\frac{34}{47}$
Solut. of common Sal ʒ 2 with ʒ 6 of com. Wat.	id.		
Sp. of Sal Armo. Succ.	409	46	9 $\frac{41}{46}$
——with Pot-Aſhes	id.		
Simple Aqua Fortis——	410	45	10 $\frac{3}{5}$
Solution of Sal Enix. ʒ 1 in Water ʒ 5 ——	id.		
A Decoction of Gentian	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{30}{89}$
Spirit of Tartar——	411	44	10 $\frac{25}{44}$
A Decoct. of Snakeweed	id.		
Sp. of Hartsh. not rectif.	id.		
A Decoct. of Sarſaparilla	412	43	10 $\frac{25}{43}$
——of China-Root	id.		
Spirit of common Salt	412 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{5}{7}$
A Decoction of Arum	id.		
A Solution of Alum ʒ 1 ʒ 1. in Water ʒ 6	413	42	10 $\frac{5}{6}$
Syden. Liqu. Laudan.—	id.		
Liqu. Panacea of Opium	id.		
Decoct. of the Peru Bark	id.		
——of Pomegranats	id.		
In a Solut. of Sal Armon. pur. ʒ 1. and white Vit. ʒ 1. in Water ʒ 5.	id.		
Urine ——	413 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{80}{83}$
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	414	41	11 $\frac{4}{41}$
Common Water ——	id.		
A Tinct. Alo. with Water	id.		
A Decoct. of red Sanders	id.		

The ſame Piece of Lead in

		Weight.	*Diminution of Weight.*	*Proport.*
	Distill'd Vinegar —— gr.	414 1/4	gr. 40 3/4	
	Mint, Rue, Savin } Water Distill.	415	40	11 3/5
	Vinegar ——	415 1/4	39 3/4	
	Milk ——	415 1/2	39 1/2	
	A Decoction of Savin	id.		
	An Infus. of Horehound	416	39	11 2/3
	—— of Mint ——	id.		
	—— of Wormwood	id.		
	Elix. Pro. with Sal Vol.	416 1/2	38 1/2	
	An Infusion of Tea ——	id.		
The same Piece of Lead in	Spirit of Saffron ——	417	38	11 3/5
	Spirit of Sal Armon. with quick Lime }	418 1/2	36 1/2	
	Sweet Spirit of Salt ——	id.		
	Tincture of Castor ——	419	36	12 1/12
	Spirit Wine with Camph.	id.		
	Mynsicht's Tinct. Steel	420	35	13
	Tinct. Sulph. with Spirit of Turpentine —— }	id.		
	Oil of Turnips ——	id.		
	Tincture of Coral ——	421	34	13 1/34
	Spirit of Wine ——	421 1/2	33 1/2	13 3/67
	Oil of Turpentine ——	422 1/2	32 1/2	
	Spirit of Wine rectify'd ——	423	32	14 7/33
	Boil'd Water ——	424	31	14 21/31

The Numbers in the last Column shew the Proportion of the specific Gravity of Fluids, if compar'd reciprocally: For as 11 3/5 is to 5 75/76, so is the Gravity of *Oil of Vitriol* to the Gravity of *Spirit of Saffron*, viz. about double.

PART

PART II.

Of the Distributions, Virtues, and Preparations of SIMPLES. 1. *Vegetable.* 2. *Animal.* 3. *Mineral.*

The INTRODUCTION.

Of the Distribution of Simples.

HAVING passed thro what was thought necessary to establish a true and rational *Pharmacy*, it seems most proper, in the next place, to take a general Survey of the Materials which come under the Management of this Profession, as they are the Productions of Nature, before their Properties come to be alter'd by Preparation and Composition. But as the Number of these is prodigiously multiply'd thro the injudicious Luxuriancy of some Writers, they having found somewhat to say of the Medicinal Virtues of many thousand *Simples*, which have never been brought into Use; and as the Space intended for this Part, will not admit of such a Length: we shall here, in the best Method we can, and much better fitted to Practice, than any one other hitherto contriv'd, endeavour to set in view such *Simples* only, as have, by reason of long Tryal, obtain'd a Place in the Compositions of the best *Dispensatories*, and are now found in the Prescriptions of greatest Note and Esteem.

To this purpose they are distributed under distinct Heads, according to the general Denominations they have obtain'd in Medicine, either of *Cephalics, Diaphoretics, Cathartics, &c.* which must be of much more Ease to the Reader, than turning to almost so many different Places by the Directions of an *Index*, when he would collect or take a Survey of all the Materials of the same Efficacies. But the principal Advantage of this Method, is its Suitableness to exhibit the intended Explications of their Virtues, in answering a Prescriber's Intention, because of the general denomination affix'd at the Head of each Division, which leaves no want of a Repetition under the particular *Simples*; which has hitherto never been done by any *Dispensatory*-Writer.

The whole *Materia Medica* is certainly reducible under the three Distinctions of *Alteratives, Evacuants*,

and *Reſtoratives.* The firſt comprehends all that has any Power to alter the Conſtitution, without *ſenſibly* increaſing or diminiſhing any of the natural Evacuations. The ſecond, whatever viſibly promotes thoſe Diſcharges. And the laſt, all that contributes to leſſen them, and make the Increaſe greater than the Waſte. But as theſe Denominations are ſomewhat too general, we have broke them into Subdiviſions; altho for the greater Convenience upon other Accounts, beſt ſuiting our own Scheme, ſuch Subdiviſions fall not exactly under thoſe reſpective Heads. The *firſt*, *third*, *fourth* and *eleventh* Sections include what belongs to *Alteratives*: The *fifth*, *ſixth*, *ſeventh*, *eighth* and *ninth*, what comes under *Evacuants*: and to the laſt belong the *ſecond* and *tenth*. And as even theſe Diviſions are ſome of them too general, we have found it convenient to diſtinguiſh them farther into different *Claſſes*, under more reſtrain'd Denominations.

In this Part, ſome Authors ſeem to have taken a great deal of pains, tho not to any great purpoſe. The Method here made uſe of, is the neareſt to that of *Ludovicus* of any that have gone before, as to the general Denominations the *Simples* are ranged under: Altho in his Diviſion of *Alteratives* into *Primary* and *Secundary*, wherein he imitates *Schroder*, and is afterwards copy'd by *Etmuller*, we have not follow'd his Example; becauſe the Grounds of ſuch a Diſtinction are too trifling to deſerve the Trouble. Too contracted a Diſtribution occaſions the ſame *Simple* in ſome reſpects to be plac'd under every Head; and too large an one multiplies hard Terms, and occaſions ſo many Breaks, as are both tedious and troubleſome: for there is almoſt no end in the Subdiviſions ſome make; and were all the Appellations continu'd in Medicine, to have ſome ſhare in the Diſtribution of the *Materia Medica*, there would hardly be a *Simple* for each. In this Matter therefore a *Mean* is here endeavour'd, between the Obſcurity of too great a Conciſeneſs, and the Perplexity of too many Subdiviſions: ſo that tho a *Simple* in many places might, upon ſome account or other, be reckon'd in another *Section* or *Claſs*; yet it is expected it will be commonly found, that where it ſtands it has the moſt right, by reaſon of its moſt predominant Quality.

The moſt uſual Diſtribution of the *Simples* into *Herbs*, *Flowers*, *Barks*, *Roots*, *&c.* occaſions the ſame thing to be repeated more frequently than is neceſſary, as all or moſt of the Parts of ſeveral Vegetables are of the ſame Uſe in Medicine: for where the different Parts are not preſcribed for different Purpoſes, they might much more conveniently be mention'd all together, whereby ſuch Repetition would be avoided; and where they are different in their Efficacies, as it happens in many Inſtances, they are much more properly reduc'd under ſuch general Heads, as have one common Intention. To which purpoſe, in the following Method, as far as is conſiſtent with our main Deſign, the ſeveral Parts of *Simples*, whether *Vegetable*, *Animal* or *Mineral*, are put together according to their nearneſs of Affinity in Production and Growth: As in any Section, particularly of the *Vegetables*, the *Herbs* ſtand together, next the *Flowers*, then the *Seeds*; and ſo on in the ſame manner: but always with ſuch Care, that every Individual, by its moſt conſpicuous Quality, beſt deſerves a place

in

in that particular *Section* or *Claſs* where it is inſerted.

The cuſtomary Diſtinction drawn from Precedency in the three Kingdoms, as they are call'd, is neglected here; not only as ſuch Regard is trifling, but becauſe, according to the Method we have taken, that has been thought moſt proper to be put firſt, which ſupplies us with moſt Materials for the preſent Work. For which reaſon the *Vegetables* ariſe foremoſt; next, the *Animal*; and laſt of all, the *Mineral* Productions, which have any ſhare in Medicine.

There is one great Error which has run thro the whole Tribe of *Diſpenſatory* Writers; when in the Diſtribution of *Simples*, and the Explanations of their Virtues, they introduce ſuch Things from the *Animal* and *Mineral* Kingdoms, which are never made uſe of in Medicine, without great Alteration. For what avails it to be acquainted, that there are peculiar Virtues in the *Hair*, *Nails*, *Hoofs*, or *Bones* of ſuch particular Creatures, when no ſuch things are ever met with in Preſcription, nor are to be procured in the Shops? Such Accounts may be amuſing enough to thoſe who read Books of this kind for no other end, and anſwer the mean Purpoſes of ſuch wretched Collectors of Rubbiſh, and Compilers, as the late *Salmon*: but they can never ſupply any one with the means of doing good, or increaſing any uſeful Knowledge; and therefore ought long ago to have been expung'd. For the ſame reaſon in this Part, when we come to the Preparations of *Simples*, no more will be taken notice of concerning Minerals and Metals, than what is of real Uſe; altho ſome Authors have injudiciouſly ſwell'd their Writings with theſe Materials.

Cuſtom has rank'd many of the *Simples* together, under a general Title; which being often included in Preſcription without naming of them ſingly, it may not be amiſs juſt to mention them here.

5 Emollient Herbs: Mallows, Marſhmallows, Violets, Mercury, Pellitory.

4 Greater hot Seeds: Aniſe, Fennel, Caraway, Cummin.

4 Leſſer hot Seeds: Ammi, Ammomum, Smallage, Daucus.

4 Greater cold Seeds: Cucumber, Cucurbit, Citruls, Melon.

4 Leſſer cold Seeds: Endive, Scariola, Lettice, Purſlane.

5 Greater opening Roots: Smallage, Fennel, Aſparagus, Parſley, Butchers Broom

5 Leſſer

5	Leſſer opening Roots:	Graſs, Madder, Eryngo, Capers, Cammock.	4	Cordial Flowers:	Borage, Bugloſs, Roſes, Violets.

To this Diſtribution of *Simples*, it may not be amiſs to give a few uſeful Hints concerning their gathering and preſervation.

Herbs are at the beſt, when beginning to flower; and ſhould be gather'd when there is no Rain or Dew upon them, elſe they will be apt to turn black in drying. They ought to be dry'd in the ſhade, for too great Heat exhales their Moiſture too faſt, and takes off their beautiful Verdure. The freſher they come into uſe the better; tho ſome may be kept much longer than others. So long as the freſh Colour they dry with continues, they may be truſted to in Medicine, but no longer. They are much better for Decoction and Diſtillation when dry'd, than green; becauſe their ſaline and volatile Parts will not well mix with a *Menſtruum*, until their native *Phlegm* be evaporated. Which will farther appear, when we come to conſider them in Compoſition.

Flowers and Seeds ſhould be gather'd likewiſe with the ſame Caution, dry; the former when they are full blown, and the latter when ready to ſhed: unleſs it be ſuch Flowers as are order'd to be uſed in the *Bud*, as *Red Roſes* for *Conſerves*, &c. *Flowers* are better dry'd in the Sun than the Shade; for the quicker they dry, the better they preſerve their Scent and Colour. Theſe muſt be carefully kept, ſo as not to grow muſty; and the cloſer the better. If they ſeem to *give*, and grow dampiſh after the firſt putting up, which they are very apt to do, they ſhould be laid open again to a warm Sun; and after two or three ſuch Airings, it is rare if they give again. With their *Scent* and *Colours* they loſe in a great meaſure their Virtues: theſe are therefore a ſure Rule to direct how long they may be kept.

Fruits are beſt when full ripe, unleſs thoſe whoſe Efficacy in Medicine depends upon the auſterity of their Juices: and ſuch not quite ripe, are the better.

Roots are beſt taken up in the beginning of the Spring, for Reaſons obvious to all.

Barks are the better for being freſh dry'd, tho many will keep a long time without perceptible Decay. The ſame alſo will hold true in Woods of all kinds.

Gums, and inſpiſſated Juices, are the better, the freer they are from Mixture and Droſs; but they are ſeldom fit for uſe before ſtraining.

Methodus

Methodus Simplicium.

I. *Vegetabilia.*
II. *Animalia.*
III. *Mineralia.*

SECT.	Classis.
I. *Nervina* — in	1. *Cardiaca & Cephalica.* 2. *Carminativa.* 3. *Hysterica.*
II. *Corroborantia*	1. *Agglutinantia.* 2. *Astringentia.* 3. *Absorbentia.*
III. *Stomachica.*	
IV. *Balsamica*	1. *Emollientia.* 2. *Restaurantia.* 3. *Vulneraria.* 4. *Detergentia.*
V. *Diuretica.*	
VI. *Diaphoretica.*	
VII. *Emetica.*	
VIII. *Cathartica.*	1. *Laxantia, seu Mitiora.* 2. *Drastica, vel Fortiora.*
IX. *Sternutatoria.*	
X. *Hypnotica.*	
XI. *Refrigerantia.*	
XII. *Topica*	1. *Repellentia.* 2. *Suppurantia.* 3. *Detergentia.* 4. *Caustica.*
XIII. *Simplicia anomala vel omissa.*	
XIV. *De Aquis.*	
XV. *De Metallis.*	
XVI. *De Salibus.*	

A Catalogue of the Officinal Simples, according to the foregoing Order.

SECT. I.

Of Nervous Simples.

Claſs 1. *Of Cardiacs and Cephalics.*

	Folia	Herbs, or Leaves of
1	*Aſclepiadis*	Swallow-wort
2	*Betonicæ*	Betony
3	*Camphoratæ*	Stinking Ground-Pine
4	*Cheiri*	Wall-Flower
5	*Euphragiæ*	Eyebright
6	*Majoranæ*	Marjoram
7	*Malabathri*	Indian Leaf
8	*Mari Syriaci*	Marum Syriacum
9	*Origani*	Origanum
10	*Ror. Solis*	Sun-Dew
11	*Salviæ*	Sage
12	*Schœnanthi*	Camels Hay
13	*Serpylli*	Mother-Thyme
14	*Thymi*	Thyme
	Flores	Flowers of
15	*Anthos*	Roſemary
16	*Aurantiorum*	Oranges
17	*Cariophyllor.*	Cloves
18	*Jaſmini*	Jeſſamy
19	*Lavendulæ*	Lavender
20	*Lilii convallii*	Lillies of the Valley
21	*Paoniæ*	Pioney
22	*Roſar. Dam.*	Damask Roſes
23	*Stœchados*	French Lavender
24	*Tiliæ*	Lime
	Semina	Seeds of
25	*Sinapios*	Muſtard
26	*Thlaſpios*	Treacle-Muſtard
	Fructus	Fruits of
27	*Anacardii*	Anacardium
28	*Alkermes*	Kermes
29	*Banilli*	Vanelloes
30	*Ceraſa nigra*	Black Cheries
31	*Coffeæ*	Coffee
32	*Cubebæ*	Cubebs
33	*Nuc. Moſch.*	Nutmegs
34	*Piper. nig.*	Black Pepper
35	*Pimento*	Jamaica Pepper
	Balſama	Balſams of
36	*Peruvian.*	Id.
37	*Labdan.*	Id.
	Lignum.	Wood of
38	*Aloës*	Id.
39	*Rhodii*	Rhodium
	Cortices	Barks of
40	*Macis*	Mace
41	*Winteran.*	Winter's
	Radices	Roots of
42	*Acori*	Acorus
43	*Galangæ*	Galangal
44	*Ginſzeng*	Id.
45	*Paoniæ*	Pioney
46	*Satyrii*	Satyrion
47	*Zedoariæ*	Zedoary
48	*Zinziberis*	Ginger.

Claſs 2. *Of Carminatives.*

	Folia	Leaves of
49	*Angelicæ*	Angelica
50	*Chamæmel.*	Camomile
51	*Fœniculi*	Fennel
52	*Leviſtici*	Lovage
	Semina	Seeds of
53	*Anethi*	Dill
54	*Aniſi*	Aniſe
55	*Carui*	Caraway
56	*Coriandri*	Coriander
57	*Cymini*	Cummin
58	*Dauci Sylv.*	Wild Carrot
59	*Fœniculi*	Fennel

60 *Gran. Parad.* Grains of Paradiſe
61 *Cardamom.* Cardamom
62 *Lauri Baccæ* Bay-Berries

Radix Root of
63 *Angelicæ* Angelica

Claſs 3. *Of Hyſterics.*

Folia Herbs, or Leaves of
64 *Artemiſiæ* Mugwort
65 *Atriplicis ol.* Stinking Orache
66 *Baſilici* Baſil
67 *Buphthalm.* Ox-Eye
68 *Cardiacæ* Motherwort
69 *Cyperi* Cyprus
70 *Dictam. Cret.* Dittany of *Crete*
71 *Lupini* Lupines
72 *Matricariæ* Feverfew
73 *Nepetæ* Cats-mint
74 *Pulegii* Pennyroyal
75 *Sabinæ* Savine
76 *Rutæ* Rue

Semina Seeds of
77 *Paeoniæ* Pioney

Gummi Gums of
78 *Aſafœtidæ* Aſafœtida
79 *Galbani* Galbanum
80 *Myrrhæ* Myrrh

Radices Roots of
81 *Ariſtoloch. long.* Birthwort long
82 *rotund.* round
83 *Bryoniæ* Bryony
84 *Bellidis* Daiſy
85 *Caſſamun.* Caſſamunair

Of Animals.

Claſs 1.

86 *Cran. Hum.* Man's Skull
87 *Moſchus* Musk
88 *Stercus Anſer.* Dung of Geeſe
89 *Pavon.* of a Peacock
90 *Ung. Alcis* Elk's Hoof

Claſs 2.

91 *Caſtoreum* Caſtor

Of Minerals.

Claſs 1.

92 *Ambræ griſ.* Ambergreeſe
93 *Succinum* Amber
94 *Cinnab. nat.* Native Cinnabar.

SECT. II.

Of Strengthners.

Claſs 1. *Of Agglutinants.*

Folia Herbs, or Leaves of
95 *Amaranthi* Flower-Gentle
96 *Aparines* Cliver
97 *Argentinæ* Silver-weed
98 *Auriculæ (Muris* Mouſe-ear
99 *Burſæ Paſtoris* Shepherd's-Purſe
100 *Caudæ Equinæ* Horſe-tail
101 *Centinodii* Knot-graſs
102 *Cinari* Artichoke
103 *Corni* Cornelian-Tree
104 *Coronopi* Buckſhorn Plantain
105 *Cotelydon* Navel-wort
106 *Cynogloſ.* Hound's-Tongue
107 *Gallii* Ladies Bedſtraw
108 *Galeopſis* Archangel
109 *Geranii* Herb Robert
110 *Hormini* Clary
111 *Muſci pixid.* Cup-Moſs
112 *Plantaginis* Plantain
113 *Scolopendrii* Spleenwort

Flores Flowers of
114 *Conſolid. maj.* Larger Comfrey

Semina Seeds of
115 *Avenæ* Oats
116 *Fabæ* Beans
117 *Oryzæ* Rice
118 *Piſi* Peaſe
119 *Tritici* Wheat
120 *Vermecelli* Id.
121 *Sago* Id.

Gummi Gums
122 *Arabic.* Arabic
123 *Ichthyocollæ* Iſing-glaſs
124 *Olibani*

125 *Olibani* Olibanum
126 *Sang. Dracon.* Dragon's Blood
127 *Tragacanthi* Tragacanth

Cortex Bark
128 *Caſiæ* Caſſia Bark

Radix Root of
129 *Conſolidæ* Comfrey

Claſs 2. *Of Aſtringents.*

Folia Herbs, or Leaves of
130 *Bunias* Sweet Navew
131 *Glaſti* Woad
132 *Gnaphalii* Cudweed
133 *Herniariæ* Rupture-wort
134 *Menthæ* Mint
135 *Millefolii* Yarrow
136 *Pimpinellæ* Burnet
137 *Quercus* Oak
138 *Sanículæ* Sanicle
139 *Urticæ* Nettle

Flores Flowers of
140 *Balauſtiorum* Balauſtines
141 *Roſar. rub.* Red Roſes

Fructus Fruits of
142 *Berber.* Barberries
143 *Caſtaneæ* Cheſnuts
144 *Cydonior.* Quinces
145 *Cypreſſi Nuc.* Cypreſs Nuts
146 *Gallæ* Galls
147 *Glandes* Acorns
148 *Granator.* Pomegranats
149 *Meſpili* Medlars
150 *Mori* Mulberries
151 *Myrti Bac.* Myrtle-berries
152 *Myrtilli* Hurtle-berries
153 *Prunel. ſylv.* Sloes
154 *Rub. Idæi* Rasberries
155 *Sorbi* Services
156 *Pini nuces* Pine-Apples

Succi inſp. Juices
157 *Acaciæ* Thorn-Tree
158 *Hypociſtidis* Id.
159 *Bitumen Jud.* Id.

Cortices Barks of
160 *Cinnam.* Cinnamon
161 *Granator.* Pomegranat
162 *Quercus* Oak
163 *Suberis* Cork

Radices Roots of
164 *Biſtortæ* Biſtort
165 *Tormentillæ* Tormentils
166 *Oſmund. reg.* Oſmund Royal

Claſs 3. *Of Abſorbents.*

Ligna Woods
167 *Santal. omn.* Saunders
168 *Breſilii* Braſil
169 *Ebeni* Ebony
170 *Lentiſcinum* Maſtich
171 *Guaiaci* Pock-wood
172 *Saſſafras* Id.

Cortices Barks
173 *Guaiaci* Pock-wood Bark
174 *Saſſafras* Id.

Radices Roots
175 *Chinæ* China
176 *Sarſaparillæ* Sarſaparilla

Of Animals.

Claſs 1.

177 *Raſura C. C.* Shavings of Harts-horn
178 *Raſ. Eboris* of Ivory
179 *Sang. Hirci* Goat's Blood

Claſs 2.

180 *Oculi* ♋ Crabs Eyes
181 *Chelæ* ♋ Claws
182 *Margarit.* Pearls
Cum Omnibus Teſtaceis And all Shells

Of Minerals.

Claſs 1.

183 *Lap. Hæmat.* Bloodſtone
184 *Alumen* Alum

Claſs 2.

185 *Creta* Chalk
186 *Bolus Armen.* Bole Armeniac
187 *Terra*

187 *Terra Japon.* Japan Earth
188 *Lemnia* Earth of *Lemnos*
189 *Samia* of *Samos*
190 *Sigillat.* Sealed Earth
191 *Lap. Granat.* Granates
192 *Rub.* Rubies
193 *Smaragd.* Emeraulds
194 *Hyacinth.* Id.
195 *Sapphir.* Id.
196 *Corallii* Coral
197 *Lazuli* Id.
198 *Calamin.* Id.
199 *Tutiæ* Tutty

SECT. III.

Of Stomachics.

Folia Leaves of
200 *Abſinth. rom.* Roman Wormwood
201 *Acanthi* Bears-breech
202 *Cardui ben.* Carduus
203 *Centaur. min.* Leſſer Centory
204 *Corallin.* Id.

Semen Seed
205 *Santonic.* Worm-ſeed

Cortices Barks or Peels of
206 *Aurantior.* Oranges
207 *Citri* Citrons
208 *Limon.* Lemons

Radix Root
209 *Gentiana* Gentian

SECT. IV.

Of Balſamics.

Claſs 1. *Of Emollients.*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of
210 *Althæa* Marſhmallows
211 *Betæ* Beets
212 *Betulæ* Birch
213 *Malvæ* Mallows
214 *Mercurial.* Mercury
215 *Parietariæ* Pellitory
216 *Tapſi Barbati* Mullen

Flores Flowers of
217 *Lamii* Archangel
218 *Lilior. alb.* White Lillies

Semina Seeds of
219 *Fœnugraci* Fenugreek
220 *Lini* Flax
221 *Citrulli* Citruls
222 *Cucumer.* Cucumber
223 *Cucurbitæ* Cucurbits
224 *Melonum* Melons
225 *Pepon.* Pumkin
226 *Seſami* The oily Grain

Fructus Fruits of
227 *Amygd. dul.* Sweet Almonds
228 *Avellanæ* Hazel Nuts
* 228 *Balani Myrepſicæ* My-Ben Nut
229 *Caſtaneæ* Cheſnut
230 *Jugland. aliæque nuces ejuſmodi generis.* Walnuts, with others of like nature.

Claſs 2. *Of Reſtoratives.*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of
231 *Adianthi albi* White Maidenhair
232 *Adianthi nig.* Black Maidenhair
233 *Eruca* Rocket
234 *Panici* Panick
235 *Scabioſæ* Scabious
236 *Trichomanes* Golden Maidenhair
237 *Tuſſilaginis* Colt's-Foot
238 *Virgæ aur.* Golden Rod
239 *Thææ Bohea* Bohea Tea

Semina Seeds
240 *Cicer.* Chiches
241 *Hordei, cum omn. Frumentis* Barley, and other Bread-Corn.
242 *Lupuli* Hops
243 *Orobi* Bitter Vetch

Fructus Fruits
244 *Cacao Nuc.* Chocolate

245 *Cynosbat*

245 *Cynosbati* Hips
246 *Pistach. Nuc.* Pistachio Nuts

Balsama Balsams of

247 *Tolutan.* Tolu
248 *Bdellii* Bdellium
249 *Benzoini* Benjamin
250 *Styracis* Storax

Radices Roots of

251 *Eryngii* Eryngo
252 *Ireos* Orris
253 *Pastinacæ* Parsnips
254 *Satyrii* Orchis

Class 3. *Of Vulneraries.*

Folia Leaves or Herbs of

255 *Abrotani* Southernwood
256 *Acetosellæ* Woodsorrel
257 *Agrimoniæ* Agrimony
258 *Alchymillæ* Ladies Mantle
259 *Brassicæ* Colewort
260 *Chamæpit.* Ground-Pine
261 *Chelidonii* Celendine
262 *Delphinii* Lark-Spur
263 *Dentariæ* Toothwort
264 *Digitalis* Fox-glove
265 *Dipsaci* Teasel
266 *Epithymi* Dodder of Thyme
267 *Fungus Samb.* Jews-Ears
268 *Hed. terrest.* Ground-Ivy
269 *Hyperic.* St. John's-wort
270 *Marrubii* Horehound
271 *Meliloti* Melilot
272 *Ophioglossi* Adders Tongue
273 *Perfoliatæ* Thorow-wax
274 *Pini* Firr
275 *Polii montani.* Mountain Poley
276 *Pulmonariæ* Lung-wort
*276 *Pyrolæ* Winter-Green
277 *Visc. quercin.* Misleto

Gummi & nativa Balsa. Gums and natural Balsams.

278 *Carannæ* Caranna
279 *Juniper.* Id.
280 *Opopanac.* Opopanax
281 *Sagapeni* Sagapenum
282 *Sarcocollæ* Sarcocol
283 *Terebinth. è Chio* Chio Turpentine
284 *è Cypro* Cyprus
285 *Venet.* Venice

Cortex Bark of

286 *Ulmi* Elm-Tree

Class 4. *Of Detergents.*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of

287 *Abietis* Fir
288 *Absinth. vulg.* Common Wormwood
289 *Allii* Garlick
290 *Ammi veri* Bishops-weed
291 *Anagal. aqu.* Brook-Lime
292 *Anonis* Rest-Harrow
293 *Apii* Smallage
294 *Aquilegiæ* Columbine
295 *Artanitæ* Sow-Bread
296 *Asperulæ* Wood-root
297 *Asplenii* Spleenwort
298 *Botryos* Jerusalem-Oak
299 *Cappar.* Capers
300 *Caprifolii* Wood-bine
301 *Chamædryos* Germander
302 *Cardamines* Cuckow-Flower
303 *Cochlear. hor.* Gard. Scurvy-grass
304 *Cochl. mar.* Sea Scurvy-grass
305 *Crithmi* Samphire
306 *Erysimi* Hedge Mustard
307 *Eupatorii* Maudlin
308 *Fumariæ* Fumitory
309 *Genistæ* Broom
310 *Gratiolæ* Hedge-Hyssop
311 *Hepaticæ* Liverwort
312 *Hyssopi* Hyssop
313 *Hipposelini* Alexanders
314 *Iberidis* Sciatica-Cress
315 *Ligustri* Privet
316 *Mentastri* Horse-Mint
317 *Nasturtii* Water-Cresses
318 *Panacis* Panick
319 *Porri* Leeks
320 *Rusci* Butchers Broom
321 *Sambuci* Elder

322 *Satureiæ*

322 *Satureia* Savory
323 *Scrophularia* Figwort
324 *Secalis* Rye
325 *Tanaceti* Tanſy
326 *Trifol.palud.* Buck-Bean
327 *Verbenæ* Vervain
328 *Veronicæ* Paul's Betony

Flores Flowers of
329 *Sambuci* Elder

Semina Seeds of
330 *Ammeos* Biſhops-Weed
331 *Eruca* Rocket
332 *Fraxini* Aſh
333 *Naſturtii* Creſſes

Fructus Fruits
334 *Amygd. am.* Bitter Almonds
335 *Ficus com.* Figs
336 *Jujubæ* Jujebs
337 *SambuciBac.* Elder-berries
338 *Paſſulæ* Raiſins
339 *Pini Nuc.* Pine-Apples
340 *Sebeſten.* Sebeſtens
341 *Dactyli* Dates
342 *Juniper.Bac.* Juniper-berries

Gummi & Balſama Gums and Balſams
343 *Ammoniac.* Id.
344 *Capivi* Id.
345 *è Mecha* Gilead
346 *Maſtich.* Id.
347 *Tacamahac.* Id.
348 *Opobalſam.* Id.
349 *Sapon. Ven.* Venice Soap
350 *Terebin.omn.* All the Turpentines

Cortices Barks of
351 *Berber.* Barberry-Tree
352 *Capparis* Capers
353 *Ebuli* Dwarf Elder
354 *Sambuci* Elder
355 *Tamariſci* Tamarisk

Radices Roots of
356 *Ari* Cuckow-Pint
357 *Cepæ.* Onions
358 *Curcumæ* Turmeric
359 *Filicis* Fern
360 *Glycyrrhizæ* Liqueriſe
361 *Enulæ Camp.* Elecampane
362 *Lapathi acut.* Sharp-pointed Dock
363 *Pentaphyl.* Cinquefoile
364 *Polypodii* Polypody
365 *Porri* Leek
366 *Rhapontici* Monks Rhubarb
367 *Rubiæ Tinct.* Madder
368 *Saponariæ* Soapwort.

Animals.

Claſs 2.

369 *Viperæ* Vipers
370 *Limaces* Snails
371 *Lac Vaccin.* Milk of Cows
372 *Aſin.* Aſſes
373 *Ovillin.* Sheep
374 *Caprin.* Goats
375 *Pulmon.Vulp.* Fox Lungs.

Claſs 3.

376 *Sperm. Ceti.* Id.
377 *Mumia* Mummy.

Claſs 4.

378 *LumbriciTer.* Earth Worms
379 *Stercus Can.* White Dogs Dung
380 —*Equin.* Horſe-Dung.

Minerals.

Claſs 3.

381 *Lapis Hibern.* Iriſh Slate
382 *Sulph. Cabal.* Com. Brimſtone.

Claſs 4.

383 *PiſſelæumInd.* Barbadoes Tar
384 *Sal com. mar.* Common Salt
385 *Sal Gem.* Id.
386 *Hydrargyr.* Quickſilver.

SECT. V.

Of Diuretics.

	Folia	Herbs or Leaves of
388	*Chærefolii*	Chervil
389	*Fragariæ*	Straw-berries
390	*Kali*	Glaſs-wort
391	*Oxyacanth.*	Barberry-tree
392	*Perſicar.*	Arſmart
393	*Petroſelin.*	Parſley
394	*Theæ Viridis*	Green Tea
395	*Saxifragiæ*	Saxifrage
	Semina	Seeds of
396	*Ebuli*	Dwarf Elder
397	*Lithoſpermi*	Gromwell
398	*Bardan.*	Burdock
	Fructus	Fruits of
399	*Alkekeng.*	Winter Cherries
400	*Spin. albi*	White-Thorn
	Lignum	Wood
401	*Nephriticum*	Nephritic
	Radices	Roots of
402	*Althææ*	Marſhmallows
403	*Aſparagi*	Aſparagus
404	*Fœniculi*	Fennel
405	*Filipendul.*	Drop-wort
406	*Graminis*	Graſs
407	*Petroſelin.*	Parſley
408	*Raparum*	Turneps
409	*Raphani hort.*	Radiſhes
410	*Raphani ruſt.*	Horſe-Radiſhes.
	Animals.	
411	*Millepedes*	Hog-Lice
412	*Cantharides*	Id.
413	*Sterc. Porcin.*	Hogs-Dung.
	Minerals.	
414	*Sal Nitri*	Salt Peter.

SECT. VI.

Of Diaphoretics.

	Folia	Herbs or Leaves of
415	*Anthoræ*	Helmet Flowers
416	*Calamint.*	Id.
417	*Carlinæ*	Carline Thiſtle
418	*Doronici*	Wolfs Bane
419	*Dracunculi*	Taragon
420	*Dracontii*	Dragons
421	*Galegæ*	Goats Rue
422	*Meliſſæ*	Baum
423	*Scordii*	WaterGermandor
424	*Ulmariæ*	Meadow-ſweet
	Flores	Flowers of
425	*Calendul.*	Marygold
426	*Croci*	Saffron
	Semen	Seed of
427	*Seſeleos*	Hart-wort
	Gummi	Gums of
428	*Camphoræ*	Camphire
429	*Guaiaci*	Guaiacum
	Cortex	Bark of
430	*Peruvianus*	Peru
	Radices	Roots of
431	*Contrayerv.*	Counter-Poiſon
432	*Imperatoriæ*	Maſter-wort
433	*Mei*	Spignel
434	*Nardi*	Spikenard
435	*Petaſit.*	Butter-bur
436	*Pyrethri*	Pellitory of *Spain*
437	*Scorzoner.*	Viper-Graſs
438	*Serpentar.*	Snake-Weed
439	*Succiſæ*	Devils-Bit
440	*Valerianæ*	Valerian.
	Animals.	
441	*Coccinella*	Cochineal
442	*Scinci*	Skincks

443 *Corn. Unicor.* Unicorns Horn
444 *Os de Corde Cervi* Bone of a Stag's Heart
445 *Bezoar Or.* Eaſt-India Bez.
446 *Occid.* Weſt-India Bez.

Minerals.

447 *Lapis Ætites* Eagle-Stone.

SECT. VII.

Of Emetics.

Folia Leaves of
448 *Erigeri* Groundſel
Flores Flowers of
449 *Perſicarum* Peaches
Semina Seeds of
450 *Carthami* Baſtard Saffron
Radices Roots
451 *Squillæ* Sea-Onions
452 *Ipecacuanhæ* Braſilian Root.

Minerals.

453 *Borax* Id.

SECT. VIII.

Of Cathartics.

Claſs 1. *Of the milder Purgers.*

Folia Leaves of
454 *Sennæ* Sena
Fungus Excreſcence
455 *Agarici* Agarick
Flores Flowers of
456 *Roſar. Dam.* Damask Roſes
457 *Violarum* Violets
Fructus Fruits
458 *Caſſiæ fiſt.* Caſſia
459 *Myrobalani* Myrobalans
460 *Pruna* Prunes
461 *Tamarindi* Tamarinds
462 *Aloes* Id.
463 *Manna* Id.
Radices Roots
464 *Hermodactyli* Hermodactils
465 *Mechoacanæ* White Jalap
466 *Rhabarb.* Rhubarb
467 *Turpethi* Turbith

Claſs 2. *Of rougher Purgers.*

Folia Herbs of
468 *Chamædaphnes* Spurge-Laurel
469 *Lini Cath.* Mountain Flax
Semina Seeds of
470 *Cataput.* Spurge
Fructus Fruits of
471 *Colocynth.* Bitter Apple
472 *Rhamni Bac.* Buckthorn Berry
Gummi Gums
473 *Gambog.* Gamboge
474 *Elaterii* Wild Cucumber
475 *Scammonii* Scammony
Cortex Bark of
476 *Alni nigr.* Black Alder
Radices Roots of
477 *Ellebori nigr.* Black Hellebore
478 *Jalapi* Jalap
479 *Thapſiæ* Deadly Carrot.

SECT. IX.

Of Sternutatories.

Folia Leaves of
480 *Primulæ Veris* Prime-Roſe
481 *Aſari* Aſarabaca
482 *Euphorbii* Euphorbium
483 *Ellebori alb.* White Hellebore
484 *Nicotian.* Tobacco.

SECT. X.

Of Narcotics.

Folia Herbs of

485 *Cicutæ* Hemlock
486 *Mandragoræ* Mandrake
487 *Nicotianæ* Tobacco
488 *Solani* Nightſhade
489 *Strammonei* Thorn-Apple

Flores Flowers of

490 *Papav. errat.* Wild Poppies
491 *Paralyſeos* Cowſlips

Fructus Fruits

492 *Nux Vomica* Id.
493 *Cap. Pap. alb.* White Pop. Heads
494 *Nigr.* Black

Succi Juices

495 *Meconium* Id.
496 *Opium* Id.

SECT. XI.

Of Coolers.

Folia Leaves of

497 *Acetoſæ* Sorrel
498 *Agni Caſti* Agnus Caſtus
499 *Alſines* Chickweed
500 *Anchuſæ* Alkanet
501 *Cichorei* Succory
502 *Cuſcutæ* Dodder
503 *Endiviæ* Endive
504 *Lujulæ* Wood-Sorrel
505 *Lens Paluſtris* Ducks-Meat
506 *Populi* Poplar
507 *Portulacæ* Purſlain
508 *Lactucæ* Lettice
509 *Salicis* Willow
510 *Sedi* Houſe-Leek
511 *Sonchi lævis* Sow-Thiſtle
512 *Spinachiæ* Spinage
513 *Taraxaci* Dandelion
514 *Umbilic. mur.* Wall Navel-wort
515 *Sem. Cannabis* Hemp-Seed

Fructus Fruits of

517 *Aurant.* Oranges
518 *Limonum* Lemons
519 *Citri* Citron
520 *Cucumerum* Cucumber
521 *Cucurbitæ* Gourd
522 *Groſſulariæ* Goosberries
523 *Mal. Armen.* Apricot
524 *Perſica* Peach
525 *Hort. omn.* All Orchard Apples
526 *Sylv.* Crabs
527 *Melones* Melons
528 *Moræ* Mulberries
529 *Olivæ* Olives
530 *Ribeſiæ* Currants.

SECT. XII.

Of Topics.

Claſs 1. *Of Repellents.*

531 *Albumen Ovi* White of an Egg
532 *Lapis Calam.* Calamine
533 *Ceruſſa* White Lead
534 *Litharg. Aur.* Litharge of Gold
535 *Manus Hominis mortui* A dead Man's Hand
536 *Regalis* The Royal Touch
537 *Minium* Red Lead
538 *Lapis Tut.* Tutty
539 *Pompholyx* Id.
540 *Sedum* Houſe-Leek
541 *Spodium* Putty
542 *Tela Aranear.* Cobweb

Claſs 2. *Of Ripeners and Drawers.*

543 *Adeps Anſer.* Fat of a Gooſe
544 *Canis* a Dog
545 *Hominis* a Man
546 *Viperæ* a Viper
547 *Urſi* a Bear
548 *Fimus Colum.* Pigeon's Dung
549 *Vaccæ* Cow's Dung
550 *Furfur* Bran
551 *Flos Cereviſ.* Yeaſt
552 *Halec* A Herring

553 *Hi-*

553 *Hirudo* A Leech
554 *Melilotus* Melilot
555 *Nicotiana* Tobacco
556 *Oleum* Oil
557 *PixBurgund.* Burgundy Pitch
558 *Navalis* Common Pitch
559 *Reſina* Roſin
560 *SevumCerv.* Deer's Suet
561 *Bovinum* Ox's
562 *Ovin.* Sheep's
563 *Thus* Frankincenſe

Claſs 3. *Of Detergents and Incarnatives.*

564 *Ærugo Æris* Verdegreaſe
565 *AlbumGræc.* Id.
566 *Gum Elemi* Id.
567 *Os Sepiæ* Scuttle-Fiſh Bone
568 *Vitellum Ov.* Yolk of Eggs
569 *Terebinthin. & Balſam. omn.* All Turpentines and Balſams.

Claſs 4. *Of Cauſtics.*

570 *Calx viva* Quick-Lime
571 *Cantharides* Spaniſh Flies
572 *Cataputia* Id.
573 *Lepidium* Dittander
574 *Euphorbium* Id.
575 *Goſſyp. uſt.* Cotton
576 *Moxa* Id.
577 *Siliq. hirſut.* Cow-Itch
578 *Tithymal.* Spurge
579 *Sapo* Soap
580 *Spongia* Sponge

SECT. XIII.

Simples omitted, or not reducible under the former Heads.

581 *Amomum* Id.
582 *Amoris Pomum* Love-Apple
583 *Arbor Vitæ* Tree of Life
584 *Alcea* Vervain Mallow
585 *Areca* The *Indian* Nut
586 *Arundo* Reed
587 *Aſphodelus* Aſphodel
588 *Balſamita* Coſtmary
589 *Bamia Moſchata* Moſch-Seed
590 *Behen* Ben
591 *Butyrum* Butter
592 *Conyza* Flea-Bane
593 *Copal* Id.
594 *Cyani* Blew-bottle
595 *Caſeus* Cheeſe
596 *Cereviſia* Ale
597 *Mel* Honey
598 *Ova* Eggs
599 *Panis* Bread
600 *Saccharum* Sugar
601 *Spir. Vini* Brandy
602 *Serum* Whey
603 *Sperm. Ran.* Frog's-Spawn
604 *Tartarum* Tartar
605 *Vinum* Wine
606 *Urina Hom.* Urine of a Man
607 *Vaccæ* of a Cow
608 *Tribul.aquaticus* Water Caltrops,

SECT. XIV.

Of Waters.

609 *Aq. Fontan.* Spring
610 *Fluvialis* River
611 *Pluvialis* Rain
612 *Putealis* Well
613 *Paluſtris* Pond
614 *Nivealis* Snow
615 *Marina* Sea
} Waters
616 *Roſ. Majal.* May-Dew

Acidulæ Mineral-Waters

617 *Aluminoſ.* Purging-Waters
618 *Ferrugin.* Steel-Waters
619 *Thermæ* Hot Baths
620 *Baln. frig.* The Cold Bath.

SECT. XV.

Of Metals.

621 *Aurum* Gold
622 *Argentum* Silver
623 *Ferrum* Iron
624 *Cuprum* Copper

625 *Plumbum* Lead
626 *Stannum* Tin
627 *Mercurius* Quickſilver
628 *Cinnabar.* Id.
629 *Antimonium* Antimony

SECT. XVI.

Of Salts.

630 *Sal commun.* Common Salt
631 *Sal Foſſile* Sal Gem
632 *Nitrum* Salt-Peter
633 *Alumen* Alum
634 *Armoniac.* Sal Armoniac
635 *Vitriolum* Vitriol
636 *Arſenicum* Arſenic
637 *Succinum* Amber
638 *Sperma Ceti* Id.
639 *Aſphaltos* Id.
640 *Naphtha* Id.
641 *Petroleum* Oil of Peter
642 *Oleum Terræ* Mineral Oil
643 *Biſmuthum* Biſmuth.

SECT. I.

Of Nervous Simples.

THIS Term is very comprehenſive, and may take in all thoſe Parts of the *Materia Medica* by which the Nerves are affected: but here it is uſed in a more reſtrain'd ſenſe, and is to be underſtood only of thoſe things which have an immediate effect upon the Spirits, or which contribute to accelerate and enliven the Motion of the Solids; ſo that the Senſations at the Head, Stomach, or Heart, become forthwith much more lightſome and agreeable than before. Whatſoever anſwers this End, paſſes commonly under the Appellations of *Cephalic* and *Cardiac*; and therefore we ſhall join thoſe together, in explaining the Manner by which ſuch *Simples* operate, as come under theſe general Terms.

Claſs I. *Of Cardiacs and Cephalics.*

THE Reaſon why theſe are placed together, is both from the Difficulty of making any material Diſtinction, and from the Affinity of thoſe Simples which are generally rang'd under theſe two Denominations. What in a proper ſenſe is a *Cordial*, muſt be alſo *Cephalic*, as the Head hath the principal ſhare in agreeable Senſations. And indeed in ſome reſpects, whatſoever is grateful and ſerviceable to the Solids in any part, may be term'd *Cephalic*, ſince in the Head is their Origin; whereby as it partakes of their Uneaſineſſes at a diſtance, ſo it alſo very agreeably ſympathizes in their Releaſement therefrom. Amongſt the *Alteratives* likewiſe there are none which go under theſe Names in diſtinction, but what agree in their principal Qualities.

There are Medicines indeed, both *Simple* and *Compound*, preſcrib'd properly for Diſtempers of the Head, from the Operation of which nothing ariſes ſtrictly to denominate them *Cordial*, but they rather have the contrary

trary effect; ſince, for the preſent eſpecially, they faint and depreſs the Spirits: ſuch are *Cathartics* and other *Evacuants*. But as the Head is the better from them only ſecondarily, or by accident; they cannot come under the Denomination. of *Cephalics*, as we here uſe the word. And as the ſame difference may occur in other things, the whole Claſs of *detergent Balſamics* being accidentally *Diuretics*; ſo it is moſt proper to keep to thoſe general Terms, according to their firſt and chief Intention.

Whatſoever raiſes the Spirits, and gives ſudden Strength and Chearfulneſs, is term'd *Cardiac* or *Cordial*, as comforting the Heart. To underſtand the Operation of which upon a human Body, it is neceſſary firſt to conſider that a *Languor* or Faintneſs muſt either be the Conſequence of too much Exerciſe, too long Watching, or too great a Hurry of the animal Functions, as in many Diſtempers; all which ſo far waſte or diſſipate the nervous Fluid, or animal Spirits, that the Solids cannot repeat with wonted Vigour their neceſſary Motions. Or ſuch Depreſſion muſt ariſe from an Obſtruction of ſome natural Evacuation, and this is generally that of Perſpiration, from external Cold; which lays a load upon the Conſtitution, and produces the ſame Senſation, as a Diminution of Strength would do, when the uſual Weight remain'd.

In both theſe Caſes, the Manner by which a *Cordial* acts, is the ſame; ſince it muſt produce its Effects by adding to the Springineſs and Force of the Fibres. And as this Change is moſt remarkably occaſion'd by Spirits or ſpirituous Liquors; it may be of uſe firſt to examine how they came to obtain ſuch a Denomination: whereby we may the better underſtand how the Parts of ſuch *Simples*, or Ingredients, taken in ſubſtance, operate to produce the ſame Effect. To this purpoſe it is of great moment to conceive, as near as our Senſes and reaſonable Deductions from them will carry us, the Make and Contextures of thoſe fine Threds or Fibres, of which the Solids of a human Body are compos'd; and how that Fluid which is call'd *Animal Spirits*, or *Nervous Juice*, is prepar'd and convey'd to them: but this would take up too much room here, and muſt therefore be referr'd to other Authors; ſuch as *Baglivi de Fibrâ Motrice*, *Bellini de Villo Contractili*, in his *Opuſcula*; and to a Digreſſion concerning the *Elaſticity of an Animal Fibre*, in a late Edition of *Sanctorius*'s *Medicina Statica*, with Explanations.

It may be ſufficient to our preſent Purpoſe, to attend only to what is in every one's Experience; that the more ſpirituous any thing is which enters into the Stomach, the ſooner a Perſon feels its cordial Effects. For that Increaſe of Vigour which a Man obtains from common Food, altho it is the moſt natural and durable, is not ſudden enough to procure the Inſtruments thereof the Appellations of *Cordials*; ſince they muſt paſs thro ſeveral Comminutions or Digeſtions, and be a long time e'er they arrive to ſuch a Fineneſs, as renders them diſpenſable to the Nerves: whereas a ſpirituous Subſtance is ſo fine and ſubtile in all its parts before it is taken, that it ſeems to enter or ſoak into the Nerves as ſoon as it touches them; whereupon their Vibrations are invigorated, and all Senſe of Faintneſs is remov'd. And upon the ſame account it is, that *Volatiles* affect the Noſe; being ſo extremely ſubtile, as to penetrate the olfactory

Nerves as ſoon as they come at 'em. And thus it is, that the *Effluvia* or Steams of Flowers, Fruits, and all things deem'd *Cordial*, operate upon the Organs of Smelling.

By the ſame we may eaſily conceive how all thoſe things affect the Body, which are rang'd in the following *Claſs*. For by the Pungency of ſuch Subſtances both upon the Taſte and Smell, it is manifeſt they are ſtock'd with many ſubtile Parts, which by their Fineneſs, when diſſolv'd by Digeſtion, and mix'd with the animal Fluids, are moſt fit to enter into the ſlendereſt Fibres, and recruit that Waſte their continual Motions make of their neceſſary Moiſtures. Thus all *Aromatics* and ſweet-flavour'd Ingredients have a title to this Rank; and more or leſs conduce to this End, in proportion to the Subtilty and Volatility of their component Parts. And thus when we ſay, ſuch a thing comforts the Heart, ſtrengthens the Brain, or is a Cephalic, we underſtand that it is ſuitable to make a part of the nervous Fluid, and maintain the due Vigour and Motion of the Solids. As a Conſtitution becomes weak by Age, artificial Helps, by which we underſtand all that is uſed as Medicine, are more and more needful: for when the digeſtive Faculties grow languid, and are not able to furniſh a due Supply from uſual Diet, for the Waſtes that are daily made in the *Animal OEconomy*, then theſe Auxiliaries are the more wanted. And whatſoever Means at any times occaſion a Diſtemperature in this Fluid, ſuch Aſſiſtances as come under this Denomination are neceſſary; they being fitted by degrees to wear out ſuch undue Mixtures, and invigorate the whole nervous Syſtem by a new Supply of Spirits.

Upon another account likewiſe it is, that ſeveral Subſtances come into this *Claſs*, beſides thoſe that ſupply the deficiency of the animal Spirits; and theſe are ſuch as have a deterſive Quality, join'd with ſuch a *Stimulus*, that altho they are too fine to be perceptible any where elſe, yet when they enter into the ſmall Fibres, by their little Vellications, they irritate their Vibrations, and prevent any uſeleſs Matter from lodging in their Interſtices, and clogging their Motions. This Quality, when it is in groſſer Bodies, paſſes under other Denominations; and may prove a *Vulnerary*, *Diuretic*, or the like, according to the different Texture of the Subſtances wherein it reſides. There are likewiſe under this Head, *Dryers*, or *Abſorbents*, by reaſon they prevent thoſe ſuperfluous Moiſtures, which the Nerves are frequently overcharg'd with, and occaſion *Rheums*, with many other Inconveniences attending the Glands; particularly about the Head, where they are large and numerous, and very apt to be affected.

Folia, Herbs:

1. ASCLEPIADIS, *Swallow-wort*. *Dioſcordes* hath it by this Name, and it is the *Vincetoxicum* of *Mathiolus*; but known moſt by the Name of *Hirundinaria*, whence the *Engliſh* Term. It grows in Woods, on a gravelly and ſandy Soil, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. Its Root and Seed are moſt in uſe, and recommended for their drying and warming Qualities, which rank them amongſt *Alexipharmics* and *Cephalics*. Antiently a diſtilled Water, and an Extract were made of this Plant; but modern Practice hath rejected them.

2. BETONICÆ, *Betony*. Some Botaniſts give alſo this Name to the

the Primroſe, with the diſtinction of *Alba*; and to the Garden-Clove, with that of *Coronaria:* but the Officinal Betony is diſtinguiſhed into—*Sylveſtris*, Wood Betony, which is the *Betonica Purpurea* of *Caſpar Bauhine*; the—*Aquatica*, which is the *Scrophularia aquatica Major*, the greater Water Figwort; and the *Veronica Mas Pauli*, the *Paul's* Betony of the ſame Author. The former of which three is here only regarded. It grows in Gardens, Meadows, and ſhady Places, and flowers in *June* and *July*. It is accounted a great Dryer, and is much uſed with *Tobacco* under that Notion, in *Rheums* and moiſt Suffuſions. *Antonius Muſa* wrote a Treatiſe about it, and commends it much as a *Vulnerary*, eſpecially in Wounds of the Head. Some recommend its Juice boil'd up to the Conſiſtence of Honey, and mix'd with a ſmall quantity of the *Peruvian Balſam*, as a great *Healer*. A Plaiſter in the *London Diſpenſatory* has its Name from it, but it is little now in uſe. *Bartholine* tells a very odd Story, *Cent.* 3. *Hiſt.* 93. of a Gardiner, who upon cutting a Bed of *Betony* had his Head ſo affected by it, that he ſtagger'd like one fuddled. It is alſo accounted *Diuretic*, and uſeful in Decoction, to Women after hard Labour. But it is by all reckon'd a very good *Cephalic*.

3. CAMPHORATÆ, *Stinking Ground-Pine*, diſtinguiſhed by *Caſp. Bauhine*—*hirſuta*, the hairy ſtinking Ground-Pine, is to be met with in the Phyſic Gardens; and it is recommended by ſome Writers for a *Cephalic* in ſtrengthning the Nerves, and recruiting the Spirits: but the modern Pharmacy uſes it not.

4. CHEIRI, *Wall-Flower*, is the *Leucöium luteum vulgare* of *Caſp. Bauhine*, the —— *Flore Simplici* of *John Bauhine*, and *Viola Lutea* of *Gerard*. It grows on Walls and Houſes, and flowers in *June*. It is ſaid to be good in Apoplectic and Paralytic Diſorders, to eaſe Pains, and forward the *Menſes*. Our *College* have now order'd an Oil to be made with it; but it is not yet brought into uſe.

5. EUPHRAGIÆ, *Eyebright*, is alſo ſometimes wrote *Euphraſia*, and *Eutraſia*, and by ſome called *Ophthalmica*, and *Ocularia*, Eyewort. The *Euphraſia Officinarum* of *Caſpar Bauhine* is the Eye-bright here intended, and it flowers in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt* ſometimes. It is reckon'd a great Dryer, as the former; and in that reſpect a *Cephalic:* for which reaſon likewiſe it is ſmoaked as *Tobacco*. 'Tis of great eſteem in Diſtempers of the Eyes: but its Juice is much preferable to the diſtill'd Water; which uſed outwardly, is affirm'd to take off all Specks, Films, Miſts, and Suffuſions.

6. MAJORANÆ, *Marjoram*, is alſo by ſome Writers called *Amaricus* and *Sampſucus*; and diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral kinds, as the *Peregrina*, which is the foreign Marjoram, called *Marum*, and lately cultivated in Plenty here; the *Sylveſtris*, Wild Marjoram, not uſed; and the *Sativa*, which is alſo diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts, the *Latifolia vulgaris*, broad-leav'd common Marjoram, and the *Tenuifolia minor*, the leſſer narrow-leav'd Marjoram. The laſt two are moſt in uſe, and of them the broad-leav'd, which is ſometimes likewiſe called *red*, becauſe its Stalks have a reddiſh Caſt. It delights in a well-dung'd, moiſt, ſhady

ſhady Soil, and blows in *June* and *July*. It is a moſt fragrant Aromatic, and even in Smell very comfortable to the Head. It is rank'd amongſt the Dryers, and upon that account is very ſerviceable in Catarrhs and cold Defluxions. It paſſes with ſome likewiſe for a powerful *Alexipharmic*, and is good againſt the Poiſons of ſome venomous Creatures. The Juice, or dry'd Pouder, is a good Errhine, and much uſed in medicinal Snuffs. Its Buds uſed to be diſtilled with Wine, and a *Conſerve* was formerly made with it; but they are now diſuſed: however it makes an excellent Ingredient in the *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*. It decays much by long keeping, as all the fineſt *Aromatics* do; and therefore it is beſt juſt after it is dry. The Tops are much better than thoſe parts nearer the Root.

7. MALABATHRI, *Indian Leaf*. It grows, by the relation of *Dioſcorides*, in wet places, and lies upon the Water like the *Lens Paluſtris*. But others with more probability affirm it to be the Leaf of a large Tree common in the Gardens in the *Eaſt-Indies*, particularly in *Cambaja*. That which looks greeneſt is the beſt; for Age changes it blackiſh, when it becomes good for nothing. It is a warm *Aromatic*, and a Dryer: ſome alſo commend it for a *Diuretic*. It is in very few Compounds unleſs the *Venice-Treacle*, and there but in a ſmall quantity.

8. MARI SYRIACI, the *Maſtic Plant*, as ſome call it. It is reckon'd a kind of *Marjoram*, agreeing therewith in Virtue and Figure, inſomuch that by ſome they have been confounded for the ſame Plant. But what we have now cultivated in our Gardens, is much more volatile, and is a wonderful good *Errhine* in ever ſo ſmall a quantity put up the Noſe. Its Scent is very grateful and pungent, and makes an excellent *Sal Volatile*; and in ſuch a Compoſition is the beſt of *Cephalics*. *Mindererus* makes the *Marum* of the Antients a principal Ingredient in a Maſs of Pills, which from thence he gives the name of *Marociſtina*.

9. ORIGANI, *Wild Marjoram*. This is the *Origanum Creticum*, the *Cretic Marjoram*, and the *Onites* of *Caſpar Bauhine*; as alſo, the *Vulgare Spontaneum* of *John Bauhine*. It grows in open champaign Grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*. It is a very hot ſpicy Plant, but not quite ſo gratefully ſcented as the *Marjoram*. It is not much uſed in Compoſition; its chief place is in the *Stephens's* Water. It has been much recommended in *Baths*, both for Diſtempers of the Head, and *Hyſteric* Caſes; as likewiſe for cutaneous Eruptions. The eſſential Oil is much in uſe amongſt our *Farriers*, and, by its fiery Heat, often puts by the *Tooth-Ach*, as a *Cauſtic*.

10. ROS SOLIS, *Sun-Dew*. This Plant is divided into two kinds; that *Folio rotundo*, with a round Leaf; and *Folio oblongo*, a longiſh one: but the former, as deſcrib'd by *Caſpar Bauhine*, is that moſt in uſe. It grows in champaign and marſhy Grounds, in a pale red Moſs, and flowers in *May*. It is accounted very hot; and, according to the old Cant, in the fourth Degree, which antiently occaſion'd its Uſe to be forbid. It is reckon'd by ſome a great Reſtorative, and a Provoker to *Venery*. By its hot, and conſequently drying Qualities, it is plain what Affections of the Nerves it is of uſe in. Apply'd outwardly to the Belly, it is

ſaid

ſaid to promote *Delivery*; held in the Mouth, to cure the *Tooth-ach*; hung about the Neck, to cure *Madneſs*; and ty'd upon the Wriſts ſix hours, to cure *Agues*. Mr. *Ray* takes notice, that its hot eſcharotic Quality makes it very hurtful to Sheep, in rendring their *Viſcera* ſchirrous; whereby in ſome Countries it is call'd by the common People *Red-Rot*.

11. SALVIÆ, *Sage:* by reaſon of the great Eſteem ſome have had for it, call'd *Herba Sacra*, the holy Herb. It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. There are ſeveral ſorts of this Plant; but only two in uſe. One is the *Salvia major*, or *Latifolia*, moſt in uſe in the Shops. This grows of two Colours, red and green. The former is preferr'd; tho the Difference is but little. The other is the *Minor*, or *Anguſtifolia*, not uſed in the Shops, but much in private Families, under the Name of *Sage of Virtue*, and *Tea-Sage*. There is alſo a *Salvia Sylveſtris*, deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine*, which is the *Scordonia*, or *Salvia agreſtis* of *Gerhard*, but is not uſed in the Shops, altho much recommended by antient Writers for poſſeſſing the ſame Virtues as Cloves. This Herb has been in ſuch Eſteem, as to occaſion the Verſe;

Cur moriatur Homo, cui Salvia creſcit in Horto?

It is undoubtedly a very good *Cephalic* of the *detergent* kind; and thereby it likewiſe comes under the Claſs of *Vulneraries*, *Diuretics*, &c. It has an Auſterity upon the Palate, and makes a very good *Gargariſm*, eſpecially if ſharpen'd with a little *Acid*. It makes an excellent Liquor, after the manner of *Tea*, in Fevers, and is mighty grateful and cooling with the addition of a little Lemon-Juice, which with the *red Sage* makes it of a delightful Colour. As it is both *detergent* and *abſorbent*, it is a very good and common Ingredient in *Diet-Drinks* and *medicinal Ales*, intended for Sweetners and Cleanſers of the Blood.

12. SCHOENANTHI, *Squinanch*; call'd alſo *Juncus Odoratus*, ſweet Ruſh, and *Fœnum*, or *Stramen Camelorum*, Camels Hay, or Straw. It grows in ſome parts of *India*, as common as the *Graſs* here; and is in plenty likewiſe in many Parts of *Arabia*, whence it is brought into *Europe*. It is a grateful Aromatic, of volatile and ſubtile Parts, and upon that account rank'd in this Claſs of Cephalics. It is only in Compoſition in the capital Medicines, and in the *Venice-Treacle* principally; being both in the Body of the Preſcription, and the *Trochiſci Hedychroi*; as likewiſe in the *Mithridate*, under the Name of *Juncus Odoratus*; and in the *Trochiſci Cypheos*, by the Title it ſtands under here.

13. SERPYLLI, *Wild Thyme*. There are various kinds of this as diſtinguiſh'd by *Botanic* Writers; but the Ἑρπυλλος of *Dioſcorides*, the *Serpyllum Sylveſtre* of *Mathiolus*, and the *Serpyllum vulgare minus*, the common leſſer Wild Thyme of *Caſpar Bauhine*, ſeem to be the ſame, and are what is referred to under this Name by our modern *Diſpenſatories*. It flowers in *May*. It is not much uſed, altho it enters the *Aq. Stephani*. It is hot, pungent, and a Dryer. Some commend it as a good *Uterine*, and ſay it promotes the *Menſes*; and that it is very helpful in many Diſtempers of the Head, uſed in *Baths*.

14. THYMI,

14. THYMI, *Thyme.* There are ſeveral ſorts of this, but the *Vulgaris folio tenuiori*, the common Thyme, with a ſmall Leaf, of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is moſt in uſe, and that intended in Officinal Compoſitions. It flowers in *July*. It is ſo much of the Nature of *Serpyllum*, that in caſe of want they may be uſed for one another.

Flores, Flowers:

15. ANTHOS, of *Roſemary*. Theſe are the Flowers of the *Roſmarini anguſtiore folio*, the narrow leaved Roſemary of *Caſpar Bauhine*. They blow in *April*. Theſe are reckon'd the principal *Aromatics* of our own Growth. They are good almoſt in all nervous Complaints, eſpecially ſuch as ariſe from too great Moiſture and Cold, as they are hot and drying. In *Epilepſies*, *Apoplexies*, *Palſies*, and all Diſeaſes of that kind, they are hardly ever omitted in Preſcription under ſome Form or other. They abound with a ſubtile detergent Oil, which makes them univerſally deobſtruent and opening. They are therefore preſcrib'd in *Uterine* Obſtructions, in the *Jaundice*, and even in the *Gout*. With theſe is made the celebrated *Hungary Water*; a ſmall Quantity of which diluted with common Water, is reckon'd excellent in diſlodging and bringing away Wax which hardens in the *Ears*, and hinders the *Hearing*. It is to be injected warm with a Syringe made on purpoſe for that uſe.

16. AURANTIORUM, of *Oranges*. The *Aurantia Major* of *Caſpar Bauhine* is the kind here intended. They are of an admirable Scent, tho, like all ſuch Perfumes, too powerful for ſome Perſons; and therefore prejudicial. It is with theſe the *Aqua Naphæ* is made. They are now but little uſed in Medicine: However, where the Spirits are almoſt quite extinct in malignant and putrid Fevers, they are ſometimes very cordial and refreſhing.

17. CARIOPHYLLI HORTENSES, *Clove Gilliflowers*; call'd alſo very commonly, *Flores Tunicæ*, and *Betonicæ*. The *Altilis Major* of *Caſpar Bauhine* is the officinal ſort. They blow in *July*, and thence are called *July-flowers*. They are a fine *Aromatic*, and very grateful to the *Smell* and *Taſte*. They have place in a Syrup which is uſed in moſt Cephalic and Cordial *Juleps*. There is alſo a *Conſerve* made of them, but hardly ever uſed. The dry'd *Clove* is the Fruit of a large Tree, but is not ſo much uſed in Medicine *per ſe*, as in ſeaſoning of Food. An eſſential Oil, of which they yield great plenty, is uſed in many things; and as it is very warm, and agreeable to the Nerves, it enters into the Compoſition of many *Cathartics* as a *Corrector*. In this Rank it ſtands in the *Pil. ex Duobus*; and in the *Electuarium Caryocoſtinum* the Clove is pouder'd. It is much uſed likewiſe for the *Tooth-ach*, dropt upon a little Cotton or Lint, and ſtuff'd into the Hollow, or held as near as can be to the Part affected.

18. JASMINI, of *Jeſſamy*. The Plant which produces theſe is the *Jaſminum*, and *Apiana* of *Dodonæus*, the *Gelſaminum* of *Mathiolus*, and the *Jaſminum vulgatius flore albo*, the white flower'd Jeſſamy of *Caſpar Bauhine*. The Flowers blow almoſt the whole Summer. Theſe are but little uſed, and of the ſame Nature as thoſe of Oranges,

Oranges, rather a *Perfume* than a *Cordial*. But in that reſpect they are very excellent; and where Perfumes are not diſagreeable, they are very grateful to the Smell, and refreſhing.

19. LAVENDULÆ, of *Lavender*. The Plant which produceth theſe was antiently moſt known by the Name of *Spica*, divided into Male and Female; the former of which is not uſed, the latter is the Lavender of the Shops, and diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine*, by the Name of *Lavendula Anguſtifolia*, the narrow-leaved Lavender; it is alſo the ſame as the *Pſeudonardus Femina* of *Mathiolus*. The Flowers blow in *June* and *July*, and are much of the Nature of the Roſe-mary Flowers, only more ſweet, or approaching to a Perfume. There are no Diſeaſes of the Head, in which they are not employ'd under ſome Form or other; they are alſo very grateful and cordial to the Stomach. In all paralytic Affections they are reckon'd to give place to nothing, and in loſs of Speech they do wonders. *Rulandus* mentions one he cured in that Caſe, by drinking a Spoonful at a time of an Infuſion of them in Spirit of Wine. The celebrated *Palſy Drops* are the compound Spirit of *Lavender* of the Shops; and are a moſt noble Cephalic and cordial Medicine. But in the caſe *Rulandus* ſpeaks of, it is much better dropt upon Sugar, to be gradually diſſolv'd in the Mouth, than ſwallow'd at once.

20. LILII CONVALLII, *Lillies of the Valley*, or *May-Lillies*. This Plant is the *Lilium Convallium, ſeu Vernum* of *Theophraſtus*, and the *Lil. Conval. album* of *Caſpar Bauhine*. The Flowers blow early, by the beginning of *May*. They are of a mighty fragrant Scent, but it is ſo languid and volatile, that in drying it is quite or very near loſt. Therefore where they enter into the Compoſition of Waters, they ought by all means to be put into the Spirit of Wine as ſoon as ever gather'd, and if poſſible before the very Dew is off them; as in the *Aqua Pæoniæ Comp.* Antient *Diſpenſatories* direct a diſtilled Water, a Spirit, a Conſerve, and an Oil to be made of theſe Flowers; but they are all now in diſuſe. However, they juſtly ſtand in the firſt Rank of *Cephalics*, if thus manag'd, otherwiſe they are good for little; for akho they are commonly made the *Baſis* of a *Cephalic Snuff*, they are of no very great Efficacy therein: ſo that what Feats ſuch *Snuffs* do, are uſually more owing to the other Ingredients.

21. PÆONIÆ, of *Pioney*. This Plant is divided into Male and Female; the former of which is preferred in Medicine; they are diſtinguiſhable both in the Root and Leaves; the Male is deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine, folio nigricante ſplendido*, with a ſhining blackiſh Leaf, from which the Female differs in being lighter coloured. The Root of the Male kind is likewiſe more bulbous, ſhorter, and branched; whereas the other runs out into few, longer, and thinner ſhoots. The Flowers blow in *May* and *June*. They are much in eſteem for Convulſions in Children, and accounted good in all nervous Diſtempers. The ſimple Syrup of the Shops is the moſt they are employ'd in.

22. ROSARUM DAMASCENARUM, of *Damask Roſes*. This is alſo called *Roſa Moſchata*, the Musk Roſe, from its Sweetneſs. The Flowers blow in *May* and *June*. In this Claſs they obtain a Place as the

the *Orange* and *Jeſſamy*, being of much greater Efficacy in Medicine by reaſon of their *Cathartic* Quality; under which Diviſion, they will be conſider'd more at large.

23. STÆCHADOS, of *Arabian Stœchas*, or Cotton-weed; diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine*, by *Purpurea*, the Purple Cotton-weed: but there is a *Stœchas Citrina Anguſtifolia*, taken notice of by the ſame Author, called alſo *Elichryſum*, and in *Engliſh French* Lavender, which grows plentifully upon the *Rhine*, and other ſandy Soils, both indifferently uſed. Many things were formerly made from them, now in neglect; and theſe are of little or no uſe at preſent, unleſs in ſome of the *capital* Medicines. They are by all rank'd amongſt the *Cephalics*, and ſome aſcribe to them the ſame Virtue as to *Hyſſop*, which comes under another *Claſs*, as a *Pectoral*. *Schroder*, and after him *Etmuller*, prefer it to *Hyſſop* upon that account, and will have it to be very efficacious for ſuch Intentions; but our Phyſicians preſcribe it not.

24. TILIÆ, of the *Lime-Tree*. The kind here meant is the *Femina folio majore*, the Female with a larger Leaf, of *Caſpar Bauhine*. They are univerſally recommended in Epilepſies, and all nervous Diſtempers; and upon that account make a part of the compound Piony-Water. *Ray* alſo aſcribes to them a Nephritic Quality, and ſays they help in ſome Diſorders of the Womb.

Semina, Seeds:

25. SINAPIOS, of *Muſtard*. This Plant is divided into Garden, and Wild Muſtard. The former is only uſed, and diſtinguiſhed by *John Bauhine* into the *Sinapi ſiliquâ latiuſculâ glabrâ, ſemine ruſo ſive vulgare*, the rough broad podded Muſtard, with a brown Seed; and the *ſinapi album, ſiliquâ hirſutâ ſemine albo*, rough podded Muſtard with a white Seed. The former is moſt uſed, and its Seeds make a very pungent deterſive *Cephalic*. They are much more uſed in *Sauce*, than in *Medicine*: altho they are mighty efficacious in ſtimulating the Fibres, and looſening and diſcuſſing Viſcidities; and therefore excellent in all *Paralytic* Caſes, and the Decays and Defluxions attending Old Age. They are alſo very *Diuretic*, and ſerviceable in *Aſthma's*, as well as *Dropſies*.

26. THLASPIOS, of *Mithridate-Muſtard*, as Mr. *Ray* calls it. *Caſpar Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes that which ought to be uſed, by *arvenſe ſiliquis latis*, the Field Muſtard with broad Pods. The Seeds of this are ſeldom uſed in Medicine, unleſs in the *Venice-Treacle*. *Schroder* aſcribes to them pretty much the ſame Qualities as the former; but forbids them to Women with Child, becauſe he ſays they will deſtroy the *Fœtus*, and occaſion *Abortion*.

Fructus, Fruits:

27. ANACARDII, *Anacard*, is the Fruit of an *Indian* Tree, like a Bird's Heart, with a red Juice. It is diſtinguiſhed into the *Orientale*, called the *Malacca* Bean, which is the *Anacardium* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and *Occidentale* the *American*. *John Bauhine* alſo deſcribes another ſort, under the Name of *Cajou*. It is ſaid to heat and dry, and takes place as a *Cephalic*, in ſome officinal Compoſitions. Antiently a *Confection* was preſcribed, which took its Name from hence, as alſo an Honey; but they are both rejected by the modern *Diſpenſatories*.

28. ALKER-

28. ALKERMES, of *Alkermes.* It is the Berry of the *Ilex aculeata cocci glandifera*, of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and the *Ilex coccigera* of *Cluſius*, called *Coccum infectorium* by *Mathiolus*, and *Coccus baphica* by *Dioſcorides*. The Juice is wonderfully grateful to the Palate, and a fine *Cordial*. The *Confection* in which it is the principal Ingredient, and to which it gives its Name, is not at all better, if ſo good, as the clarify'd Juice alone. There is a very fine Cordial Liquor, which takes its Name from it, in *Bates*: ſee *Part* 3. *of Compounds*. This Juice, or rather the Confection made with it, is in great requeſt amongſt our Midwives, for aſſiſting in Delivery. It is reckon'd likewiſe a Bringer-out of the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*.

29. BANILLI, *Vanelloes*. This is the Fruit of the *Aracus Aromaticus*, diſtinguiſhed by Mr. *Ray*, *Volubilis ſiliquoſa Mexicana foliis Plantaginis*. It comes from *New Spain*; and is chiefly mixed with Chocolate, to which it gives a Flavour agreeable to ſome, but hurtful to many as a Perfume.

30. CERASORUM, of *Cherries*. Luxury has prodigiouſly multiply'd and improv'd the kinds of theſe in our own Country. Many of the ſorts, and particularly the *Kentiſh Red Cherries*, are a very wholeſome Fruit, and grateful to the Stomach, but the Black only are uſed in Medicine. They are preſcribed in all Diſeaſes of the Head and Nerves, and by ſome are alſo accounted *Diuretic*, eſpecially the Water diſtill'd from them.

31. COFFEÆ, the *Coffee-Berries*. They grow only in the Deſart of *Arabia*, whence they are tranſported through all the Dominions of the Grand Seignior, and from *Turkey* brought into *Europe*. They are the Fruit of a kind of Jeſſamy, with a Cheſnut Leaf, and a white ſweet Flower. Theſe are not employ'd in Medicine; yet they are ſo much in every one's way, (that is, the Liquor made of them) that it may be worth a Perſon's while to know that they are very drying, and therefore in Diſorders of the Head from Fumes, and too great Moiſtures, very ſerviceable by their abſorbent Qualities. This moſt experience, who try them, after a *Debauch* of Wine or ſtrong Liquors. But in thin and dry Conſtitutions they are very hurtful, as they dry the Nerves too much, and are apt to make them tremble, as in Palſies: by the ſame means likewiſe they promote Watching, by bracing the Fibres too tenſe for that Relaxation which is neceſſary for Sleep. Altho in a Caſe of extraordinary Defluxion of *Rheum* from the Glands about the Head and Stomach, in a cold Conſtitution, which occaſion'd a great hindrance to the Perſon's ſleeping, I once adviſ'd them; and according to Expectation, they procur'd Sleep, by abſorbing the ſuperfluous and continually diſtilling *Rheum*. So that the ſame thing may have different Effects, according to the Conſtitution to be operated upon.

32. CUBEBÆ, of *Cubebs*. They are ſmall ſpicy Grains, or Berries, like Pepper, brought chiefly from *Java* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and pretty much of the like Virtue. It is much queſtioned of what theſe are the Fruit. Some will have them to be of the Pepper kind, and the *Piper Rotundum* of *Theophraſtus*; others the Fruit of the *Ruſcus*; and others the *Carpeſium* of *Galen*: but *Caſalpine* affirms them to be the Fruit of the true *Amomum*. However

ever it be, the Natives, it is ſaid, will not export any of them till boiled, to prevent their Culture and Growth in other Countries. They are very warm, and ſuppos'd to ſtrengthen the Memory; which they cannot do, but by being very grateful to the Nerves. They are alſo reckon'd, as moſt ſuch *Aromatics* are, Provokers to *Venery*; as they fill the Juices with many active, ſpirituous and titillating Particles.

33. NUCIS MOSCHATÆ, of *Nutmegs*, called alſo *Nux Aromatica*—— *Myriſtica, ſeu Unguentaria*, by *Mathiolus* and *Cluſius*: the latter diſtinguiſhed them into *Male*, which are the greater oblong ſort; and *Female*, which are the ſmall round ones. *Caſpar Bauhine* deſcribes them by the Diſtinction of *Nuciſta*, or *Nux Moſchata fructu rotundo*. This is a moſt delicate Aromatic Fruit, and enters into our *Sauce* as well as our *Phyſic*. It is a great Comforter of the Head and Stomach; and likewiſe a good *Carminative*, by its warm diſcuſſing Quality. But it is to be uſed ſparingly, for if in too large a quantity, it will fume up too much, and prove offenſive in the ſame manner as Perfumes do to ſome particular Conſtitutions. *Etmuller* very much commends it, boil'd with *Motherwort*, in ſome Affections of the Womb, and uſed as a *Bath*.

34. PIPERIS, *of Pepper*. *Mathiolus*, the *Bauhines* and other Botanic Writers, deſcribe a white Pepper; but what we have of that Name, is but the black Pepper manufactured by our induſtrious Neighbours the *Dutch*. It comes from *Malabar*, *Java*, *Sund*, and other Parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*. There is alſo the *Piper Indicum* called *Capſicum*, the *Guinea* Pepper, which grows in large Pods, and is uſed by the *Spaniards* in their Sauces and Pickles; but Medicinal Preſcriptions take no notice of it. This is much of the ſame nature as *Cubebs*, but rather hotter and drier. It enters therefore not only into many Compoſitions as a *Cephalic*, but alſo into *Cathartics*, as a Corrector; it aſſiſting the Bowels the eaſier to endure the Vellications of a purging Medicine. *Hoffman* commends it in the Cholic, to be drank whole in a little Brandy. And our Country People have got a Trick of curing *Agues* with a large Doſe of the ſame, taken juſt before the Fit comes; but they require good Athletic Conſtitutions, who ſubmit to be ſet on fire, to be cured of a contrary Extreme. It ſometimes likewiſe will relieve the *Tooth-ach*. The Long Pepper, uſed too in Medicine, tho not by a great deal ſo much in Sauces as the other, is pretty much of the ſame virtue.

35. PIMENTO: This is called by the common People *All-Spice*, and indeed it has in its Taſte and Flavour ſomewhat reſembling moſt of the Spices. It comes to us chiefly from *Jamaica*, and is generally ſold by the Name of *Jamaica Pepper*. It is accounted a Species of the *Cariophyllus Aromaticus*, and by ſome titled *Cariophyllus Aromaticus Americanus, lauri acuminatis foliis, fructu orbiculari*. We meet not with it in either antient or modern *Diſpenſatory* Compoſitions, unleſs in the laſt Edition of our *College*. But it is pretty much got into the Shops, as a *Succedaneum* to ſome Spices which are dearer: And ſome have found a way to uſe nothing elſe in the *Aqua Mirabilis*, tho none of it is order'd; and it anſwers ſo well, that if it be carefully diſtill'd, and the Spirit be good,

it is hardly to be perceiv'd from that which is genuine, and may perhaps be not inferior in its Medicinal Virtues.

Balſamum, Balſam:

36. PERUVIANUM, *Balſam of Peru.* This is produced from a Tree in the *Weſt-Indies.* By boiling the Wood, the Balſam riſes to the top, which is ſcummed off for uſe. The beſt is of the darkiſh red Colour, and of an admirable Fragrancy. It heals, dries, and diſcuſſes, and is a great Strengthner and Warmer of the Nerves. *Schroder* commends it in *Aſthma's*, *Phthiſicks*, *Nephritic Pains*, Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, Weakneſs of the *Stomach*, and in the *Jaundice*; and ſays alſo, that it comforts the Womb, and promotes Conception. It is much uſed outwardly, not only in Wounds, but in *Palſies*, *Iſchiadic* and *Rheumatic* Pains. Some pretend to cure Intermitting Fevers by rubbing the Back-bone with it, and applying it in Plaiſters to the Pit of the *Stomach*.

37. LADANUM, or *Labdanum.* This is a Balſam or Gum ouzing out of the Leaves of the *Ciſtus*-Tree, called *Ledon*, or *Ladon*, by *Mathiolus*, and *Ciſtus Ladanifera* by *Caſpar Bauhine*, which is common in *Cyprus*, and ſome parts of *Arabia*. *Dioſcorides* ſaith, it is pull'd off from the Beards of Goats, who feeding upon thoſe Leaves, the viſcous Juice by degrees gathers and hardens into little Lumps upon the Hair. M. *Tournefort*, in his Voyage into the *Levant*, deſcribes the Method of gathering this Gum in *Candia*. He ſays, it is bruſhed off the Leaves of the Shrub, in a calm Day, by a ſort of Whip compos'd of many Straps, to which it adheres: and after it is ſcraped off the Straps, it is made into Cakes of different ſizes. That which is brittle, of an Aſh-colour, ſweet-ſcented, and cleareſt from Droſs, is the beſt. It warms, dries, and deterges; but is moſt uſed outwardly, and is in many of the *Plaiſters* which are accounted *warm*, *emollient*, and *digeſtive*.

Lignum, Wood:

38. AGALLOCHI, called alſo *Xyloaloës*, Aloes-Wood. It is a Tree in the *Eaſt-Indies*, brought to us in ſmall Bits, of a very fragrant Scent. The beſt is accounted of a blackiſh purple Colour, and ſo light as to ſwim upon Water. It is hot and drying, and eſteemed a great Strengthner of the Nerves in general; but particularly of the Head and Stomach. *Ang. Sala* was a great Admirer of this Wood, and made an Extract from it with Spirit of Wine, which he wonderfully commended.

39. ASPALATHI, or *Rhodii*, *Roſewood.* It is accounted aſtringent and drying; but tho much in uſe amongſt the Antients, 'tis almoſt quite rejected out of internal Medicines now. An Oil drawn from it, is of an admirable Scent, and very comfortable to the Head, where Perfumes are not offenſive; for this may be reckon'd one of the principal. It is chiefly uſed in ſcenting *Pomatums* and *Liniments*.

Cortices, Barks:

40. MACIS, *Mace.* It comes off from the Nutmeg, and is a kind of Bark or Covering thereunto. It is much of the ſame Virtues, and uſed both in *Cardiac* Compoſitions and in *Cathartics*, as a Corrector.

41. WINTERANUS, *Winter's-Bark.* This is a warm *Aromatic* Drug, which takes its Name from

the Perſon who firſt brought the *Europeans* acquainted with it. It is accounted a Species of the Cinnamon, and therefore called *Canella alba*, or the White Cinnamon. It is not much uſed in the Shop-Compoſitions, nor mentioned by this Name, eſpecially in any *Diſpenſatory*-Writers. It has a Flavour not greatly unlike *Lemon-Peel*, is ſubtile and penetrating, ſoon ſenſible to the Nerves, and therefore claims a place in this Rank; altho, as many other *Aromatics*, it is frequently met with in the Preſcriptions amongſt *Antiſcorbutics*: and certainly with good reaſon, becauſe the Subtilty of its Parts much aſſiſts in attenuating the Viſcidities and groſs Concretions which obſtruct and erode the Capillaries and ſmall Glands.

Radices, Roots:

42. ACORI, *vel Calami Aromatici, Sweet-Cane.* This is diſtinguiſhed into *Verus* and *Adulterinus*; but the former only is the officinal ſort: and *Schroder* will have it to be different from the *Calamus Aromaticus*, with which moſt Writers confound it. It is a ſpicy bitteriſh Root, and an agreeable Ingredient both in *Cephalic* and *Stomachic* Compoſitions. It is good likewiſe in *Cholics*, and all Complaints ariſing from Indigeſtion and a cold weak Stomach.

43. GALANGÆ, of *Galangal.* It is a ſmall knotty Root. This is diſtinguiſhed into the greater and leſſer ſort; the latter of which is preferred. *Cluſius* and ſome others judge it to be a Species of the *Iris*, and others of the *Acorus*. And the leſſer kind is by the modern *Greeks* called *Cyperus Babylonica*. That which is heavy, well-ſcented, and of a reddiſh Colour, is beſt. It is much warmer than the *Acorus*, and is much eſteemed in Flatulencies and Indigeſtions. It is uſed with Succeſs in all Indiſpoſitions either of the Head, Stomach, or Womb, ariſing from Weakneſs of the Nerves. It is a very good Ingredient in *Stomachic Bitters*, and in all Compoſitions that anſwer the Intentions of a *Cardiac* or *Cephalic*.

44. GINSZENG, called alſo *Ninzig*, is a Root brought from *Japan*, and by ſome praiſed for a *Cephalic*, and a Promoter of Venery; but modern Practice takes no notice of it.

45. POEONIÆ, of *Piony.* This Root, as well as the Flowers before mentioned, is accounted a good *Cephalic*. The good Women highly eſteem Necklaces made of them to hang about Childrens Necks, for Convulſions and difficult breeding of Teeth. They are likewiſe *aperient*, and upon that account reckon'd amongſt *Diuretics* and *Detergents*: as likewiſe *Alexipharmic*; upon which account they had a place in the *College Plague-Water*.

46. SATYRII, *ſeu Orchitis, Satyrion. Dioſcorides* diſtinguiſhes between theſe, and ſaith, the *Satyrion* hath a ſingle Root, but the *Orchis* a double bulbous one. *Pliny* however confounds them; and our Country-man, Mr. *Dale*, ranks them under the ſame Tribe. It paſſes for a great *Cordial* and *Reſtorative*. And amongſt all who have been influenc'd by Whimſies, it has been judg'd from its *Signature* to be a great Provoker to *Venery*. The *Electuarium Diaſatyrion*, which is in many Diſpenſatories, and which takes its Name from this Root, is certainly with good reaſon commended for a great

great Strengthner; and it wonderfully warms and titillates the Nerves, whereby ſuch Deſires are excited: and on the like account in many Conſtitutions may cure Barrenneſs, and promote Conception. But as there are ſome warm *Aromatics* in that Compoſition beſides, it is to be doubted whether they do not come in for the greater ſhare in theſe Effects.

47. ZEDOARIÆ, of *Zedoary*. This is diſtinguiſhed by ſome into various kinds; but the long and round are the moſt remarkable; tho *Lobelius* ſays, they differ only in Form. *Mathiolus* will have the *Zedoary* of *Avicen* to be the *Anthora* of the Moderns; and *Dodonæus* takes the Officinal *Zedoary* for the *Zerumbeth*, or *Zerumbet* of *Avicen* and *Serapion*. The Antients had many Preparations and Compoſitions of this Root, which are now quite rejected. It comes from *India*. The beſt is white, fragrant, heavy, ſound, and of a ſpicy bitteriſh Taſte, which brings it under this Claſs of *Cephalics*. But it is alſo reckon'd by many amongſt the *Alexipharmics*, for which reaſon it comes to have a place in the *Capitals*; and it is ſaid even to prevent Infections, by holding it only in the Mouth. By reaſon of its agreeable Bitterneſs it is preſcribed likewiſe as a *Stomachic*, and for its ſpicy Warmth tis commended alſo in *Cholics* and *hyſterical* Affections, and likewiſe for promoting the *Menſes*.

48. ZINZIBERIS, of *Ginger*. This is likewiſe an *Indian* Root, generally brought over dry, but ſometimes in Preſerve. It is alſo brought to us from *Arabia*. It is very hot and penetrating, and therefore a great Warmer of the nervous Parts; whence it enters into Compoſitions of other Intentions than ſuch as are merely *Cephalic*.

Claſs 2. *Of Carminatives.*

THESE have a place among the *Nervous Simples*, by reaſon the nervous Parts are frequently under great Diſorders from Flatus's, or Wind pent up: and therefore what diſſipates and expels ſuch Vapours, muſt be reckon'd of great Service to thoſe Parts.

A great many ſeem to be Strangers to this Term, as it does not appear to carry in it any thing expreſſive of the medicinal Efficacies of thoſe *Simples* which paſs under its Denomination. This Term had certainly its Riſe as thus apply'd, when Medicine was too much in the hands of thoſe *Jugglers*, who for want of a true Knowledge in their Profeſſion, brought Religion into their Party; and what thro their Ignorance they were not able to do by rational Preſcription, and the uſe of proper Medicines, they pretended to effect by Invocation and their Intereſt with Heaven. Which Cant being generally, for the Surprize ſake, couch'd in ſome ſhort Verſes; the word *Carmen*, which ſignifies a Verſe, was made alſo to mean an Inchantment: which as it was a very good Cover for their Ignorance as well as their Knavery, was frequently made uſe of to ſatisfy the People of the Operation of a Medicine they could not account for. And as thoſe Medicines now under this Name are of ſome quick Efficacy, and the Conſequences

thereof in many Inſtances very great and ſurprizing; and the moſt violent Pains ſometimes ariſing from pent up Wind, which immediately ceaſe upon its Diſperſion: for theſe Reaſons, I ſay, ſuch Medicines as give Relief in this caſe, are more particularly term'd *Carminatives*, as if they cured by Inchantment; the Complaint removed by them being ſo ſudden, that the ordinary Means of the Operation of a natural Cauſe are not eaſily imagin'd to take place ſo ſoon.

But howſoever this Term came into the Profeſſion, its common Uſe has ſufficiently determin'd its Meaning; ſo that by it every one underſtands ſuch things as conduce to expel Wind. How they do ſo, may be conceiv'd, when we conſider that all the Parts of the Body are perſpirable. *Sanctorius*, in his *Medicina Statica*, determines all we call Wind in the Bowels, to be ſuch *perſpirable Matter* as makes its eſcape thro the Coats of the Stomach and Inteſtines. Between the ſeveral Membranes likewiſe of the muſcular Parts may ſuch Matter break out, and lodge for ſome time. Now whatſoever will rarify and render thinner ſuch Collections of Vapours, muſt conduce to their utter Diſcharge out of the Body, and conſequently remove thoſe Uneaſineſſes, which ariſe from their Detention. And as all thoſe things in Medicine which paſs under this Denomination, are warm, and conſiſt of very light ſubtile Parts, it is eaſy to conceive how a mixture of ſuch Particles may agitate and rarify thoſe Flatulencies, ſo as to facilitate their Expulſion: and eſpecially when we conſider what a Help to promote this End thoſe grateful Senſations may be which ſuch Medicines give to the Fibres; which cannot but invigorate their tonic Undulations ſo much, that by degrees the obſtructed Wind is diſlodg'd, and at laſt quite expell'd. But if the Obſtruction is not great, as it ſeldom is in the Bowels, by reaſon of the large Vent both upwards and downwards, the Rarifaction of the Wind upon taking ſuch a Medicine is often ſo ſudden, and likewiſe its Diſcharge, that it goes off like the Exploſion of Gunpouder.

All the things under this Claſs, being warm and diſcuſſive, are much uſed in the Compoſitions of *Cathartics*, of the rougher ſort eſpecially. For the Irritation occaſion'd by thoſe, would be ſcarce tolerable without the mitigation of ſuch grateful Ingredients. Many likewiſe of this Sortment are in the Compoſitions of diſcuſſive *Topics*, as they warm, rarify and attenuate the obſtructed Humours.

Folia, Herbs:

49. Angelicæ, *Angelicæ.* There is of this —— *Sylveſtris*, a wild *Angelica*, which is alſo divided into *major* and *minor Montana*; but the only kind uſed in *Pharmacy* is the *Sativa, ſeu Coſtus nigra* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, called alſo by ſome *Angelica odorata*, and *Smyrnium.* It flowers in *July.* This is a warm, fragrant, aromatic Plant, in great eſteem with many Authors. *Schroder* will have it to be a moſt noble *Cordial, Sudorific*, and *Vulnerary*; and alſo to promote the *Menſes*, forward *Delivery*, and ſtrengthen the *Womb*: and that it is efficacious againſt all manner of Poiſons and peſtilential Contagions. But at preſent it is regarded little otherwiſe than as a *Carminative*, and there-

fore

fore we give it a place in this Claſs. The *College* hath a compound Water which takes its Name from it, in which are many Ingredients of the ſame Rank.

50. CHAMÆMELI, *Camomile.* Of this there are various kinds, as the *Vulgare, Romanum, Fœtidum,* and *Inodoratum.* The two laſt are not in uſe. The firſt is made a Species of the *Parthenium,* or Motherwort, and according to *Caſpar Bauhine,* is the *Lencanthimum* of *Dioſcorides:* But *Dodonæus* diſtinguiſhes the *Romanum* by *Lencanthimum odoratum,* and *Caſpar Bauhine* by *Chamæmelum nobile ſeu odoratius*; and that is the ſort referred to by the late Catalogue of the *College. John Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes it by—*Flore ſimplici,* in oppoſition to the *Flore multiplici,* the Double Camomile; which latter hath, of late, much obtained in the Shops thro mere Error, for the ſingle Flower is much the ſtrongeſt and beſt. It flowers in *July.* It has the Carminative Virtues of the former, and is alſo accounted a good Anodyne, and excellent againſt *Cramps,* and ſuch like *Spaſms.* Outwardly it is a good *Emollient* and *Ripener,* in *Cataplaſms.* It is uſed with Succeſs likewiſe againſt the *Tooth-ach,* apply'd hot, in a Bag, to the Cheek. The *College* have given a Compound Water of Camomile Flowers in their late *Diſpenſatory,* which is a moſt excellent Compoſition as a *Cardiac* and a *Carminative.*

51. FOENICULI, *Fennel,* is diſtinguiſhed into *Vulgare offic.* by *Gerard* and *Parkinſon*; the *Vulgare Germanicum,* by *Caſpar Bauhine*; and the *Vulgare minus, acriore & nigriore ſemine,* by *John Bauhine*; and is called ſimply *Fennel* or *Finckle*; and into the —— *dulce offic.* by *Gerard, Parkinſon,* and *Caſp. Bauhine*; and —— *dulce majori & albo ſemine,* by *John Bauhine.* There is alſo a —— *Marinum,* called *Crithmum,* and —— *Porcinum,* termed *Peucedanum*; but theſe are little uſed in *Pharmacy.* It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt.* It has much the ſame Qualities as the former two; but it is further ſaid to be *Diuretic,* and good againſt the Stone in the *Bladder* and *Kidneys.*

52. LEVISTICI, *Lovage.* This is the *Liguſticum vulgare* of *Caſpar,* and the — *vulgare foliis Apii* of *John Bauhine.* It is called *Laſerpitium* by *Gerard:* but the *Laſerpitium* of *Dioſcorides,* whence the *Gum Laſer* of the Antients, which is unknown to us, was produced, is of another kind. This flowers in *July.* Beſides its diſcuſſive and carminative Quality, this is likewiſe accounted a good *Alexipharmic, Vulnerary,* and Strengthner of the *Stomach*; and by its deterſive Virtues alſo to help againſt the *Jaundice* and Obſtructions of the *Spleen.* In *Topics* too it is a good *Ripener.*

Semina, Seeds:

53. ANETHI, of *Dill,* deſcribed by *Ray, foliis in tenuiſſima ſegmenta Fœniculi emula diviſis,* with Leaves finely divided like Fennel. Its Diſtinctions are but few. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in *July.*

54. ANISI, of *Aniſe.* The officinal kind hath little other Diſtinction than that of *Aniſum Herbariis,* by *Caſpar Bauhine.* There is an *Indian Aniſe* deſcribed from many Botanic Writers by *Dale*; but it is little, if at all, uſed in our preſent *Pharmacy.* This is much

cultivated in *Malta*, and thence chiefly brought to us. It flowers in *June*.

55. CARUI, of *Caraway*. This hath very few Diſtinctions of note. *Gerard* deſcribes it by the Name of *Careum*; *John Bauhine*, by that of *Caros*; but *Caſpar Bauhine*, by *Cuminum Pratenſe*, Meadow Cummin, which is the Caraway of the Shops. It grows in Meadows and Paſture Grounds, and flowers in *June*.

56. CORIANDRI, of *Coriander*. This hath ſome Diſtinctions: but the — *Vulgare* of *Parkinſon*, and *Majus* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the officinal kind. It is found in the Fields, and flowers in *June*.

57. CUMINI, of *Cummin*. The —— *Vulgare* of *Parkinſon*, the —— *Semine longiore* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and the *Sativum* of *John Bauhine*, is the officinal kind. It is much cultivated in the Iſland of *Malta*, and flowers in *June*. There is a *Cuminum Siliquoſum*, and *Corniculatum*, the Podded and Wild Cummin, deſcrib'd by Botaniſts; but theſe are not uſed in Medicine.

58. DAUCI SYLV. of *Wild Carrot*.

59. FOENICULI, of *Fennel*. See the Plant before deſcrib'd, in this Claſs amongſt the Herbs.

61. CARDAMOMI, *Cardamoms*, are a Seed diſtinguiſhed by Botaniſts by different Names, according to their various kinds. The *Cardamomum maius offic.* which comes from *Java* in *India*, is hardly ever met with in the Shops, but the Grains of Paradiſe are ſubſtituted for it. The —— *Minus offic.* of *Bontius* and *Johnſon*, the *Minus vulgare* of *Gerard* and *Parkinſon*, the —— *Simpliciter in offic. dictum* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and —— *cum ſiliquis ſeu thecis longis & brevibus* of *John Bauhine*, are the commom Cardamoms, and are brought to us from *Malabar*, and other Parts of *India*. But the —— *Maximum* of *Gerard*, the *Melleguetta* of *Johnſon*, the *Paradiſi offic.* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and *Grana Paradiſi* of *Parkinſon*, are the common Grains of Paradiſe.

62. LAURI BACCÆ, of *Bay-Berries*. Theſe are the Fruit of an aromatic oily leav'd Tree, very commonly known. The *Laurus Alexandrina, fructu pediculo inſidente*, of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the ſame as the *Hippogloſſum*: the — *Alexandrina fructu folio inſidente*, tho ſaid to be Vulnerary and Diuretic, is not uſed in the modern Pharmacy; nor is the *Lauruſtinus*, or Wild Bay Tree, now in any other Eſteem, than for Ornament in Gardens.

Theſe all agree in their *Carminative* Qualities, and are therefore frequently uſed in Compoſitions of that Intention; as alſo in Glyſters, and *diſcutient Topics*. The *Aniſe-Seed* was ſo much in favour with *Helmont*, as to obtain the Name from him of *Solamen Inteſtinorum*. The *Coriander*, as they do not ſo much abound with Oil as the other, ſo they are more drying, and therefore frequently uſed for that Intention. The *Cardamoms* of both kinds are much hotter, and upon that account ſtand frequently in Compoſition with the Simples of the foregoing *Claſs*; and are alſo accounted Provokers to *Venery*. The *Cummin* have a diſcuſſive Plaiſter from their Name, in the *College-Diſpenſatory*.

63. ANGELICA-Roots are likewiſe very efficacious in this Intention; eſpecially thoſe from *Spain*, which are wonderfully *diſcuſſive*, and of a fragrant Flavour.

Claſs

Claſs 3. *Of Hyſterics.*

WHAT we have reduced under this Head, may perhaps be more properly ſtyled *Uterines*; for we ſhall here include, not only all that are called *Hyſterics* by the Writers of Phyſic, but alſo ſuch Simples as are accounted ſerviceable in *menſtrual Obſtructions*: for ſuch Diſorders bring on a great many Symptoms which are always reckon'd *Hyſterical*; and conſequently, the means of removing them juſtly come into this Claſs.

All of this kind are very remarkable for their ſtrong *Scent*; and have been by ſome diſtinguiſh'd into *Odoriferous* and *Fetid* Medicines. But of the former, ſuch as *Muſk*, *Ambergreaſe*, and the like, there are ſo extremely few Conſtitutions with which they will agree, that we have refus'd moſt of them a place here, and rank'd them in the firſt *Claſs* of this *Section*.

Diſorders of the *Womb*, all which come under the name of *Hyſterical Affections*, ariſe from too titillating or from too uneaſy Senſations. The former proceed from that Irritation of the Nerves, which the Make and Secretion of thoſe Parts have naturally ſubjected them to: this in ſome ſort of Conſtitutions ariſes to that degree, as to draw the whole Syſtem into diſorder, and occaſion a ſurprizing Variety of Symptoms, as ſeveral ſorts of Convulſions, and ſpecies of Madneſs; which therefore are by ſome term'd *Furores Uterini*. Now theſe Diſorders ſeem to be moſt effectually allay'd by ſuch things, as are in a manner the Reverſe of *Cordial*, and are both in *Smell* and *Taſte* very offenſive and diſagreeable. And they ſeem to anſwer this End, by ſuffocating as it were the Spirits, and damping their inordinate Sallies, ſo that ſuch Stimulation ceaſes, and the Fibres return to their natural Tone and Motions. For, as what is grateful to the Senſes gives an inexpreſſible Emotion to the fine nervous Filaments, ſo does what is fetid and diſagreeable quite deſtroy that Emotion, and deaden it. And as the former kind conſiſts chiefly of fine ſubtile volatile Parts, by which, as was before explain'd, they are the fitter to penetrate the Nerves; ſo theſe are generally of a clammy viſcous Contexture, and therefore the fitter to envelope and entangle that ſubtile Juice, whereby its Motion is much retarded, and conſequently the Fibres render'd leſs ſpringy.

In the latter Caſe, the Uneaſineſs of the Burden in Geſtation, and often the Diſorders of the *Fœtus* it ſelf, brings the Womb, and by degrees the whole nervous Syſtem, into convulſive Diſorders; which admit of little or nothing to be done by way of Medicine, but are beſt remedy'd by contributing to the Eaſe, and gratification of all the Deſires and Cravings of the Mother. But the worſt miſchief to theſe Parts, is from a Lodgment of ſome diſagreeable Matter upon their Glands, whereby they are frequently apt to grow cancerous; or from an Obſtruction of the Diſcharges, which at certain times Nature (that is, the Conſtitution) requires to be made from thoſe Parts. In the firſt of theſe, all ſuch things come to be deem'd *Hyſterics*, which by their deterſive Qualities open thoſe Glands, and by degrees wear away the obſtructed Humours. In

the latter are employ'd ſuch as either give a greater force to the circulating Blood, whereby it is enabled to break through the *Capillaries*; or which ſo attenuate it, as to fit it upon that account the eaſier to flow through, and make the Diſcharge requir'd. And thus whatſoever in Medicine, either *ſimple* or *compound*, contributes to any of thoſe Ends, tho very different in their Operations, as the original cauſe of the Diſorder may differ, they all come under this general Appellation of *Hyſtericks*, or *Uterines*.

Folia, Herbs:

64. ARTEMISIÆ, *Mugwort*, is diſtinguiſhed in *Caſpar Bauhine* by ——— *Vulgaris major*, and cal-ed by *Gerrard*, *Mater Herbarum*. It is much uſed in Complaints peculiar to the Female Sex, both in inward and outward Applications. It is ſaid to be opening and diſcuſſive, to promote the *Menſes*, Delivery, and to cleanſe the Womb of all Impurities. It is in greateſt eſteem amongſt Midwives and Nurſes. For in the Shops it is uſed in little elſe than the compound Syrup of the *College*, which has its Name from it. The *Moxa*, mentioned by Sir *William Temple*, is the Production of this Plant in *China*, titled, *Artemiſia Chinenſis cujus Mollugo Moxa dicitur*; and is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the *Yzecuinpathi* of *Hernandez*.

65. ATRIPLICIS OLIDÆ, *ſive Fœtidæ, Stinking Orache*, is a Species of the *Blitum*, or Wild Orache, and diſtinguiſhed by *Ray*, *Blitum fœtidum*, *Vulvaria dictum*. It grows about Dunghils, and flowers in *Auguſt*, but is of very little uſe in the preſent Practice, tho of ſome conſiderable repute for the ſame Occaſions as the former. There is a Syrup only made of its Decoction or Juice.

66. BASILICI, *ſive Ocimi*, *Baſil*. This is likewiſe an ill-ſcented Plant, and is found in very few Compoſitions of Medicine, unleſs in the *College* compound *Bryony-Water*. It is reckon'd of the ſame Efficacy as the former in cleanſing the Womb, and promoting the *menſtrual Diſcharges*.

67. BUPHTHALMI, *Ox-Eye*. This Name is given to various Diſtinctions of Plants, of the *Chryſanthemum* kind, or the Wild Camomile. Tho *Dioſcorides* deſcribes a *Buphthalmum* nearer to the Fennel, called by ſome the *Corn-marygold*: But the ——— *Cotulæ folio* of *Bauhine* and *Herman*, is the kind referred to by the laſt Catalogue of our *College*, and comes under this Claſs of *Hyſterics*, by the ſame right as other like fetid Plants, but it is hardly ever uſed.

68. CARDIACÆ, *Motherwort*. In the Catalogue of the Botanic Garden at *Oxford*, this is diſtinguiſhed by *Marrubium Cardiaca dictum*, which makes it a Species of the *Horehound*. It grows in Gardens, and Places where Dung is laid; and flowers in *June* and *July*. It is ſaid to be Cardiac, and good againſt many hyſteric Diſorders; but it is now little uſed.

69. CYPERI, *Cyprus*. This is by Botaniſts divided into ſeveral kinds, of which the *Indian Spikenard* is one: the moſt conſiderable of the other are the long and round, and they are both recommended for Diſorders of the Nerves, of many kinds; but neither are much regarded in the preſent Practice.

70. DICTAMNI CRETICI, *Dittany of Candy*. This is of little uſe

uſe likewiſe, but in the foremention'd Intentions. Though as it paſs'd with ſome alſo for an *Alexipharmic*, it has found a place in ſome of the *Capitals*, and particularly the *Theriaca Andromachi* and *Mithridate*. There is alſo a *Dictamnus albus*, called by ſome *Fraxinella*, which is a *Baſtard Dittany*, and hath much the ſame Virtues attributed to it; but is very little uſed.

71. LUPINI, *Lupines*; the Seeds of a Plant diſtinguiſhed into *Sativus* and *Sylveſtris*; but the former only is what the preſent Catalogue of the *College* refers to, but 'tis not much uſed, tho recommended for the ſame Intentions as the reſt of this Claſs.

72. MATRICARIÆ, *Feverfew*, called alſo *Parthenium*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. This is near a-kin to the *Mugwort*, but much more fetid. It is not of any uſe but as an Ingredient in the *Bryony-Water*; tho *Schroder* mentions it as effectual in all uterine Complaints, particularly in Coldneſs and *Impotency*; and likewiſe ſays that it purges by *Urine*, and is therefore good in *Dropſies*; that it reſiſts putrid Fevers, is good in the Stone, in Giddineſs, and Pains of the Gout, outwardly apply'd, and rubbed upon the Part.

73. NEPETÆ, called alſo *Mentha felina ſive Cataria*, by *Gerard*; *Cat-Mint*. It flowers moſt of the Summer Months. This Plant is of an offenſive Smell, and very little in uſe, unleſs in the *Bryony-Water*, which is a Compound of little elſe but what has this Quaiity. It has aſcrib'd to it the ſame Virtues pretty much as *Mugwort* and *Orache*.

74. PULEGII, *Penny-Royal*, diſtinguiſhed ——*Regale* by *Gerard*, and *Latifolium* by *Caſp. Bauhine*; in oppoſition to the —— *Anguſtifolium ſive Cervinum* of *Parkinſon* and *John Bauhine*, which is the *Hart-Penny-Royal*. It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is a very warm Plant, of very ſubtile and penetrating Parts, and is therefore *Aperitive*, *Diſcutient*, and *Carminative*; but its chief Virtues are abſterging all Impurities from the *Womb*, promoting the *Menſtrual Evacuations*, and facilitating the Expulſion of the *Fœtus*. It is alſo of known Efficacy in *Pleuriſies* and the *Jaundice*; as indeed in all Diſorders ariſing from Obſtructions. It is an excellent *Pectoral*, and given with great Succeſs in *Aſthma's*, and all Difficulties of Breathing. Some commend its Application outwardly likewiſe in Pains of the Head. For its many good Qualities, it has a place in ſeveral of the Shop-Medicines now in uſe: And for the abundance of Oil which comes over with it, the ſimple Water drawn from it is very efficacious for many of the foremention'd Purpoſes, tho ſomewhat inferior to a Decoction, but not ſo unpleaſant.

73. SABINÆ, *Savin*. This Plant is an *Ever-green*, and diſtinguiſhed — *Vulgaris*, or *Sterilis*, by *Parkinſon*, *Gerard*, and *John Bauhine*, in oppoſition to the *Sabina Baccifera*, *folio Cypreſſi*, called alſo *Cedrus Baccifera*, and *Juniperus Alpina*, from the Places it grows in, and the Trees it is like. This is hot, attenuating, and very detergent; and ſo forcing upon the *Womb*, that it has got into the Practice of ill Perſons to procure *Abortion*. It is a moſt powerful Cleanſer, and therefore good in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, where a Conſtitution can bear its Efficacy. For the ſame reaſon it has obtain'd amongſt *Surgeons* for cleanſing old foul

foul *Ulcers*. In which caſes *Paracelſus* much commends it, as does alſo *Etmuller* pronounce it very effectual in curing any *running Sores*, mix'd with *Honey*. It is likewiſe eſteem'd of great Service againſt *Worms*; and its eſſential Oil, of which it affords good Plenty, is frequently uſed for that purpoſe in outward Application to the Belly.

76. RUTÆ, *Rue*. This is diſtinguiſhed into *Hortenſis major Latifolia*, which is the common Garden-Rue, and the ——*Sylveſtris*, which is alſo called *Harmel*, and *Harmela*, Wild Rue: The Seeds of which laſt ſort, the *Arabians* report will intoxicate, like Opium; but the former only is uſed in our Pharmacy, and it flowers in *June*. *Schroder* commends it as an *Alexipharmic* and a *Cephalic*; ſays it reſiſts all kinds of Poiſons and Malignities, and is therefore to be uſed in *Fevers*; and that it is good in all convulſive Caſes. It is replete with a fat viſcous Juice, and therefore yields little to any good purpoſe in Diſtillation, unleſs where firſt digeſted in a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*. Hence its ſimple Water in the Shops is worth little, how much ſoever valued by ſome. It ought to be raiſed with a ſpirituous Liquor, or uſed in *Conſerve*, or, which is beſt of all, eat alone freſh gather'd, as many do with Bread and Butter. It is of excellent Service in all nervous Caſes, and particularly in ſuch as ariſe from the *Womb*, as it deterges the Glands, and by its Viſcidity bridles thoſe inordinate Motions, which frequently begin there, and affect the whole Conſtitution.

77. SEMINA PÆONIÆ, *Piony Seeds*, are often uſed with this Intention, and ſeem to owe their Virtues of this kind to the ſame Tenacity and Diſpoſition of Parts, as moſt of this *Tribe* do.

78. ASA FOETIDA is a very ſtinking *Gum*, drawn by Inciſion from the *Laſer* Tree in *Lybia* and *Syria*, as moſt think; tho ſome will have it to be the Production of the *Ferula* kind. *Bontius*, with many others, diſtinguiſhes two ſorts of it, and ſome will have it a *Benzoinum*; but theſe Conjectures are not of any great Moment. It is of known Efficacy in ſome *Uterine* Emotions; but its extreme Offenſiveneſs makes it the leſs uſed, no Form whatſoever being able to conceal it; however with other Gums it is adminiſter'd in Pills againſt *Hyſteric* Fits.

79. GALBANUM is a *Gum* brought from ſome Parts of *Syria*, of a yellowiſh Hue. The Tree which produces it, is diſtinguiſhed by *Gerard*, *Ferulago*, and by *John Bauhine*, *Ferula folio glauco, ſemine lato oblongo, quibuſdam Thapſia ferulacea*. Our *Druggiſts* compliment the Apothecaries by ſelling it to them ready ſtrained, but moſt that is ſo managed is to be ſuſpected of Adulteration; as it is much inferior in Strength of Smell to the genuine Gum, which is warm, emollient, and reſolving, and is good in all Hyſterical Affections; but it is chiefly uſed Plaiſter-wiſe to the Navel. It looſens the Belly, both inwardly and externally uſed. It is often met with amongſt extemporaneous Preſcriptions in the preſent Practice, but it enters very few Shop-Medicines; altho in a ſmall Quantity in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, and *Diaſcordium*.

80. MYRRHA, *Myrrh*. This is a reſinuous Gum, and comes from ſome Parts of *Arabia* and *Ethiopia*. *Fuchſius*, with ſome others, diſtruſts

truſts the Officinal Myrrh to be genuine, becauſe it anſwers not the Characters given of it by *Dioſcorides*; but *John Bauhine* and *Parkinſon* judge otherwiſe. The *Stacte* of the Antients was a kind of liquid Myrrh, which *Pliny* relates to have flowed from a Tree of its own accord; but *Dioſcorides* affirms it to have been a Solution, and Expreſſion of the true Myrrh with Water: which latter Opinion is alſo ſupported by *Cordus*. That which is moſt clear, brittle, light, and fragrant of Smell, is beſt. It is of great uſe in Medicine, inſomuch as to enter into Compoſitions almoſt of all Intentions. It is warm and bitteriſh, and upon that account found helpful to the Stomach. It will frequently, by a prudent Adminiſtration, remove *Agues*. In malignant and peſtilential Fevers, it has always been reckon'd excellent; and in times of the Plague, People carry it, and chew it in their Mouths to prevent Infection. It is of manifeſt Service in ripening the Small-Pox, eſpecially that ſort, where the Puſtules riſe with a pellucid Humour. Its bitter Taſte makes it difficult to give to Children in ſuch Caſes, otherwiſe there is nothing more ſafe and efficacious; as likewiſe in abating that Reſtleſneſs which ariſes from tickling Defluxions of *Rheum*: And by the ſame Quality it is good in all *Catarrhs*. Its peculiar Bitterneſs makes it effectual againſt Worms. And the *Elixir Proprietatis* is much the better Medicine for what it has of this in its Compoſition. It is likewiſe reckon'd, outwardly applied, a great Detergent, and therefore *Rulandus* compounds it in many Plaiſters. Our own Surgeons much uſe it now in their Dreſſings, and have it in great Eſteem for keeping clean the *Tendons* and *Perioſtium*, and many kinds of *Ulcers*. It is alſo an excellent Dentifrice, and keeps the *Gums* from waſting and ſtinking. But its moſt celebrated Virtues are what give it a Place in this *Claſs*, of being both a great *Cleanſer* and *Strengthner* of the *Womb*. It provokes the *Menſes*, and forwards *Delivery*; and is indeed good in all *hyſterical Affections*, adminiſter'd either in *Pills*, *Bolus's*, or *Tinctures*, it not conveniently agreeing with any other Forms.

Radices, Roots of,

81. ARISTOLOCHIÆ LONGÆ, *Long Birthwort*. It is of a *ſubacrid aromatic* Taſte, and by all accounted a *Cleanſer* of the *Womb*, both as a Provoker of the menſtrual Diſcharges, and a Forwarder of Delivery. It has aſcribed to it alſo ſome alexipharmic Qualities, and is therefore in the Compoſition of the *Theriaca*, and ſome others of the ſame Tribe. 'Tis reckon'd *detergent* externally, and *ſuppurative*; for which reaſon it has a Place in the ſtictic Plaiſters, both of *Crollius* and *Paracelſus*. *Johannes Faber* made from this an *Extract*, and an *Eſſence*.

82. ARISTOLOCHIÆ ROTUNDÆ, *Round Birthwort*. It differs not from the former but in Shape; and has the ſame Virtues aſcrib'd to it, and enters into the ſame Compoſitions as the former. This grows chiefly in *France*; as the former does in ſome Parts of *Italy*. There is alſo deſcribed by Botaniſts, *a creeping Birth-wort*, titled *Saracenica* by *Gerard*, and *Clematitis vulgaris* by *John Bauhine*; but this ſeldom comes into the Shops, or is uſed in Medicine.

83. BRYONIÆ, *Bryony*. The Root of this Plant is often mention'd

as a powerful Purger, and chiefly of Water; but it is entirely now out of ſuch Intentions, and uſed hardly in any Compoſition but the *Aq. Bryoniæ Comp.* in which it is reckon'd to aſſiſt as a great *Uterine Detergent*, and is therefore preſcrib'd in almoſt all *hyſterical* Complaints. It is accounted very penetrating, and therefore good in all *Grumous Collections* and *Coagulations*; and ſome will have it almoſt infallible in *arthritic* Pains and Tumors, order'd in a *Cataplaſm*: and *Etmuller* commends the Juice which ouzes into a Cavity made in a large green Root, as doing Wonders in the Gout.

84. BELLIDIS MAJORIS, *the greater, or Ox-Eye Daiſy*, in diſtinction from *Bellis minor*, call'd alſo *Symphytum minimum*, and *Conſolida minima*, the leſſer common Daiſy, or Comfry. The firſt only is uſed in Medicine, and is ranked by ſome Authors under this Intention. It is reckon'd a *Vulnerary*, and particularly a *Uterine*. *Helmont* commends it in a *Pleuriſy*: and *Mindererus* infuſed it in *Vinegar*, and gave it in Fevers.

85. CASSUMUNAIR, *Caſſamunair.* This is made a Species of the Galangals, and by ſome is call'd *Ryſagon*, and doubted whether it is not the *Zerumbeth*, or *Zinziber rubrum ſylveſtre*, of the *Commeline Syllabus.* It comes to us from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and ſtands recommended in all nervous Affections. Some make it a Species of the *Zedoary*, and the preſent Practice takes notice of it as a good *Stomachic.*

Animals.

Claſs I.

86. CRANIUM HUMANUM, *Man's Skull.* It is to be fear'd this has obtain'd a Place in Medicine, more from a whimſical Philoſophy, than any other account; and therefore we find it appropriated to Diſtempers of the Head chiefly, as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, and the like. It is an Ingredient in *Riverius*'s *Pulvis de Gutteta*, but of little Service. A *Spirit* indeed is made from it, and a *volatile Salt*, in the ſame manner as from *Hartſhorn*; from which they differ ſo little, as not to be diſtinguiſh'd even by the Operator.

87. MOSCHUS, *Muſk.* This is reckon'd to be the Contents of an Excreſcence growing out of the Belly of a Creature in *India*, not unlike a Goat. It is thought by ſome to be excerned as a *menſtrual Blood*, which it is not very much unlike; and that thoſe Creatures by rubbing againſt Shrubs or other hard Bodies, break the Films or Cods it is collected in, and ſo leave it behind them. But the moſt prevailing Opinion is, that it naturally ſecretes into a proper Receptacle, and is cut off, or taken out of the Creature when kill'd; which ſeems confirm'd by the hairy Bags which our Merchants ſhew it to be produced in; altho indeed ſome have found the Art of counterfeiting theſe, and filling of them with coagulated dry'd Blood, and a little mixture of the true *Muſk*: but this Cheat may be diſcover'd by burning a little upon a hot Iron; the genuine all exhaling, while the adulterated ſort will leave a good deal behind. It is reckon'd a great Cordial, and muſt certainly be ſo by its Fragrancy and Volatility, where it is not hurtful as a Perfume, which often happens; but this, as well as *Ambergreaſe*, has frequently been experienc'd of Service in many hyſterical Complaints, both inwardly taken,

taken, and apply'd outwardly to the *Navel*; wherefore we have given them both a Place under this Diviſion.

88. STERCUS ANSERIS, *Gooſe-dung.* The Excrements of moſt Birds are accounted hot, nitrous, and penetrating, tho they may ſomewhat vary, according to their different Food: for this reaſon they paſs for *Inciders* and *Detergents*, and are particularly reckon'd good in Diſtempers of the Head: but they are almoſt quite now laid aſide in Practice, not only as they are troubleſome and nauſeous, but as they were at firſt introduc'd more from Fancy than good Reaſon.

89. STERCUS PAVONIS, *Peacock's Dung.* This is reckon'd a *Specific* in *Epilepſies*; and Dr. *Pitcarn*, in his *Elements* of *Phyſic*, from Experience much commends its Uſe in a Vertigo, which Diſtemper has a great Affinity with the former. I cannot but here wiſh that Work had receiv'd the finiſhing Stroke from the Author's own Hand; for as there are ſome things in it perhaps not altogether worthy ſo great a Man, there are multitudes of others of real Advantage in the true Theory and Practice of Medicine. But of the three Editions of that Work, I take the *Engliſh* Verſion to be preferable, by reaſon the *Tranſlator* ſeems to have had the ſight of better Manuſcripts than the other *Editors*.

90. UNGULA ALCIS, *Elk's Hoof.* This is alſo eſteem'd of mighty Efficacy in Diſtempers of the Head, and is an Ingredient in the *Pulvis de Gutteta* of *Riverius* before mention'd, but in little elſe. Naturaliſts tell us that the Creature it ſelf firſt gave to Mankind a Hint of its medicinal Virtues; for they ſay, whenever it ails any thing in the Head, it lies in ſuch a Poſture as to keep one of the Tips of a Hoof in its Ear, which after ſome time effects a Cure. But this I leave to be credited by thoſe of more Faith than my ſelf.

Claſs 3.

91. CASTOREUM, *Caſtor.* This is generally taken for the *Beaver's* Teſticles, which is an amphibious Animal, not much unlike an *Engliſh Otter*: but this is a vulgar Error, for it is contain'd in a *Glandule*, whereof two grow in the hinder Parts of both the Male and Female *Beaver*. It is brought from *Hudſon's-Bay*, *New-England*, and *Ruſſia*: the latter is much the beſt. The Cods are much rounder than the other, and harder; and the incloſed *Caſtor* is of a much redder Colour, and a more fragrant, volatile, and pungent Scent. This is of very extenſive Uſe in Medicine, and enters into almoſt all the nervine Compoſitions of the Shops, as well as the extemporaneous Preſcriptions of like Intentions. It is certainly a moſt noble Drug, and of great Uſe in all Diſtempers of the Head: And as many Diſorders of the Womb have their Riſe from ſome Diſtemperature of the nervous Syſtem; ſo in all ſuch Caſes it is likewiſe of great Service. In the Height of Fevers, when the Nerves begin to be convulſed, it is very effectual, not only to keep off a *Delirium*, but to forward a *Diaphoreſis*, and bring the Diſtemper to a *Criſis*. *Etmuller*, with ſome others, will have it alſo to be good in the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*. The *Tincture* which is made of it, is an excellent Medicine; but what *Chymiſts* pretend to ſell for a *Spirit of Caſtor*, is good for little or nothing; for it is too fat and tenacious

cious a Subſtance, to riſe over the Helm with any *Menſtruum* whatſoever. It is therefore much the beſt if given in Subſtance, or *Tincture*, wherein it will almoſt entirely open and diſſolve.

Of Minerals.

Claſs I.

92. AMBRAGRISEA, *Ambergreaſe.* Naturaliſts much differ about the Production of this *Simple*; tho it is generally agreed to be a kind of *Bitumen*, generated in Rocks which are waſhed by the Sea, and thrown upon the Shore by the Waves. It is diſtinguiſhed into *Griſea* and *Nigra*; but the former only is in Eſteem and Uſe, and is known to be genuine by its fragrant Scent, when a hot Needle or Pin is thruſt into it, and its melting like Fat of a uniform Conſiſtence; whereas the Counterfeit will not yield ſuch a Smell, nor prove of ſuch a fat Texture. We have not room here to enter into a Detail of Opinions, of but little moment to our preſent Deſign: we ſhall only obſerve it to be much of the ſame Medicinal Virtues as *Musk*, (which ſee above) to be uſed in the ſame Intentions, and generally to enter into the ſame Compoſitions; but it is of ſomewhat a weaker Scent.

93. SUCCINUM, *Amber.* This is a bituminous Juice or Reſin, which from a *Fluor* grows hard and brittle; for that it once was in a State of Fluidity, is manifeſt from the ſeveral Parcels of it, which have incloſed Straws and Inſects of various kinds. The whiteſt and moſt tranſparent is accounted beſt. It is of no great uſe in Medicine *per ſe*, as its Texture ſeems too compact to open and yield to the natural Elaborations of the Body; tho ſome have a great Opinion of it as a Balſamic, and give it in *Gonorrhœa's* particularly: and it is alſo an Ingredient in the *Gaſcoign's Pouder.* But certain it is, that what the Art of Pharmacy extorts from it is of wonderful Efficacy, eſpecially in nervous Caſes. The *Salt of Amber* is an incomparable Medicine, as we ſhall further ſee hereafter; and the *Oil* likewiſe is very powerful in many Caſes, outwardly uſed. The *Caput Mortuum*, which remains after the *Salt* and *Oil* is gone over, is by ſome ingenious Perſons, who have been very inquiſitive into this matter, conjectur'd to afford that Pouder, which has been ſo induſtriouſly quacked upon the World for a Specific in Convulſions; and is ſold under the Title of Dr. *Morton's Antiſpaſmodic Pouder.*

94. CINNABAR NATIV. *Native Cinnabar.* There is alſo in the Shops a factitious *Cinnabar*, which is the common *Vermilion* of our Painters. The true *Native* is very heavy, and of a beautiful red Colour. There is certainly a great deal of *Quickſilver* and *Sulphur* in its Compoſition; and *Dioſcorides* will have it to be a *Minium*, by reaſon a great deal of *Quickſilver* may be obtain'd from it. We have it chiefly from *Hungary*, and ſome Parts of *Germany*; in which Countries *Schroder* ſays the very Peaſants know how to draw the *Quickſilver* from it. 'Tis taken out of the Mines as it comes to us. It is by all accounted a wonderful Remedy in *Epilepſies*; and it was upon this ſcore a great Favourite with *Crato*, from whoſe Name ſome Authors call a Pouder made with it *Pulvis Cratonis.* It is very probable that by its Subtility and Solidity together,

ther, it conduces in ſuch Intentions; as by thoſe Properties it is enabled to paſs thro the minuteſt Paſſages, and by its *Momentum* to break thro the little Obſtructions, which in the Fibres and nervous Meanders are the occaſion of ſuch Diſorders. Some uſe it in venereal Caſes, and undoubtedly with very good reaſon. And in Foulneſs of the Skin, as in the *Itch* and *Leproſies*, there is not any one thing better. And this is further to be ſaid in its Commendation, That it is extremely ſafe, ſo that it may be given in conſiderable Doſes, without any danger of thoſe Ruffles which ſometimes happen from *Mercurials*, as particularly a Salivation, or any Tendency thereunto. This is likewiſe by many reckon'd good againſt Worms, and with ſome reaſon, all *Mercurials* tending to deſtroy them. It is alſo frequently in a *Plaiſter* with *Frankincenſe*, and apply'd to the Stomach and Wriſts for *Agues*; but with what Succeſs, I cannot determine, having been acquainted with few Inſtances of its Trial.

SECT. II.

Of Strengthners.

BY *Strengthners*, we would be underſtood to mean ſuch things as add to the Bulk and Firmneſs of the *Solids*: And theſe differ from what has been ranged under the preceding Section, as a Bandage does from a Fleſh-Bruſh. The former are ſuch as facilitate and drive on the vital Actions; but theſe ſuch as confirm the *Stamina*, and maintain the Solids in a Condition to exert themſelves into Action on all proper Occaſions with the greateſt Force and Vigour.

The continual Waſte which conſtant Motion makes in the Conſtitution, were it not for frequent and proper Supplies, would ſoon wear the Body quite out. The Attritions and Abraſions of the circulating Fluids would quickly carry away the Canals in which they circulate, were not ſomewhat furniſh'd and convey'd to them, which is ſuited to fall into and adhere with them, and ſo recruit what is waſhed off. And thoſe Particles muſt be much more diſpoſed ſo to do, whoſe Adheſions are greateſt when once they come into Contact; ſuch are thoſe of Bodies we call glutinous, and which eaſily form themſelves into Jellies, and ſuch-like Conſiſtencies: for the Parts of ſuch Bodies are very light, by reaſon of the Over-proportion of their Surfaces to their Solidities, whereby their Motions are both more languid when in Circulation; and when once they ſtop, their Coheſions will be ſo much the ſtronger with whatſoever they happen to fall into Contact. Medicines of this Tribe are therefore of great Service in Hecticks, where the ſwift Motion of a thin ſharp Blood wears away the Subſtance of the Body inſtead of nouriſhing it; for they not only retard the inordinate Motion, but give ſuch a Weight and Conſiſtence to the Juices, as fits them alſo for Nouriſhment.

There

There are likewiſe other Cauſes, which may weaken the Solids, by admitting, or occaſioning them to relax too much. Whatſoever therefore acts as a *Stimulus*, and criſps and corrugates the Fibres into a more compacted Tone, which moſt auſtere and pointed Bodies do, will remove ſuch Weakneſs, and increaſe Strength: and as alſo too much Moiſture may contribute to ſuch Relaxation, what has no other Quality but abſorbing and drying up ſuch ſuperfluous Humidity, may deſerve, tho accidentally, to come under this Denomination.

And thus we have a clear Notion of the three Subdiviſions made under this Head, and the manner by which they ſeverally operate in bringing about the main Intention. This therefore, it is hoped, may ſerve for an Explication of the three ſubſequent Claſſes; obſerving that under the laſt do very naturally fall all thoſe things which uſually paſs for *Sweetners*: For that Term can have no other Meaning, than that the animal Fluids are by them render'd leſs ſharp; and this cannot be done but by either breaking off the Points or Aſperities of their Particles, or ſo abſorbing and caſing them up, by ſoft and porous Bodies, that they cannot be perceiv'd. Increaſe of Motion conduces to the former; and what comes under the third Claſs of this Diviſion, will do the latter.

Claſs 1. *Of Agglutinants.*

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

95. AMARANTHI, *Amaranth*, or *Love-Flower*; of its various kinds, the *Amaranthus Maximus ſimplici pannicula*, the greater Love-Flower with a ſimple Pannicle, of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the moſt noted. It is cultivated in the Gardens, and flowers in *Auguſt*. It is moderately drying and reſtringent; and is recommended in Fluxes of all kinds. Some aſcribe to it a Virtue to breed Milk in the Breaſts of Women who give ſuck. But it now ceaſeth to be of any uſe in modern Practice.

96. APARINES, *Clivers*; or Star-wort, or Stone Liver-wort. It flowers in *May* and *June*. It is ſaid to warm and dry, and is recommended in *Cachexies*, but modern Practice hath no regard to it.

97. ARGENTINÆ, *Silver-weed*, *Wild Tanſie*, or *Gooſe-Graſs*. It hath the Names of *Potentilla*, *Anſerina*, with others, amongſt Botanic Writers; but the *Pentaphylloides Argentina dicta*, the Baſtard Cinquefoil of *Ray* is moſt noted. It is without Smell or Taſte, and grows plentifully by Hedges and High-ways, as alſo in the Meadows. It flowers in *May* and *June*; and is recommended for its cooling, reſtringent Qualities, having antiently a diſtilled Water, and a Conſerve order'd from its Flowers; but they are now quite out of uſe.

98. AURICULÆ MURIS, *Mouſe-ear*. Botaniſts diſtinguiſh many ſorts of it by different Names; but the officinal kind is the *Piloſella* of *Mathiolus*, the *Piloſella repens* of *Gerard*, and the——*Major repens hirſuta*, the greater creeping hairy Mouſe-ear of *Caſpar Bauhine*. It ſtands recommended for an *Aſtringent* and a *Vulnerary*, but the modern Practice does not much uſe it in any Intentions.

99. BURSÆ

99. BURSÆ PASTORIS, *Shepherd's-Purſe*; is a Species of the *Thlaſpi*, called by *Ray Thlaſpi ſatuum*, and diſtinguiſhed in the Catalogue of the *Oxford* Garden—— *Major capſula cordata foliis laciniatis.* It flowers in *April.* Its Juice is very aſtringent and glutinous. It ſtops bleeding at the Noſe, is good againſt ſpitting of Blood, and in *Diarrheas, Dyſenteries,* and bloody Urine. The Country People with good Succeſs apply it to Cuts and freſh Wounds; and it is ſaid to cure *Quartans* and *Tertians,* if made into a *Cataplaſm,* and apply'd to the Wriſts juſt before the coming of the Fit.

100. CAUDÆ EQUINÆ, *Horſe-Tail.* This is diſtinguiſhed by *Equiſetum majus* in *Gerard*,—— *Majus Paluſtre* in *Parkinſon*,—— *Majus Aquaticum* in *John Bauhine*, and *Paluſtre longioribus ſetis* in *Caſp. Bauhine*; and is the great *Marſh Horſe-Tail*, in diſtinction from the — *Minus ſegetale ſeu Arvenſe* of *Gerard* and others, which is the *Corn Horſe-Tail*; and from the — *Facie Polygonum femina* of *John Bauhine*, which is the *Female Horſe-Tail.* Their Virtues are all recommended for the ſame, and are ſuch as may properly rank them in this Claſs; but the preſent Pharmacy is a Stranger to them.

101. CENTINODII, *Knot-Graſs*, otherwiſe called *Polygonum*; diſtinguiſhed in *Parkinſon* by —— *Mas vulgare majus*, and in the *Bauhines* by *latifolium.* It grows in ſandy Places; and is ſaid to be aſtringent and vulnerary, but is very little uſed.

102. CINARÆ, the *Artichoke*; otherwiſe called *Scolimus*, and diſtinguiſhed——*Hortenſis foliis non aculeatis & aculeatis* by *Caſp. Bauhine*, and *Carduus ſativus ſpinoſus & non ſpinoſus* by *John Bauhine.* It is too commonly known to want further Deſcription: but altho 'tis by ſome accounted a Diuretic, and good againſt the *Jaundice*, yet it is in Eſteem only as Food, wherein it is valued for thoſe Virtues which belong to this Claſs.

103. CORNI, the *Cornelian-Tree*, diſtinguiſhed *Sativa ſive domeſtica* by *John Bauhine.* Its Fruit chiefly tends to aſtringe, cool, and agglutinate; but notwithſtanding the preſent Diſpenſatory of the *College* gives it ſome Credit by a Preſcription from it, common Practice as yet takes no notice of it.

104. CORONOPI, is a Species of the *Plantain*, and diſtinguiſhed by *Ray, Plantago foliis laciniatis*; and by *John Bauhine, Cornu cervinum vulgo Spicâ Plantagineâ*, *Buckſhorn Plantain.* It grows in ſandy Places, and is recommended for the ſame Virtues as belong to this Claſs in general, but it enters very little into the preſent Practice.

105. COTYLEDON, called alſo *Umbilicus Veneris, Navel-wort*; diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar — major*, and by *John Bauhine —— vera radice tuberoſâ.* It grows on Stones and Walls, and flowers in *April.* But altho it hath attributed to it the Virtues belonging to this Claſs, it is but little regarded in our preſent Pharmacy.

105. CRASSULÆ ORPINÆ, otherwiſe called *Fabaria*, and by *Caſp. Bauhine, Telephium vulgare*, with many other Diſtinctions of no moment; becauſe it is of no eſteem in the preſent Practice, altho recommended for the ſame Virtues as the preceding, with which it likewiſe agrees in kind.

106. CYNOGLOSSI, *Hounds-Tongue.* It flowers in *July.* 'Tis reckon'd to cool and incraſſate, and therefore has been uſed in *Catarrhs, Fluxes,* and *Gonorrhea's.* It is not much now in uſe, tho the *Diſpenſatories* have a Pill from its Name.

107. GALLII, diſtinguiſhed *luteum* and *verum* by the *Bauhines, Ladies Bedſtraw.* It grows in dry Paſturage, and flowers in *June* and *July*; but tho it is by ſome commended for conſolidating and ſtopping Hæmorrhages, yet it is not now much in uſe.

108. GALEOPSIS, *Archangel.* It flowers in *May* and *June.* There are many ſorts, but only the White is uſed in Medicine. See *Lamium.*

109. GERANII, *Cranes-Bill,* diſtinguiſhed into *Columbinum,* called alſo *Pes Columbinus, folio Malvæ rotundo* —— *Moſchatum Cicutæ folio,* and —— *Robertianum murale,* called likewiſe *Gratia Dei*; which is the *Herb Robert of the Wall.* But tho all theſe are recommended for Virtues belonging to this Claſs, yet they are ſeldom met with either in officinal or extemporaneous Preſcription.

110. HORMINI, *Clary.* This is diſtinguiſhed into —— *hortenſe,* which is alſo called *Sclarea,* and *Gallitrichum ſativum* by the *Bauhines,* and —— *Sylveſtre Lavendulæ folio,* called by *John Bauhine, Sclarea Hiſpanica.* It flowers in *June* and *July.* It is of a pleaſant Scent, and is much in eſteem amongſt the good Women for Weakneſſes they are ſubject to, and chiefly the *Whites.* The Shops have a Spirit under its Name, which is drawn from an Infuſion of the Herb in Spirit of Wine, and is very pleaſant, and a good Cordinal. *Etmuller* will not have it give place even to *Caſtor,* in hyſterical Affections; and affirms there is not a better Remedy in Cholics: but it is not now preſcribed to ſuch Purpoſes.

111. MUSCI PIXIDATI, *Cup-Moſs.* This, with ſome other Moſſes of like kind, have been mightily in vogue amongſt the good Women for their Childrens Coughs, but they have not obtained in officinal nor extemporaneous Preſcriptions. Dr. *Willis* is the beſt Authority we have for their wonderful Virtues, and he makes them almoſt infallible, in that which is commonly called the *Chin-Cough.*

112. PLANTAGINIS, *Plantain,* is diſtinguiſhed into *latifolia,* called *ſeptinervia*; and *anguſtifolia,* or *quinquenervia,* ſometimes denominated *Rib-wort.* The *Coronopus* is a Species of it, but the firſt ſort is only uſed in Medicine. This flowers in *May* and *June.* It is reckon'd a great Cooler, and Stopper of Fluxes, particularly of Blood, whether from the Noſe, Mouth, or *Uterus.* It is likewiſe accounted, as moſt others of this Tribe, a great Healer of freſh Wounds. Some have had ſtrange Notions of its reſiſting Poiſons: And *Tacitus* tells us, That a *Toad* before ſhe engages with a *Spider,* will fortify herſelf with ſome of this Plant; and that if ſhe comes off wounded, ſhe cures herſelf afterwards with it.

113. SCOLOPENDRII, *Spleen-wort.* This Plant does not flower. It is the ſame as the *Aſplenium* and *Ceterach* of the Shops, but is little uſed in Medicine; tho it is accounted binding and ſtrengthning. Formerly it has paſs'd for a *Detergent,* and been reckon'd ſuch a Scourer of the *Spleen* (from whence it's ſuppos'd to come by the Name of *Spleen-wort*)

wort) that *Dioſcorides* relates, by ſteeping it in hot *Vinegar*, and drinking it forty days together, it has waſh'd away the whole Subſtance of the Spleen.

Flores, Flowers:

114. CONSOLIDÆ MAJ. *Comfrey.* This is the ſame Plant as the *Symphytum*, and blows in *May*. The Name *Conſolida* is alſo given to ſome other Diſtinctions of Plants, as ——— *Media* to the *Bugle* ——— *Minima* to the common Daiſy, and —— *Saracenica* to a Species of the *Golden-Rod*, called *Saracens Conſound*: but theſe are very little required in Pharmacy; tho the Flowers of the greater Comfrey are uſed in a few Shop-Compoſitions. They are accounted good in ſeminal Weakneſſes particularly. *Etmuller* obſerves them to be the only Ingredients of this Tribe, which very gently looſen the Bowels.

Semina, Seeds of

115. AVENÆ, *Oats.*
116. FABÆ, *Beans.*
117. ORIZÆ, *Rice.*
118. PISI, *Peaſe.*
119. TRITICI, *Wheat.*
120. VERMICELLI.
121. SAGO. Theſe are very much of the ſame Virtues. The five firſt are too well known in our own Country, to need any Deſcription; and the two latter are brought enough into the acquaintance of thoſe who are luxuriant in things of this kind, to want any Explication of their Virtues. They are all very nouriſhing in Food. And tho the particular Management of ſome of them in Diet, may give them a Place rather amongſt the *Detergents*, particularly the *Oats*; yet they are more likely to increaſe than diminiſh the Bulk of the Solids, and therefore are rang'd moſt properly under this Head. In Medicine they are little uſed, unleſs in ſome particular Intentions preſcrib'd in *Cataplaſms*, and outward Applications.

Gummi, Gums:

122. ARABICI, *Arabic.* This Gum is very common, but little is to be met with genuine. It is ſuſpected to be adulterated with our common *Plumb-Tree* Gums. That is accounted beſt, which is in ſmaller Pieces, and almoſt of a white Colour. It flows from the *Acacia* or *Egyptian Thorn*. It very eaſily diſſolves in any aqueous Liquor, and is good in all kinds of Fluxes, particularly Catarrhs, by thickning and ſoftening the thin Humours.

123. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ, *Iſinglaſs. Schroder* ſays, it is from a Fiſh common in the *Danube*. It has no Bones, but about the Head. After 'tis cut into ſmall Pieces, they boil it in Water to a thick Jelly, which is ſpread abroad and dry'd, then roll'd up and brought to us in the form we ſee it in the Shops. It is of a very glutinous Quality, and conſequently good in all Diſorders which ariſe from too thin and ſharp a State of the Fluids. 'Tis reckon'd very helpful in Female Weakneſſes, and particularly the *Whites*; as alſo in all *Defluxions* and *Hæmorrhages*.

125. OLIBANI, *Olibanum*, called alſo *Thus Maſculum*, or the Male Frankincenſe. This is a Gum not greatly unlike *Maſtich*, but not ſo white or brittle. It is very glutinous, and conſequently ſtrengthning, but partakes ſo much of the *Turpentine* kind, as to be ſomewhat *detergent*; for

we find it will make the Urine ſmell, if taken inwardly in a conſiderable quantity. It is uſed in ſome compound ſtrengthning Plaiſters, but not in many other officinal Compoſitions.

126. SANGUIS DRACONIS, *Dragon's-Blood.* It is the Weepings of a Tree which bears a Fruit not unlike a *Cherry*; the Skin of which pull'd off, they ſay reſembles a *Dragon.* It is called *Draco arbor,* by *Gerard, Parkinſon,* and the *Bauhines*; *Eſquaninth,* by *Hernandez*; and in *Commelinus*'s Catalogue of the *Amſterdam* Garden, 'tis titled *Palma pruniſera foliis Yucca & qua ſanguis Draconis offic.* The Shops ſhew two kinds of this Drug, which differ only in Fineneſs; the beſt being wrapped up in Flags. Many are of opinion, that the preſent officinal *Dragon's-Blood* was the *Cinnabar* of *Dioſcorides,* and that the *Cinnabar* of the Moderns was the *Minium* of the Antients. This Gum is likewiſe by ſome thought to proceed from an *Arundo,* or Cane Plant; but the various Opinions of Naturaliſts hereupon are not of moment enough to recite here. It is experienc'd to be of an agglutinating Quality, and is preſcribed with ſucceſs in moſt *Fluxes* and *Hæmorrhages.* Its principal Share in Compoſition is in the *Lucatellus Balſam,* as ſome make it. 'Tis eſteemed a good Ingredient likewiſe in *ſtrengthning Plaiſters.*

127. TRAGACANTHI, Gum *Dragant,* or *Tragacanth,* is a Gum from the *Goats-Thorn.* That is beſt which is whiteſt and lightſt. It diſſolves eaſily in any aqueous *Menſtruum,* to which it will give the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, in the ſmall Proportion of a *Dram* to a *Pint.* It is ſmooth and ſoftening, and therefore good to obtund the Acrimony of any Humours; which makes it of ſervice in ſuch Coughs as proceed from *Catarrhs* and Defluxions of *Rheum.* It is alſo very ſtrengthning in ſome ſeminal Weakneſſes, and prevalent againſt the *Whites* in Women; eſpecially if skilfully diſſolv'd in rough Red Wine, in which form I have often known it given in thoſe Caſes with good Succeſs.

Cortices, Barks of

128. CASIÆ LIGNEÆ, *Caſia Bark.* This is a Bark which by Infuſion, or a little boiling, runs very much into *Jelly*; and is of the ſame Virtue with moſt things of the like nature. The Tree from whence it is produced, is called *Canella Malavarica & Javanenſis,* or *Arbor Canellifera Malabarica,* whoſe Leaves are the officinal *Malabathrum.* This Bark very much reſembles *Cinnamon* in Appearance and Taſte, inſomuch as to entice ſome to uſe it in its ſtead, being much cheaper, but it is not by far ſo good. In Diſtillation, the Water drawn from it, ſtinks of an *Empyreuma*; and in the Compoſition of an *Electuary,* it will make it ſo ſlimy, as hardly to be parted into Doſes for uſe. *Galen* took this and *Cinnamon* to be both the Bark of the ſame Tree, as many others likewiſe have done, but very unjuſtly: For their Difference is too manifeſt to want any Arguments to refute ſuch a Conjecture.

129. RAD. CONSOLIDÆ, *Roots* of *Comfrey.* Theſe are more efficacious in this Intention, than the Flowers above taken notice of. They are ſometimes made into a Conſerve in the Shops; but ſuch ſlimy or glutinous Bodies are very impru-

imprudently work'd up into thoſe Forms, becauſe the Sugar in a little time deſtroys that very Texture from whence their medicinal Virtues ariſe. This Root is very conveniently boil'd up into a Jelly; and if it be a little ſweeten'd, as it is uſed, is not at all amiſs. It is very ſtrengthning, and good againſt all Fluxes whatſoever, but particularly ſeminal Weakneſſes: and where the Virulency is remov'd, it is excellent in old *Gleets*, and to ſtop the *Whites* in Women.

Claſs 2. *Of Aſtringents.*

Folia, Herbs of

130. BUNIAS, is the *Napus dulcis ſeu ſativus* of the Shops, as deſcribed by *Gerard*, and the *Bauhines*: Its Seeds are blackiſh, of a biting Taſte, and enter into ſome officinal Compoſitions. *Schroder* ſays, they dry, and are Enemies to Venery; but modern Practice takes little notice of them.

131. GLASTI, *Woad*. This is cultivated in many inland Countries, and is much uſed in Dying. 'Tis what the antient *Britons* uſed to paint themſelves with. It is not much uſed in Medicine, but accounted very aſtringent, and effectual in ſtopping Hæmorrhages.

132. GNAPHALII, *Cudweed*, diſtinguiſhed ——— *Vulgare majus*, and —— *Germanicum* by the *Bauhines*; and —— *Minus ſive herba impia*, by *Gerard*. It grows in dry Places, and flowers in *June*. It is drying and aſtringent; and recommended in Dyſenteries, Hæmorrhages, and all kinds of Fluxes; but the modern Pharmacy makes little uſe of it.

133. HERNIARIÆ, *Rupture-wort*. It is titled *Herniaria glabra* in the *Oxford* Catalogue, and by *Caſp. Bauhine*, *Polygonum minus ſeu millegrana major*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. *Schroder* commends it in a Diabetes; ſays it helps to diſſolve the Stone, and abſterges the *Mucus* from the Stomach, and other Parts, where it is apt ſometimes to collect in too great quantities; and that it purges Choler, and is therefore good in the *Jaundice*. But its chief Uſe is in *Emplaſters* and *Ointments*, to be apply'd outwardly againſt *Ruptures*; upon which account *Hollerius* had it in great eſteem.

134. MENTHÆ, *Mint*; diſtinguiſhed *Anguſtifolia Spicata* by *Caſp. Bauhine*: there is alſo a *Mentha Aquatica*, Water Mint, called *Siſymbrium*, and a *Mentha Sylveſtris*, called *Mentaſtrum*, Horſe Mint; with a great many other kinds taken notice of by Botaniſts, but not worth Enumeration here, becauſe theſe only are referred to by modern Preſcription; and of theſe chiefly the firſt, which flowers in *July*. It is juſtly eſteemed a great Strengthner of the Stomach, and is of great ſervice in taking off Nauſeouſneſs and Reachings to vomit, as alſo in ſtopping Fluxes of the Belly. Its fragrant Scent makes it enter into many Compoſitions as a *Cephalic*. There are ſeveral Medicines made of it in the Shops; but the Spirit, the diſtill'd Water, and the Syrup, which is a Compound, are the principal. In the foremention'd Caſes it is uſed with good Succeſs in Fomentations outwardly apply'd with hot Cloths to the Stomach and

Belly. It is alſo in the Compoſition of ſome Plaiſters, for the ſame Purpoſes.

135. MILLEFOLII, *Yarrow*, is diſtinguiſhed —— *Vulgare album* by *Caſpar*, and —— *Stratiotes pennatum terreſtre* by *John Bauhine*. It flowers in *June*. This Plant is not much in uſe, yet *Schroder* highly extols it for a *Dryer* and an *Aſtringent*, and ſays it relieves Hæmorrhages and Defluxions of all kinds, whether of the Noſe, Womb, Bowels, freſh Wounds, Spitting of Blood, Vomiting, Diabetes, *&c.* and commends its outward Uſe in *Ruptures*, and all manner of Weakneſſes.

136. PIMPINELLÆ, *Burnet*, or *Sanguiſorba minor hirſuta & lævis* of *Caſp. Bauhine*. It grows on hilly Paſtures, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is hot, drying and aſtringent; yet by the former Qualities it obtains a Place alſo amongſt the *Detergents*, as it has a quick Pungency on the Palate: ſo that 'tis ſaid to open, attenuate, and promote Sweat; that it cleanſes the Liver, Kidneys, and Lungs; diſſolves the Stone, is good in Stranguries, and helps in Cholics; that it is excellent in the *Lues Venerea*, and an admirable Antidote againſt the Mercurial Poiſons; that it takes Freckles off the Face, eaſes the Tooth-ach, and ripens Swellings. But notwithſtanding theſe wonderful Virtues aſcrib'd to it by *Schroder* and ſome others, it is almoſt wore out of Practice, and now in no great eſteem.

137. QUERCUS, *Oak*. The Tops or Buds are diſtill'd, and the Water accounted a good *Aſtringent* and Strengthner; but very unjuſtly, as we ſhall further ſee in the next Part, under the Diviſion of diſtill'd Waters. They are of no other uſe in Medicine, that I know of, and are not in any of the Shop-Compoſitions.

138. SANICULÆ, *Sanicle*, called alſo *Diapenſia*. It grows in Woods and Hedges, and flowers in *June*, when it ought to be gather'd. It heats, dries, and aſtringes. But we find it in Compoſition chiefly amongſt the *Vulnerarys*, in which Intention it is accounted a very good Ingredient.

139. URTICÆ, *Nettles*. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed into —— *Urens vulgaris*, the common ſtinging Nettle, and —— *Romana ſive mas cum globulis*. The —— *Mortua* is the *Lamium*, which ſee under that word. They are placed under this Claſs, for their known Properties in ſtopping *Hæmorrhages*, and particularly ſpitting of Blood, and bloody *Urine*; the Roots eſpecially; yet they are commended in other Intentions, and are accounted Diuretic, and Breakers of the Stone in the Bladder. They are ſaid to have a ſingular Property in removing the *Narcotic* Impreſſions of *Hemlock* and *Henbane*. Their Uſe in Compoſition is very little: The Seeds are oftneſt preſcribed.

Flores, Flowers of

140. BALAUSTIORUM, *Balauſtines*. They are the Flowers of the *Malus Punica Sylveſtris major*, the greater Wild Pomegranate, as the *Cytini* are of the *Malus Punica Sativa*, the cultivated Pomegranate. They are very rough upon the Palate, and much aſtringing; and are therefore uſed in many Compoſitions of that Intention. They are very ſerviceable in *Diarrhœa's*, and for ſuch Caſes are frequently uſed in ſtrengthning *Glyſters*.

141. ROSARUM RUBRARUM, *Red Roſes*. Theſe blow in *May* and *June*. They are ſufficiently known

known to all Perſons. What are uſed in the Shops, unleſs for the diſtill'd Water, and the *Mel Roſarum*, are the Buds before they quite blow; becauſe then they are much rougher, and more aſtringent. The Conſerve made of them is deſervedly in great eſteem; but the common Notion of its being the better for Age, is an Error: for their Aſtringency, which ariſes from the Solidity and Aſperity of their component Parts, by long lying in the Sugar, which mellows and ſoftens them, very much decays. They are good in almoſt all Diſtempers of the Lungs, and particularly in Defluxions of *Rheum*, and ſpitting of Blood. A very ſtrong Tincture of them greatly helps the Efficacy of the *Bark* in intermitting Caſes, and is an excellent pleaſant Julep. The Conſerve is judg'd uſeful in Inflammations of the Eyes, apply'd outwardly: And the Leaves ſteep'd in Vinegar are accounted good for the Head-ach, being apply'd to the Temples.

Fructus, Fruits of

142. BERBERIS, *Barberries.* The Tree or Buſh producing theſe was the *Oxyacantha* of the Antients, and particularly of *Galen*, who frequently mentions it under that Name. They are fit to gather about *Autumn*, and are of a delightful, cooling, aſtringent Taſte. They are chiefly uſed in Conſerve; they very agreeably quench Thirſt, and fortify the Stomach; and are good in *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries.*

143. CASTANEÆ, *Cheſnuts.* The Tree producing theſe is ſufficiently known. They are accounted aſtringent, particularly the outer Skin; but the preſent Practice takes no notice of them.

144. CYDONIORUM, *Quinces*, alſo called *Mala Cotonea*, by *Gerard*, the *Bauhines*, and others. This is a very delicious Fruit, which ripens at the latter end of the Summer. They are very rough and aſtringent, eaten raw. They mightily cool and ſtrengthen the Stomach, remove Nauſeouſneſs, and ſtop Fluxes of the Belly. For theſe Purpoſes they are much in uſe, eſpecially their Juice made into a Syrup, which is both very pleaſant, and agreeably aſtringing. The Juice will keep a whole Year very good, with Oil upon it, in the manner that Wine is kept in Flasks: And it is much better to preſerve it ſo, and make the Syrup often; for all Aſtringents rot or mellow by lying long in Compoſition with Sugar, ſo as to loſe in a great meaſure their Efficacy. The *compound Syrup of Mint* is much the better for what it receives from this Juice. *Etmuller*, after his uſual way of talking, aſcribes the Aſtringency of this Fruit to an acid auſtere Salt with which it abounds. Some of the Antients accounted it an Antidote for ſome particular poiſonous Qualities in *Hellebore.* The Seeds, bruis'd well with an aqueous Liquor, afford a good Mucilage, which is excellent in ſome Soreneſſes of the Mouth; and anſwers likewiſe all the Intentions of the preceding Claſs.

145. CYPRESSI NUCES, *Cypreſs Nuts.* Theſe are little uſed in inward Compoſition, but enter into ſome of the ſtrengthning Plaiſters, as they are accounted auſtere, rough, and aſtringent.

146. GALLÆ, *Galls.* Theſe are the Production of the *Quercus Gallam ferens*, the Gall-Oak, which grows much in *Hungary*, and ſome Parts of *Italy.* They are a kind of excrementitious Tubercles, in which according to the Opinion of ſome

are hatch'd particular Inſects. They likewiſe hold the ſame Rank as the former, and are uſed in little elſe beſides the *Emplaſtrum ad Herniam.* Their Uſe in trying the Steel-Waters, is ſufficiently known to all. Upon the ſame Property it is, that they make ſo neceſſary an Ingredient in *Writing-Ink.* They are accounted effectual in ſtopping *Hæmorrhages,* and therefore Ink is put up the Noſe to ſtop Bleeding.

147. GLANDES, *Acorns.* Theſe are pretty much of the ſame Kind and Quality as the two former. Some will have them to be ſtrong *Carminatives,* and grate them into warm Liquors, like *Ginger* and other Spices, to expel Wind.

148. GRANATORUM, *Pomegranates,* called by many Botaniſts the *Malus Punica,* or *Carthaginian Apple*; its different Parts are differently denominated, as the Flowers *Cytini,* and the Peel *Malicorium.* This is a delightful Fruit, not much differing in its Medicinal Virtues from *Quinces.* The Juice is preſcribed in Weakneſſes of the Stomach and Bowels, and removes Nauſeouſneſs, Vomitings, and Fluxes. It is reckon'd alſo a good Cooler in ſome inflammatory Fevers. Its Uſe in the Shops is chiefly in the *Syrup of Mint.*

149. MESPILI, *Medlars.* Theſe are the Fruit of a Tree cultivated in ſome Gardens, tho little uſed in Medicine; but in Diet they are a grateful Fruit, yet not eatable till rotten.

150. MORA, *Mulberries.* Theſe are the Fruit of a well known Tree, and are grateful, cooling, and aſtringent. They are uſed only in a *Syrup,* which is very pleaſant, and makes a mighty good *Gargariſm,* with any ſimple cooling Water; for which it is moſt in uſe.

151. MYRTI BACCÆ, *Myrtle-Berries.* Theſe are the Fruit of the common *Italian* Myrtle, and they are very rough and aſtringent. They are not much in Compoſition for inward uſe; the Syrup is the chief; but they enter ſeveral of the ſtrengthning Plaiſters. The Syrup is eſteem'd good againſt Abortion, and uſed in Fluxes of all kinds.

152. MYRTILLI, *Hurtleberries.* Theſe are of different kinds; but the *Vitis Idæa foliis oblongis crenatis fructu nigricante* of *Caſpar,* and *Idæa fructu nigro* of *John Bauhine,* is the ſort referred to by the new Catalogue of our *College,* which are called alſo *Vaccinia,* Black Whortles. They grow in ſtony Grounds, and are cooling and aſtringent; but little uſed in modern Pharmacy.

153. PRUNELLORUM SYLVEST. *Sloes.* Theſe are the Fruit of a particular Thorn Tree, which is the ſame as the *Acacia Germanica,* the inſpiſſated Juice of which is ſometimes ſold for the true *Egyptian Acacia.* We have in the Shops a Conſerve made with them, which with care is a very good one. For this purpoſe they are to be gather'd before they begin to wither and mellow upon the Trees; for after they are froſt-bit, as the Country People call it, and made fit for eating, they are not ſo rough, and conſequently not ſo ſuitable for this Intention in Medicine.

154. RUBI IDÆI, *Raſpberries,* are the Fruit of a particular Bramble differing not much from the *Rubus vulgaris Fructu nigro,* the *Black-Berry,* unleſs in Colour: and theſe are diſtinguiſhed by both the *Bauhines, Idæus ſpinoſa fructu rubro.* Theſe ripen about *June.* They are much like the *Mulberries,* for

for their medicinal Virtues, but ſomewhat rougher, and of a more fragrant Flavour. They are uſed chiefly in a Syrup, which is likewiſe much preſcribed in *Gargariſms*; and is reckon'd good againſt Vomitings, and Looſeneſs of the Belly.

155. SORBI, *Services*, are the Fruit of a Tree cultivated in the Gardens, and diſtinguiſhed *Sorbus ſativa vel legitima*, in oppoſition to the *Cretago*, or *Sorbus torminalis* of *Theophraſtus* and *Pliny*, characterized by —— *Apii folio ſylveſtris non ſpinoſa*, the Wild Service-Tree. Theſe are much of the ſame kind as Medlars, and as little known in Medicine; tho as much valu'd in Diet for the ſame Qualities.

156. PINI CONI, *Pine-Apples*. The Tree producing theſe, is the *Pinus ſativa ſive domeſtica* of *Gerard*, diſtinguiſhed *Oſſiculis duris, foliis oblongis*, by *John Bauhine*, in oppoſition to the —— *Sylveſtris ſeu vulgaris Genecenſis*, the Mountain Pine, whence Turpentine, Frankincenſe, *&c.* are procured; and the —— *Maritima*, a Sea Pine, alſo taken notice of by Botaniſts. Theſe are not different in their Virtues from the *Cypreſs Nuts*, and about as much uſed in Compoſition, for the ſame Purpoſes.

Succi inſpiſſati, Juices:

157. ACACIÆ, *Thorn-Tree*. There are three kinds of this mention'd by Botanic Writers; one is from the *Prunus ſylveſtris*, or *Acacia Germanica*, which is the Sloe-Tree, or Black-Thorn; another is from the *Cytiſus ſpinoſus*, or *Acacia trifolia*, Trefoil Acacia; but the laſt and true ſort for medicinal Uſes, is from the *Spina Egyptiaca*, diſtinguiſhed by *Herman* in his Catalogue of the *Leyden* Garden, — *foliis ſcorpoides legumminoſæ, ſiliquis albis compreſſis, Iſthmo interceptis, floribus luteis*; which is the *Mirquith* of *Hernandez*, the *Egyptian Thorn*. It is very auſtere and binding, and therefore powerful in all Fluxes. Upon what account it makes an Ingredient in the *Theriaca*, is not eaſy to be gueſs'd; as bearing no reſemblance, either in Smell or Taſte, to any Ingredients of that Tribe.

158. HYPOCISTIDIS is the inſpiſſated Juice of a Tree or Shrub, called alſo *Orobanche*, the Holly-Roſe. It is divided into *Male* and *Female*, the former of which only is the *Ciſtus Hypociſtidem ferens*, and diſtinguiſhed —— *Mas folio oblongo incano* by *Caſp. Bauhine*. *Dioſcorides* gives a very particular Deſcription of this Shrub, too long to inſert here. The officinal Juice is blackiſh, and ſhines like the beſt *Spaniſh Juice of Liqueriſe*. It is reckon'd more powerful in its aſtringent Quality than the foregoing. But it is uſed in few officinal Compoſitions, and never in extemporaneous Preſcriptions.

159. BITUMEN JUDAICUM, *Jew-Pitch*. Its Uſe in Medicine hardly makes it worth enquiring into, being found but in one or two Compoſitions of the Shops, and never order'd for any one Intention in common Practice. See *Aſphaltus*.

Cortices, Barks of,

160. CINNAMOMI, *Cinnamon*, is the Bark of a Tree call'd *Canella Zeilaniaca* by *Caſpar Bauhine*; *Laurus Zeilaniaca Baccis calyculatis Hermanni* by *Ray*, and is the *Cuurdo* of *Piſo*. This, as was obſerv'd before under the *Caſſia* Bark, was by the Antients confound-

ed

ed with that; but it is of a much more aromatic Flavour and Taſte, and is rough upon the Palate, whereas the other is quite ſlimy. This is not only an admirable Aſtringent, and a great Strengthner of the Stomach and Bowels, but alſo a good *Cephalic*. There are no kind of Defluxions or Weakneſſes, but what it is of ſervice in. It affords an *Oil* which will ſink in Water, and is of great eſteem, and much preſcribed in extemporaneous Practice. But its Dearneſs ſubjects it very much to Adulteration, which is generally done with a Mixture of Oil of Cloves or Clove-Bark, which are alſo ſpecifically heavier than Water, for otherwiſe the Cheat would eaſily be diſcover'd. The beſt way to know its Goodneſs is by diluting it; which may be done by dropping it upon Sugar, and then diſſolving it in a ſmall Spirit. For before it is ſo manag'd, its extraordinary Heat upon the Tongue will not ſuffer one to diſcern its true Taſte; but when it is thus diluted, it eaſily diſcovers any foreign Mixture.

161. GRANATORUM, *Pomegranates*, call'd alſo *Malicorium*. This is reckon'd much more aſtringent than the Juice, already taken notice of. It is therefore much order'd in Decoctions againſt *Gonorrhœas*, and Fluxes, and often in aſtringent Glyſters; tho its ſhare in the Shop Compoſitions is but little.

162. QUERCUS, *Oak*. This has not a place any where in the Diſpenſatories, that I know of; yet it is a powerful *Aſtringent*. The chief medicinal Uſe it is put to, is in warm Baths for ſuch as are cut for the Stone, into which they are put in a proper Veſſel, until the Wound heals. To which purpoſe it is of general Uſe amongſt *Lithotomiſts*. From its great *Aſtringency*, and its Affinity upon that account with the *Peruvian Bark*, ſome imagine it will prevail againſt *Intermittents*; but there do not appear any Inſtances of Tryal to ſupport ſuch a Conjecture.

163. SUBERIS, *Cork-Tree*. This hath a Place given it here, only in reſpect to the new Catalogue of the *College*, tho it cannot be learn'd ever to have been uſed for any medicinal Purpoſe.

Radices, Roots of,

164. BISTORTÆ, *Biſtort*, or *Snakeweed*, diſtinguiſh'd——*Major rugoſioribus foliis*, by *John*, and——*Radice minus intortâ*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*. This grows in ſeveral Parts of *England*, in low Grounds. Its Root only is of uſe; and this is very aſtringent, and therefore uſed againſt all kind of Fluxes. In Decoction it is beſt. It is accounted good againſt Vomiting, ſpitting of Blood, and all Hæmorrhages. It paſſes with ſome alſo for an *Alexipharmic*, and is reckon'd to promote Sweat; for which reaſon it is, that we ſometimes find it in Compoſitions and Preſcriptions of that Intention.

165. TORMENTILLÆ, *Tormentils*, diſtinguiſhed——*Vulgaris* by *Parkinſon*, and *Sylveſtris* by *Caſp. Bauhine*. It grows in Paſture-Grounds, and flowers in *June*. No part of this Plant is uſed in Medicine but the Root. Altho this is moſt noted for its binding Qualities, yet it is rank'd amongſt the *Alexipharmics* likewiſe; and is of great eſteem in malignant Caſes, attended with any Fluxes, either of the Bowels or the Womb, all which it is reckon'd to reſtrain. *Schroder* ſays, there is not a better Vegetable grows than this, for all ſuch

ſuch Intentions. It agrees mighty well with the *White Drink*, and changes its Colour to a very agreeable Red, and much increaſes its Efficacy in checking a Looſeneſs in the *Meaſles*, *Small-Pox*, or *Fevers*.

166. OSMUNDÆ REGALIS, *Oſmund Royal*, is a Species of the *Fern*, and diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine*, *Filix florida, ramoſa, non dentata*; and by *John Bauhine*, —— *Floribus inſignis*. It is to be met with in Marſhes. The Root is the only part of it uſed in Medicine. *Schroder* reckons it of a mix'd Temperament, and ſays it deterges, and is ſubaſtringent. It is moſt in eſteem for reſtraining the *Whites* in Women, and ſtrengthning the Womb. It paſſes with ſome for almoſt a *Specific* in the Rickets; but how it ſhould do great Feats that way, does not appear from any of its ſenſible Qualities. Some eſteem it very powerful in diſperſing bruis'd Blood, and taking away the Blackneſs that ariſes therefrom: and *Mynſicht* made it the *Baſis* of a *Cataplaſm* for ſuch Purpoſes. But notwithſtanding theſe many Virtues, it grows out of uſe, and is now in very few Shop-Medicines, and hardly ever occurs in extemporaneous Preſcriptions.

Claſs 3. *Of Abſorbents.*

Ligna, Woods:

***. BUXI, *Box*. There is little Diſtinction made of this, but into the *Arboreſcens* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and *Vulgaris* of *Parkinſon*; nor is it much us'd in Medicine, altho a chymical Oil is directed from it; and ſome ſay, boil'd in Decoctions, it is as efficacious againſt the Venereal Diſeaſe as *Guaiacum*.

167. SANTALORUM *omnium*, all the *Saunders*. There are three ſorts in the Shops; the Citrine or Yellow, the White, and the Red; tho many think the two firſt to be of the ſame Tree, the White being the cortical Part, and the Yellow the middle. *Garcias* ſays indeed, that the Trees are both ſo much alike, that none but the Inhabitants who are very converſant with them, can diſtinguiſh them. The firſt is reckon'd the beſt, as it is moſt aromatic; but the laſt, *viz.* the Red, moſt aſtringent and drying. They are in many of the Shop-Medicines, and ſometimes uſed in Preſcription amongſt the Sweetners and Antiſcorbutics, as they are call'd, and are put into *Diet-Drinks* and *medicated Ales*. They are warm and drying, and by that means take their place in this Claſs.

168. BRESILII, *Braſil-wood*; the *Pſeudo-Santalum rubrum* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and the *Lignum rubrum* of *Piſo*. It hath alſo many other Diſtinctions amongſt Botaniſts; but it is agreed on by all to be a Species of the Saunders, and poſſeſſed of the ſame phyſical Virtues, tho it is ſeldom, if ever, preſcribed.

169. EBENI, *Ebony*. What was the Ebony of the Antients is not very certain; ſome will have it to be the *Palm*, others of the *Guaiacum* kind; and ſeveral Diſtinctions are given it by the Botaniſts: but its Uſe in Medicine is ſo little, as to deſerve no further notice of it.

170. LEN-

170. LENTISCI, *Maſtic-Tree. Bellonius*, in his Obſervations, *lib.* 2. *c.* 8. affirms this Plant to afford the *Gum-Maſtic* no where but in the Iſland of *Chios*: but *Schroder* contradicts it, and ſays that he had a Preſent of a large Piece of it very replete with that Gum, from his Kinſman *Johannes Glaſerus*, a skilful Apothecary, which he brought himſelf from a Mountain in *Helvetia*. It is much of the ſame Virtues as the *Saunders*, and preſcrib'd in the like Caſes; but as it approacheth ſomewhat nearer to the Turpentine Kind, it is rather more detergent, and paſſes in ſome meaſure by *Urine*.

171. GUAIACI, *Holy-wood*, or *Pock-wood*; for it has many Names. This is the Wood of a Tree that grows very tall in the *Weſt-Indies*. Some pretend there are many ſorts of it; but *Mathiolus*, in his Notes upon *Dioſcorides*, is of the contrary Opinion, and aſcribes the Differences of Colour to its different Age and Maturity; the oldeſt looking of the darkeſt Colour, and the young more light. *Caſpar Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes two ſorts; the firſt, ——— *Magna Matrice*, and the other, ——— *ſine Matrice*; and *Hernandez* calls the one *Guayacan*, and the other *Hoaxacan*: tho the Appellation of *Lignum Sanctum* is given in common to both. That which is heavieſt is beſt. It is very hot and drying, and therefore a great Promoter of inſenſible Perſpiration rather than Sweat. Upon this account it is reckon'd a wonderful Sweetner and Cleanſer of the Blood, and therefore much preſcrib'd in cutaneous Foulneſſes of all kinds. By the ſame hot penetrating Quality, it likewiſe is eſteem'd good in the *Gout*, by diſſipating and inſenſibly waſting the Humours thrown upon the Joints; as alſo in *Dropſies* and *Catarrhs*, by drying up and waſting the ſuperfluous Humidities. But in Venereal Caſes it is ſaid to do wonders; upon which account it has obtain'd its Name of *Pock-wood*. Dr. *Martin Liſter*, in a Diſſertation *De Lue Venerea*, lays great ſtreſs upon it, and ſets light by all that the *Mercury* can do without its help. Continual Experience does beyond contradiction demonſtrate its Uſefulneſs in all Depravations of the Conſtitution, which ariſe from too much Humidity; but how far it eradicates any particular Infection, I muſt leave to Perſons of more penetration, and who are better turned to abſtruſe ways of Thinking.

172. SASSAFRAS. It is the Wood of a very large Tree, which grows in *Florida*, *Virginia*, &c. It is of an aromatic Scent: ſome compare it to *Fennel*. *John Bauhine* calls it *Lignum Pavanum*; and *Caſpar Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes it ——— *ex Florida ficuleo folio*, from the Places it is brought from; and it is the *Anhuiba* of *Piſo*. It is very drying and hot, tho not quite ſo much as the *Guaiacum*. It is uſed in all the ſame Intentions, and is much more met with in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, than in the Shop-Medicines; tho the *College*, in their *Diſpenſatory*, gives us an *Electuary*, of which this is the *Baſis*, and whence it has its Name. This is ſomewhat come into faſhion in Families, by way of *Tea*, which the Shavings of it make agreeably enough; but the Scandal of its being good in *Venereal* Caſes, is a great Detriment to its Credit, which prevents a great deal more good being done by it, than otherwiſe might be; for

for 'tis certainly, in the ſenſe we have explain'd the Term at the Head of this Section, an admirable Sweetner. Tho with ſome indeed it does not well agree, at firſt eſpecially, and in a Morning, as it affects the Head like ſome Perfumes, and occaſions Pains, Drouſineſs, and Vapours; but Uſe, and firſt drinking it in Afternoons, will with moſt Conſtitutions wear off theſe Inconveniences.

173. The Bark of GUAIACUM is ſo much of the ſame Virtue as the Wood, as to need no particular account; they are given promiſcuouſly in the ſame Intentions.

174. The Bark of SASSAFRAS is alſo as agreeable to the Nature of its Wood.

Radices, Roots of,

175. CHINÆ, *China*. This Root comes from the Country, whoſe Name it bears; and it is alſo brought from *New Spain*, and moſt of it we have now from *Peru*, which is the true officinal ſort, and diſtinguiſhed by *Occidentalis*, in oppoſition to the former, called —— *Orientalis*, and *Smilax aſpera Chinenſis Lampatam dicta*, as the latter is *Smilax viticulis aſperis Virginiana, foliis anguſtis, lævibus, multis auriculis prædita*, which is the *Iupicanga Braſilienſibus* of *Piſo*, and *Olilacatzan Pahuatcanica* of *Hernandez*. That is accounted beſt which is white within, light and mealy. It is drying, and promotes Perſpiration; (for in many of thoſe Inſtances, where antient Authors ſpeak of theſe things being *Diaphoretic*, they can be underſtood only of inſenſible Perſpiration, for the largeſt Doſes will not procure any viſible Effect.) It is reckon'd likewiſe to be *diſcutient*, *aperient*, and *hepatic*; but it is certainly good in all nervous Caſes which proceed from too much Humidity, and may deſerve to be recommended, as it much is, in the *Gout*, and ſome kinds of the *Palſy*. It comes in for an *Antivenereal* upon the ſame foot as ſome of the foremention'd Woods. *Beguinus*, in his *Tyrocinium Chymicum*, is at the pains to make an Eſſence of it; and the great *Veſalius* wrote a Treatiſe concerning it. *Braſavolus* alſo ſays a great deal coecerning its Virtues in his Treatiſe *de Morbo Gallico*.

176. SARSAPARILLÆ, *Sarſa*, or *Sarſaparil*. This comes from the *Weſt-Indies*. *Nicolaus Monardus* ſays there are three ſorts; one from *New Spain*, which is very ſlender and pale; another from the *Honduras*, which is of a darker Colour, and thicker; and a third from the Province of *Quito*, near *Guiaquil*, which is the darkeſt and thickeſt of all. But notwithſtanding theſe diſtinctions, it is much queſtion'd, whether this differs ſpecifically from the preceding, or not; and Botaniſts much confound them by their Characteriſticks. *Parkinſon* calls this, *Smilax Aſpera Peruana*; *Caſpar Bauhine*, *Aſpera Peruviana ſive Sarſaparilla*; others, *Viticulis Aſperis Virginiana, folio hederaceo leni, Zara nobiliſſima*; and *Sarſa-parilla Braſilienſibus Iuapecanga*; by *Hernandez* titled, *Mecapatli ſeu Zarca-Parilla*; tho the Roots vaſtly differ in Figure and Bulk. That *Sarſa* is moſt in eſteem now, which is whiteſt within, and lighteſt, but not ſo dry as to run into Pouder like what is rotten. It is accounted abſorbent, and a great Sweetner, and much in Uſe with ſome for a kind of Tea, which they conſtantly make with it, and drink with or without Milk, like the common *Teas*. Some much

queſtion

queſtion whether there be really any medicinal Virtues in this Root, becauſe it diſcovers little in Taſte, Smell or Tincture; and ſuſpect it to have got into Eſteem only as many other things have done of very little worth, by their bearing a good Price, and being brought a great way. There is a great deal of it in the *Balſamum Polychreſton* of the *London Diſpenſatory*, but to what purpoſe I cannot pretend to determine. It is but in few of the Shop-Compoſitions, tho much found in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, and conſequently a very good Commodity amongſt *Druggiſts.*

Of Animals.

Claſs 1.

177. RASURA C. C. *Shavings of Hartshorn.* This is much more in eſteem amongſt *Family Doctreſſes*, than in the Shops, although it is uſed there too upon many accounts; but what moſt gives it a Title to this place, is that *Jelly* which it is eaſily boiled into, in common Water, and is accounted very nouriſhing and ſtrengthning. Thoſe who make it a Trade to raſp it for Uſe, have learned the Art of mixing Bone with it, to raiſe their Profit, inſomuch that it is hard to buy any now in the Shops that has not a Daſh of it; and ſome, rather than turn away a low priced Cuſtomer, are provided with the Shavings of nothing but Bone. The ſame Cheat is put upon us frequently in the burned Hartshorn, with which they mix ſeveral ſorts of Bone. But as for that which is the commonly ſuſpected Fraud, of drawing the Spirit from them before hey are burnt, and ſo diveſting hem of their better Part; they are not at all the worſe, were it ſo: for if they are put freſh into the *Potmaker's Kiln*, where they are generally calcin'd, the Spirit is as much forced away, as in the *Chymical Furnace*: and all the difference is, that in the former Caſe it is diſſipated into the Air, and quite loſt; and in the latter, it is preſerv'd by a proper Receiver: for in both Caſes the Horn is robbed of it; and therefore after the Spirit is drawn, it is ſtill as good for Calcination as before.

178. RASURA EBORIS, *Shavings of Ivory.* This is much of the ſame nature as the former, and boils in the ſame manner into a *Jelly*; and they generally come into Compoſition together upon the ſame account.

179. SANGUIS HIRCI, *Goats Blood.* This is in a few Compoſitions under the ſame Intention as the former; but is not at all known in common Preſcription, and is deſervedly almoſt forgot.

Claſs 2.

180. OCULI CANCRORUM, *Crabs Eyes.* Theſe are much in uſe both in the Shop-Medicines, and extemporaneous Preſcriptions, as indeed are moſt of the ſame Tribe. They are not only accounted abſorbent and drying, but alſo diſcuſſive, and good againſt the Stone.

181. CHELÆ CANCRORUM, *Crabs Claws.* They are of the ſame Virtues as the former. They have the greateſt ſhare in the Compoſition now ſo much in uſe, under the Name of *Gaſcoign's* Pouder; and which in the Shops has the Title from them of *Pulvis è Chelis compoſitus.* What is uſed is only ſo far of the Tip of the Claw as looks black; the reſt is thrown away.

181. MA-

182. MARGARITÆ, *Pearls.* Theſe are brought from ſeveral Parts, but the Oriental are reckon'd the beſt; and of them, thoſe which come from *Perſia.* They are not only the Produce of a particular *Oyſter* called *Concha Margaritifera*, but of many other *Oyſters*, *Muſcles*, and ſuch-like Shell-Fiſh. *Pliny* will have them to be generated by a Dew; but *Johannes Faber* contradicts him, and alledges them to be only morbid Excreſcences, ſaying all *Conchæ* are leprous; which Opinion is received by moſt, and that they have no other Qualities than the Shells in which they are generated. They are very different in Shape and Bulk. The whiteſt and moſt glittering are moſt in eſteem: Some Authors aſcribe wonderful Virtues to them, and ſay, they are not only the greateſt Cordial, but alſo powerful Alexipharmics, and Reſiſters of Poiſon. But ſo far as they are manifeſtly abſorbent, aud deſtroyers of Acidities, we are juſtifiable in ranking them in this Place.

Of Minerals.

Claſs 2.

183. LAPIS HÆMATITES, *Blood-ſtone.* This is found in many places in *Germany*, and in great plenty in *England.* It is very heavy, of a reddiſh *Iron* Colour, of which Metal it has great deal in its Compoſition, it being a true *Iron Oar.* It is cooling and aſtringent, and generally given in Subſtance after 'tis reduc'd into a fine Pouder. It is reckon'd good in all *Hæmorrhages*, and but little uſed in any other Caſes. It is but rarely found in Compoſition. The *Heliotropium*, alſo called *Blood-ſtone*, and recommended for the ſame Purpoſes, ſeems very different, and is of a dusky Green, ſtreaked with red Veins; and this latter ſort only ſeems to have been the true Blood-ſtone of the Antients, concerning which ſuch ſtrange things have been alledged: But the preſent Practice gives very little into thoſe Opinions.

184. ALUMEN, *Alum.* Some Authors mention ſeveral ſorts, but the *Alumen Rupeum*, or *Roche Alum*, is made of an *Alum Mineral* mixt with *Urine* and *Kali.* It is extreme rough and aſtringent, as every one finds who taſtes it. It is apt to provoke Vomiting, by its vellicating the Fibres of the Stomach very much; upon which account it is not much uſed inwardly, and then not without ſome ſmooth aromatic Ingredients in Compoſition with it. I had it from a very worthy Perſon, that he had cured a great many poor People in the Country of *Agues*, with a large Nutmeg, and its equal Weight of *Alum*, pouder'd and divided into three Doſes, giving one every Morning faſting; and that it never failed: But upon ſome Trials I have been diſappointed, altho it has anſwer'd in many Inſtances; but moſtly I have obſerv'd in ſtrong tough Conſtitutions, for it is offenſive to the Stomach at firſt taking. The *Rationale* of this will ſomewhat appear, when we come to conſider the Operation of the Bark in like Caſes. This is likewiſe uſed outwardly in ſome aſtringent Lotions, and enters into ſome Compoſitions as a very good *Dentifrice*, and a Preſerver of the Gums.

Claſs 3.

185. CRETA, *Chalk.* *Renodæus* takes notice of three ſorts, and others of more, but we know of none

none but the white, eſpecially that uſed in Medicine. This is very aſtringent, and uſed ſometimes as ſuch, though very imprudently, in *Gonorrhea's*; and for that purpoſe there is a Compoſition in the Diſpenſatory that bears the Name of *Pil. de Creta.* Its moſt experienc'd Virtue is in removing that Uneaſineſs at Stomach, which is commonly called the *Heart-burn.* Some commend it in drying of old Ulcers, but that does not ſeem to be a very rational Practice.

186. Bolus Armena, *Armenian Bole.* This is a natural Earth, and brought chiefly from *Armenia,* whence it takes its Name, tho it is frequently improperly expreſs'd in *Engliſh,* being vulgarly called Bole Armoniac. Some conjecture, that it has a ſmall mixture of Iron in its Compoſition. That which is of a paliſh red, ſoft and fattiſh to the Palate, and ſtrongly adheres to the Tongue, is the beſt: it is very much adulterated in the Shops, or at leaſt a great deal is brought there which is good for little. It is both a noble *Aſtringent,* and a *Vulnerary:* and therefore with very good reaſon frequently found in the Shop-Medicines, and often preſcribed for *Diarrhea's, Dyſenteries, Hæmorrhages, Catarrhs,* and all kinds of Defluxions. It is likewiſe much uſed outwardly in ſtrengthning Plaiſters, and Luxations of the Joints.

187. Terra Japonica, *Japan Earth.* It is alſo call'd *Catechu.* There are various Opinions concerning its Production, all of which ſeem to be enumerated by *Wedelius* in the 129th *Obſervation* of the 2d Volume of the *German Miſcellanea Curioſa.* The moſt probable one is, that it is not a *Mineral,* but the *inſpiſſate Juice* of a *Fruit* in the *Eaſt-Indies,* generally ſaid to be the *Areca* or *Fauſel* of *Gerard,* which is that Species of the *Palm Caſpar Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes by *Palma cujus Fructus ſeſſilis Fauſel dicitur*; and is called *Pynang* by *Bontius. Garcias* and his Followers will have it to be from the *Lycium Indicum,* the *Indian* Thorn; but *Cluſius,* with others, oppoſe that Opinion. *Cleyerus* thinks it an Extract from an *Indian Acacia,* not unlike the *Tamarind* Tree; and *Paulus Ammannus* takes it to be a Compoſition: but all the Conjectures about it are too many to inſert here. That it is an inſpiſſated Juice, and not an Earth, is manifeſt from ſeveral Conſiderations, but from none more than its diſſolving in Water, and paſſing with it thro a Filter, which an Earth will not do. By *Japan Earth,* our *Apothecaries* commonly underſtand the plain Extract or Juice; and by *Catechu,* the ſame aromatized with Musk, Ambergreaſe, and the like. It is of a dark purple Colour, very auſtere upon the Palate, ſeems to melt, like the *Bole,* in the Mouth, and leaves ſomewhat of a ſweetiſh Taſte behind it. It is famous for ſtopping Fluxes of the Belly, and is good in *Catarrhs.* Upon which account it is in many Compoſitions, and is very often preſcribed in thoſe Intentions by the chief Phyſicians now in Practice.

188. Terra Lemnia, *Earth of Lemnos. Amatus Luſitanus* confounds this with the *Armenian Bole.*

189. Terra Samia, *Earth of Samos.*

190. Terra Sigillata, *Seal'd Earth.* Theſe are very much alike in their Medicinal Virtues, and are uſed in the ſame Intention of drying and aſtringing; but they are neither

neither ſo good as the two former, and therefore ſeldom to be met with in Preſcription.

191. LAPIS GRANAT. *Granates.*

192. RUBINUS, *Ruby.*

193. SMARAGDUS, *Emerald.*

194. HYACINTHUS, *Jacinth.*

195. SAPPHIRUS, *Saphire.*

Theſe are call'd the greater precious Stones, and are in the *Confectio de Hyacintho*, which is a good Medicine, and frequently in uſe in the Shops; but 'tis much to be ſuſpected that theſe *precious Stones* are the worſt part of it. For they are not reducible into a Pouder fit for Uſe without long Levigation; (and if they are given coarſe, by the Hardneſs and Aſperities of their Angles they will be almoſt as injurious to the Coats of the Stomach, as ſo much Glaſs) and in the grinding they will neceſſarily wear off ſo much even of the hardeſt Marble, as to increaſe their weight ſometimes to double the quantity: whereby the levigating Materials frequently make a conſiderable part of the Medicine. And if it was not for this Inconvenience, it is not eaſy to imagine what the animal Digeſtion can draw out from ſuch hard Bodies: and therefore their Virtues muſt wholly depend upon the Figures and Bulks of thoſe Parts they are reduced to by Preparation, which is a thing ſo uncertain and precarious, as a careful Perſon would not willingly truſt to. Theſe ſeem to have got a Place in Medicine, pretty much in the ſame manner as Gold and ſome other things which are very dear, more to countenance an extravagant Price of a Compoſition, than to contribute any real Efficacy thereupon.

196. CORALLIUM RUBRUM, *Red Coral.* There are alſo of other Colours, but this is chiefly uſed in the Shops. Some Naturaliſts tell us, it grows at the bottom of the Sea like a Plant or Shrub, and that it is not ſo hard as we have it, until it is gather'd and brought up into the Air. The brighter and higher the Colour, it is accouned the better. *Pliny* ſpeaks of it as found only in the *Indian Seas*, but we have it now from many parts of the *Mediterranean*, and *Naples* is a great Market for it. This alſo by its extraordinary hardneſs, carries along with it ſome part of the levigating Stones. It is a very good Aſtringent, and given with good ſucceſs in *Diarrhea's*, and Defluxions of all kinds. It is likewiſe accounted a great Sweetner, and therefore with good reaſon preſcrib'd to correct the Acidities in the Stomachs of young Children: by which means it very probably has obtain'd the Reputation of being good againſt Fits, and eaſing the Pain in cutting the Teeth. For the little Convulſions Children are ſo mighty ſubject to, may have nothing elſe for their Cauſe but thoſe vellicating Juices in their Stomachs and Bowels. There is a compound *Syrup* in the Shops, which has its name from this Drug, and is in much eſteem in ſome Female Weakneſſes. *Paracelſus* ſpeaks of *Amulets* made of *Coral*, againſt Inchantments, Fits, *&c.* but ſuch Impoſitions are now deſervedly laugh'd out of the World. *Helmont*, and ſeveral others, have alſo given in to the ſame Deluſions. *Kircher*, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, is very co-

pious in his Account of this Drug; and *Ganſius* has wrote profeſſedly *de Coralliis.*

197. LAPIS LAZULI. This is not much uſed in any Form; and its medicinal Virtues do not ſeem rightly to be determin'd amongſt Authors. Some look upon it as a *Cathartic*; and it will in many Caſes purge, and in others vomit; as Aſtringents ſometimes accidentally do. It paſſes with ſome alſo for a *Cephalick.*

198. LAPIS CALAMINARIS, *Calamine.* This *Foſſile* is found in many places. *Glauber* conceited it to partake of the Nature of *Gold*; and *Etmuller* commends his Uſe of it, to concentrate, as he calls it, the acid Spirit of *Minerals.* It is uſed as a great Dryer and Abſorbent in outward Applications, for it is ſcarce at all uſed inwardly. It is employ'd in *Cerates* and *Plaiſters*, as an *Incarner* and *Cleanſer* of *Ulcers*; as alſo in *Collyriums* againſt Inflammations of the Eyes.

199. TUTIA, *Tutty.* It flies off from *Braſs* in the Furnace, as the Flakes of *Iron* do, when juſt taken out of the Fire. It is extremely hard, almoſt as Glaſs; and loſes nothing in Levigation. Its Uſe is chiefly, as the former, in Lotions for inflamed Eyes; and little elſe.

SECT. III.

Of Stomachics.

IT is not at all difficult to apprehend the Operations of thoſe things which come under this Denomination. All nervous Medicines indeed have ſome Claim to this Diviſion; as whatſoever is good for the Nerves, cannot but be ſerviceable to the Stomach, both upon account of its being ſuch a nervous Part, and as it has generally the firſt Effects of ſuch Medicines. But as for ſuperior Reaſons they are diſtributed under other Denominations, we ſhall rank under this only ſuch Simples as are either ſeldom uſed in other Intentions, or hardly ever omitted in this. Theſe are ſuch as, by a peculiar Warmth, give both a grateful Senſation, and a ſuitable Tenſity to the fibrous Coats of the *Stomach*; whereby the Senſe of Hunger is not only excited, but alſo the *Stomach* render'd more able to break and digeſt what is taken in to nouriſh the Body. And as moſt Bitters are of this Tribe, and alſo as by that Quality they contribute frequently to the deſtroying of Worms, we have likewiſe given ſome *Simples*, preſcribed ſcarce for any other purpoſes, a place here.

Folia, Leaves of,

200. ABSINTHII ROMANI, *Roman Wormwood.* This is alſo call'd *Abſinthium Ponticum*; *Tenuifolium Ponticum Galeni*, by *Gerard*; *Ponticum tenuifolium incanum*, by *Caſpar*; and ——— *vulgare folio inferius albo*, by *John Bauhine.* It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *July.* It is not by much ſo bitter as the *common Wormwood*, but is a more grateful *Stomachic.* It aſtringes, incides, diſcuſſes, prevents Putrefaction, and carries off *Choler* by *Urine*; and therefore it is good in all

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Diſorders of the *Liver*, and abates Pain, and diſcharges Wind from the Stomach and Bowels. *Etmuller* ſays, there is not a chronic Diſtemper in which it is not ſerviceable. A Conſerve made of it, is now much in uſe in the Shops. And in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, for Weakneſs of Stomach, Loſs of Appetite, and bad Digeſtion, it is hardly ever omitted.

201. ACANTHI, *Bears-claw*, or *Branca Urſina*, is the *Acanthus Vulgaris ſeu Germanica*, and the *Spondylium Vulgare Hirſutum* of *Caſp. Bauhine*. It grows wild in watry Places, and flowers in *May*. It is accounted warm and diſcutient, and hath been directed in Glyſters and Cataplaſms, for thoſe Intentions; but it is not eſteemed enough in the preſent Practice to be often uſed, tho ſome few lay great ſtreſs upon it as a *Stomachic* in diſcuſſing Flatulencies, for which Reaſon it hath a Place in this Claſs.

202. CARDUI BENEDICTI, *Carduus*, or *Bleſſed Thiſtle*, is the *Acanthus Germanicus* of *Mathiolus*, the *Cnicus Sylveſtris* of *Theophraſtus*, and the *Cnicus Sylveſtris Hirſutior* of *Caſpar Bauhine*. The Catalogue to the new *London Diſpenſatory* hath alſo the *Attractilis luteus* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, which is the yellow Diſtaff-Thiſtle; but it is not uſed in Medicine. This officinal ſort flowers in *June* and *July*. *Schroder* obſerves ſomewhat very odd, that if it be gather'd in the middle or beginning of *June*, it is very efficacious in curing freſh Wounds, but that it has no ſuch Virtue if gather'd at any other time. A ſtrong Decoction of this Herb will vomit, and is often uſed to that purpoſe; but in compoſition with other *Stomachics*, and drank not in too large quantities, it has no ſuch effect, and is a very good Ingredient. It is alſo accounted *Cardiac* and *Alexipharmic*, and enters into many Compoſitions of the Shops of thoſe Intentions. Some have preſcribed it in the Form of Syrup, Conſerve, and the like kind; but ſuch are quite now out of uſe. It enters alſo into many Fomentations, as a good *Diſcutient*.

203. CENTAURII MINORIS, the *Leſſer Centory*, diſtinguiſhed —— *minus flore purpureo*, by *John Bauhine*; and —— *minus rubrum* in the *Oxford* Catalogue. It grows in dry Paſture Grounds, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is an excellent Bitter, and very ſerviceable to the Stomach in all Compoſitions of that kind; and is good by it ſelf in Decoction, or Infuſion, which is beſt made in Wine, or ſmall *Gentian* Water. It wonderfully diſcuſſes and abſterges viſcid Humours, which are apt to abound in the firſt Paſſages; the Diſcharge of which it promotes by Stool and Urine: and in the Glands of the Extremities, and near the Surface, it attenuates ſuch Humours, ſo as to fit them for Perſpiration. It is alſo very good, as indeed all Bitters are, againſt Worms. Some extol it very much for its *Alexipharmic* Virtues; and upon this account it may have had a place given it in the *Theriaca*, tho in a ſmall quantity. *Etmuller* commends it as a *Febrifuge*, eſpecially in *Tertians*; and *Rulandus* affirms, that in his Practice he never met with any kind of *Fever*, which did not yield to its Efficacies, if a *Vomit* had been before given. This is alſo much uſed in *diſcutient Fomentations*.

204. CORALLINA. This is the *Muſcus Marinus*, *Sea Moſs*, of *Dioſcorides*; and like the *Moſs* of

Trees grows upon the Rocks, on the Shells of Fiſh, and on *Coral*: the laſt of which is reckon'd the beſt. It is uſed hardly in any other Intention in Medicine, than as a *Vermifuge*, for which purpoſe 'tis very much commended.

205. SEMINA SANTONICA, *Worm-ſeed.* This is the Seed of a *Wormwood* brought chiefly from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, titled *Abſinthium Santonicum Alexandrium*, by *Caſpar*, and *Lumbricorum ſemen vulgare & Mathioli*, by *John Bauhine*. They are hot, bitter, and drying, and are preſcribed ſcarce in any Caſe but againſt Worms; which Experience ſhews they are effectual in deſtroying.

Cortices, Barks of,

206. AURANTIORUM, *Oranges.*

207. CITRIONUM, *Citrons.*

208. LIMONUM, *Lemons.* Theſe are much of the ſame kind. The Fruits, of which the Peels are uſed in this Intention, are too well known to want any Deſcription. They are very agreeable bitter Aromaticks, which are always good to repair and ſtrengthen the Stomach. Theſe give alſo a very grateful Flavour to any Infuſions or Tinctures into whoſe Compoſitions they enter.

209. RADIX GENTIANÆ, *Gentian Root*, diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar* ——*major lutea*, and by *John Bauhine* —— *vulgaris major Ellebori albi folio.* No part of the Plant beſides is uſed in Medicine, and the Root *Schroder* tells us ſhould be taken up in *Auguſt* and *September*. It is extremely bitter, but leaves rather an agreeable than nauſeous Guſt behind. It deſervedly ſtands at the head of the Stomachic Claſs, as it wonderfully warms the Stomach, and excites the Appetite; and alſo as it enables it the better to digeſt what it receives. The Subtility of its Parts makes it alſo paſs for a *Diſcutient* and *Aperient*, in many Compoſitions of thoſe Intentions; and likewiſe for an *Alexipharmic*, and a great *Antidote* againſt many kinds of *Poiſons*, as it wonderfully promotes both *ſenſible* and *inſenſible Perſpiration.* For killing and expelling *Worms*, it is in the beſt eſteem; and in *Chirurgery* it not only goes for a *Diſcutient* in their *Fomentations*, but is alſo uſed in fine Pouder to *iſſues*, to promote their running, and as a *Tent* both to enlarge and cleanſe ſome *Fiſtulous Apertures.* Some Authors extol this beyond all Credibility for its *Alexipharmic* Qualities, and rank it almoſt with the *Peruvian Bark* in *Intermittents.* And for this reaſon undoubtedly we meet with it not only in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, but in ſome other Shop-Compoſitions of the ſame Intention, altho it now ceaſes to be preſcribed for ſuch Purpoſes in extemporaneous Practice. That it very much aſſiſts in ſome Compoſitions for removing *Agues*, and ſome kinds of *Intermittents*, I have found by Experience in many Inſtances, but it is not to be depended upon alone: and by its great Subtility and Heat, if Caution be not uſed, it will inflame in many caſes rather than abate the Symptoms; as we ſhall further ſee in the next Part. With this only, and the outer Rind of Orange-Peels, may be made a very good Bitter, in any proper *Menſtruum.*

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Of Balſamics.

WHAT paſſes under this Denomination, has a great ſhare in the *Materia Medica*. But the Term is ſo general and lax, that we have brought this Tribe into four Subdiviſions.

Under *Balſamics* ſeem to be comprehended all that is meant by *ſoftening*, *reſtoring*, *healing*, and *cleanſing*: to all which Intentions there ſeems this neceſſary Requiſite, in the Parts of all Bodies which are uſed therein, That they be ſoft, yielding, adheſive, and by their Smallneſs, have a ready Diſpoſition to Motion. It is not difficult to foreſee how many Ends are to be anſwer'd by a Medicine with all theſe Properties; as likewiſe what a vaſt Progreſs they muſt take in many Inſtances, before they can arrive at the intended Scene of Action.

For in theſe Intentions, the Seat of the Complaint is moſt commonly in the *Viſcera*. Now it is certain, a Medicine cannot come at any of theſe, but by the common Conveyance of the Blood: and how long from its being taken into the Stomach, it muſt be before it can be prepared for, and goes its Circuit that way, every one knows, who is but indifferently acquainted with the *Animal OEconomy*. And therefore tho the *Lungs* are by their Situation ſo near the *Stomach*, yet it muſt be many hours before a Medicine can arrive at 'em, after it is taken in by the *Stomach*, by reaſon it muſt paſs the uſual Courſe into the *Lacteals*, through all the Meanders of the *Meſentery*, and go up with the *Chyle* into the *Subclavian Vein*, and there fall into the Blood, before it can come near the place it is intended for: and even then it has but the Chance of coming thither, only in ſuch a quantity, as has a proportion to the whole which comes into the Blood, equal to that which the *pulmonary Artery* bears to all the other Arteries, into which the Heart throws the Blood in every Pulſation.

But as to any particular Subdiviſion of this general Term, a Medicine given inwardly muſt paſs thro conſiderable Alterations, before it can anſwer its End, even in the Stomach and Bowels; and therefore nothing of this kind can be depended upon in a ſingle or few Doſes, but muſt be follow'd and repeated until the Animal Juices are ſufficiently charg'd therewith to afford a continual Supply, whether to any particular Part, or to the Whole. We ſhall the better underſtand the Operations of theſe by proper Explanations, under the ſeveral Branches we have divided them into.

Claſs 1. *Of Emollients.*

EMOLLIENTS are ſuch things as ſheathe and ſoften the Aſperity of the *Humours*, and relax and ſupple the *Solids* at the ſame

time: It is very eaſy to conceive how theſe are both brought about by the ſame Medicine.

By what means ſoever, whether in the Stomach or any other Parts, (the large Glands being very ſubject to Eroſions) the Juices have obtain'd a Sharpneſs and Aſperity, ſo as to vellicate and render uneaſy the Fibres and nervous Parts, which often happens; thoſe things which are ſmooth, ſoft, and yielding, cannot but wrap up their Points, and render them imperceptible; whereby they may gradually, by the proper Courſe of Circulation, be brought to ſome convenient Emunctory, without doing any Injury by the way. Such Parts likewiſe draw the Fibres into *Spaſms*, keep them too tenſe, and frequently thereby occaſion Obſtructions of the worſt kind. In all ſuch Caſes, *Emollients* lubricate and moiſten the Fibres, ſo as to relax them into their proper Dimenſions, whereupon ſuch Diſorders ceaſe.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

110. ALTHÆÆ, *Marſhmallows*, called alſo *Biſmalva*, and *Ibiſcus*. It grows on marſhy Grounds, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. This Plant affords a very ſoft mucilaginous Subſtance in *Decoction*; which is therefore good in all Complaints ariſing from *Acrimony*. Thus it is of great ſervice in Dyſenteries, where the *Mucus* of the Guts is abraded, and in many kinds of *Cholics*. It alſo greatly aſſiſts in Obſtructions of the Reins and urinary Paſſages, from ſandy Concretions, by lubricating the Parts, and thereby making them yield better to the Paſſages and Expulſion of ſuch Matter: tho *Etmuller* will have it, that this is good in ſuch Caſes, only by obtunding and deſtroying the Acidities from which ſuch Concretions ariſe; and derides the Notion of its lubricating the Paſſages, but certainly with great Injuſtice. It is likewiſe good in Stranguries, and Heat of Urine: and with ſome Perſons is a great Secret in the *Gonorrhea*, inſomuch that they pretend to make a Cure with it alone, if there be no great Aggravation of Symptoms. It is much uſed in *Glyſters*, and ſometimes in maturating *Cataplaſms*. Mr. *Ray* mentions it as a *Pectoral*; and it muſt certainly be of ſervice in ſome tickling Defluxions, and eaſe the *Coughs* thence ariſing; as alſo in *Pleuriſies*.

111. BETÆ, *Beets*. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed into *White*, which is the *Cicla offic.* of *Caſp. Bauhine*; the *Black*, and *Red*. But they are very little uſed, unleſs in the Kitchen, and chiefly the laſt ſort, which is reckon'd cooling and emollient.

112. BETULÆ, the *Birch-Tree*. This is commonly enough known, a Wine being made of its Juice, and an Oil from its Nuts, which are called *Maſt*. *Schroder* ſays, it cools, cleanſes, and is good in all nephritic Ailments: but modern Practice takes no notice of it in any Intentions.

113. MALVÆ, *Mallows*, diſtinguiſhed —— *vulgaris flore majore, folio ſinuato*, by *John Bauhine*. It flowers in *May*, and continues ſo to do moſt part of the Summer. It is of the nature of the former, but not reckon'd quite ſo good. It is uſed very little either in Shop-Compoſitions, or extemporaneous Preſcription, unleſs amongſt the good Women, with whom it is in eſteem for the Gripes in Children, and uſed frequently for that purpoſe in their Food. There is alſo a

Malva

Malva arborea, diſtinguiſhed —— *Roſca folio ſubrotundo*, called the *Holioak*; but it is not uſed in Medicine.

214. MERCURIALIS, *Mercury*, called alſo *Bonus Henricus*; and *Tota Bona*; diſtinguiſhed —— *Perennis Spinachiæ facie*, by the *Oxford Syllabus*, and *Lapathum unctuoſum* by *Caſpar Bauhine*. This is a Species of the *Blite*; but there are various other Kinds, not worth mentioning here, becauſe not uſed in *Pharmacy*. This flowers moſt part of the Summer. It very gently relaxes the Bowels, is ſoftening and ſomewhat deterſive, which makes it be preſcribed ſometimes in the *Jaundice* and Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. It is likewiſe, as the former, uſed by the Nurſes in Childrens Victuals, againſt Coſtiveneſs and the Gripes. It is by ſeveral accounted a Cleanſer of the Womb, uſed outwardly in the form of a *Peſſary*. And ſome will have it good againſt *Sterility*, both as a Preſervative and a Cure: but *Etmuller* rejects ſuch a Notion, as groundleſs. This is a mighty Ingredient in *emollient Glyſters*. Mr. *Ray* ſays, its Juice will wear away *Warts*. In the Shops a *Syrup* is made of it with Honey, which is uſed in little elſe than Glyſters.

215. PARIETARIÆ, called alſo *Helxine*, *Pellitory*. This grows much on old Walls, and is therefore called frequently *Pellitory of the Wall*. *Etmuller* ſays, for that reaſon it abounds with a nitrous Salt, which with its nutritious Moiſture it draws from the *Lime* in the *Mortar*; and that this gives it a deterſive Quality, and makes it good in the *Gravel*, and Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages. Its Uſe is not very great either in Shop-Compoſitions or Preſcription, unleſs in *Glyſters*, and ſome external Applications.

216. TAPSI BARBATI, called alſo *Verbaſcum*, *Mullen*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Mas latifolium luteum* by *Caſpar Bauhine*; and by the Catalogue of the *Oxford* Garden, —— *Foliis incanis mas latifolium, floribus luteis arcte caulibus adherentibus, ſive foliis anguſtis inter flores emanentibus*. It grows amongſt Rubbiſh, and in Ditches, and flowers in *July*; it is ſaid to ſoften Tumours, cool Inflammations, and eaſe Pains, and is recommended in Diſtempers of the Breaſt, in Coughs and Spitting of Blood.

Flores, Flowers of

217. LAMII, is the *Urtica Mortua*, *Dead Nettle*, called alſo *Galeopſis*, and *Archangelica*, *Archangel*. It is diſtinguiſhed — *album non fœtens, folio oblongo*, by *Caſpar*, and *Urtica iners, floribus albis*, by *John Bauhine*. There is alſo a —— *rubrum*, which is the *Galeopſis* of *Dioſcorides*, and a —— *luteum*, called *Pſeudo-Lamium* by *Rivinus*; but theſe enter not into the modern Pharmacy. The Plant itſelf is in no great eſteem: but the Flowers, which blow about *June*, are chiefly in uſe. They are accounted not only ſoft and lubricating, but alſo ſtrengthning, and are therefore given in ſome Female Weakneſſes, as the *Whites*; and in Heat and Difficulty of Urine. A Conſerve is made of them in the Shops, but not often preſcribed; and upon that account ſeldom to be met with freſh and good.

218. LILIORUM ALBORUM, *White Lillies*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Flore erecto & vulgare* by *Caſpar Bauhine*. Theſe blow in *July*. They are now quite out of uſe in

internal Medicines, and therefore we ſhall refer them to the *Topics.*

Semina, Seeds of

219. FOENUGRÆCI, *Fenugreek.* Theſe are very little uſed inwardly. They are very mucilaginous, and therefore ſoften, relax and heal. They are much uſed in *emollient Glyſters.* Outwardly, they are in great eſteem for ripening, diſcuſſing, and digeſting Tumours, and hardly ever omitted in *Cataplaſms* of thoſe Intentions. They are in the Compoſitions alſo of many of the Shop *Plaiſters* and *Unguents* for the ſame Purpoſes.

220. LINI, *Linſeed*, or *Flax-ſeed.* They are cooling, ſoftening, and healing. They yield a fine ſmooth Mucilage in Decoction, which is wonderfully good in Eroſions from Acrimony, in Defluxions of Rheum, Catarrhs, and tickling Coughs; as alſo in *Pleuriſies*, *Aſthma's*, and many Diſtempers of the Breaſt. The Oil expreſſed from them cold, is now in great eſteem, and very much in the common Practice, not only in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, but in ſome Cholics, Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages, and in all Suſpicions of inward Ulcerations. It gently relaxes the Bowels in moſt Conſtitutions. In Glyſters and external Remedies it is uſed in all the Intentions of the former.

221. CITRULLI, *Citruls*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Folio Colocynthidis ſecto, ſemine nigro, quibuſdam Anguria*, by *John*, and —— *Anguria Citrullus dicta* by *Caſpar Bauhine.* This is one of the *greater cold Seeds.* Beſides thoſe Properties for which they are given a Place under this Claſs, and for which they are in ſome of the emollient Compoſitions of the Shops; they are alſo accounted *aperient* and *diuretic*, and preſcribed often where *Choler* and *Acrimony* abound.

222. CUCUMERIS, *Cucumber.* Theſe are alſo amongſt the *greater cold Seeds.* They are not only cooling and emollient, but alſo reckon'd abſterſive, and are uſed amongſt *Diuretics.* There is alſo a *Cucumis Sylveſtris, ſeu aſininus*, whence the *Elaterium* is made, which ſee under that Word.

223. CUCURBITÆ, *Cucurbits*, or *Gourd*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Major ſeſſilis, flore albo*, by *Caſpar*, and —— *Latior folio mocli, flore albo*, by *John Bauhine.*

224. MELONUM, *Melons.* Theſe are the two other of the *greater cold Seeds*, and preſcribed in the ſame Intentions as the former. *Mathiolus* ſays, that the green Leaves of the Gourd apply'd to the Breaſts of Lying-in Women, prevent too great an Increaſe of Milk. And *Schroder* commends them in external Inflammations, and Pains of the *Gout*; and the *Melon* Seeds in Thirſt, Stranguries, and Heat of Urine.

225. PEPONUM, *Pompions.* Theſe are a Species of the former, but called *Pompion*, or common *Melon*, in diſtinction from the other, generally term'd *Muſk-Melon*: and they are both of the Gourd kind, the laſt being diſtinguiſhed by *John Bauhine, Cucurbita foliis aſperis, ſive Zucca flore luteo.* Theſe are of the ſame Virtues as the former, but not ſo much in uſe.

226. SESAMI, *the oily purging Grain*; diſtinguiſhed —— *Semine fuſco & albo* in *Herman*'s Catalogue, and queſtioned by ſome whether it be the *Ganglia, ſive ſeſamum Africanum* of *Piſo.* The Virtues of this are ſo variouſly told by Botaniſts, that

that there is little Dependence upon them, and the preſent Pharmacy makes little uſe of it.

Fructus, Fruits:

227. AMYGDALARUM DULCIUM, *Sweet Almonds.* Theſe are of a ſoft, ſweet, grateful Taſte; and are cooling, healing, and nutrimental. They are much preſcribed in Emulſions, in the common Practice, and are good in all Diſorders from choleric and acrimonious Humours. They cool and cleanſe the Kidneys and Urinary Paſſages, and give eaſe in Cholic Pains, and all Irritations of the Bowels. The Oil expreſſed, which is ſo well known and ſo frequently in uſe, is a mighty ſafe and good Remedy in *Nephritic* Pains, and may be given in large quantities; for it not only blunts and obtunds the ſharp Points which irritate the Membranes, but alſo relaxes and ſtretches the Paſſages, ſo as very much to favour the Expulſion of all ſuch Matter. *Etmuller* mentions a Woman of his Acquaintance, who could never drink Wine without falling into a Dyſury, or making bloody Urine; which this Oil infallibly cured, as often as it was taken. It is alſo in mighty eſteem amongſt Nurſes for Coſtiveneſs and the Gripes in Children, inſomuch that many give a ſmall quantity of it as ſoon as the Child is born. It is ſometimes uſed in *Glyſters*, but Oils of a coarſer ſort are generally made to ſerve ſuch Purpoſes.

228. AVELLANÆ, called alſo *Corylus*, the *Hazel*, and diſtinguiſhed in *Caſpar Bauhine*, by *Corylus Sylveſtris*, the Wood *Hazel*. Antient Botanic Writers make a great many Diſtinctions of this Tree, and aſcribe many Qualities to the different Parts of the Nut, but they are not worth recital here; for modern Preſcription takes no notice unleſs of the expreſſed Oil, and of that but very little. *Rulandus* aſcribes ſuch extraordinary Virtues to an *Oleum Ligni Heraclei*, that it hath been diſputed whether it was not made from this Nut; moſt inclining to think ſo, becauſe this Tree was firſt brought into *Greece* from *Heraclea* in *Pontus*, whence the Nuts were called *Nuces Heracleoticæ*, and the Tree *Corylus Pontica*, but that was the larger ſort; the Nuts of which were diſtinguiſhed by *Sativæ rubeſcentes & longæ*, the Garden *Hazel*, with oblong, reddiſh Nuts, called by us the *Filbert*; but this is not of any great moment.

*228. BALANUS MYREPSICA, *Ben Nut.* This is the Βάλανος μυρεψική of *Dioſcorides*; and the *Glans Unguentaria* of *Mathiolus*. It hath likewiſe many other Appellations amongſt Botanic Writers, not worth notice here. *Meſue* diſtinguiſhes two kinds of this Nut, one he calls the *Ben Magnum*, reſembling the *Filbert*, and which *Monardus* calls *Avellanæ Purgatrices*; and the other the *Ben Parvum*, which is about the Bigneſs of a Cliver, and from whence the *Italians* draw an Oil, which is brought to us by the Name of *Oil of Behen*; but 'tis not much uſed in Medicine.

229. CASTANEÆ, *Cheſnuts.* Theſe are not uſed medicinally, tho much in Food. They are not ſo ſmooth and emollient as the former, but have ſomewhat of a Roughneſs and Aſtringency in their Compoſition; which occaſions a Load at the Stomach, and ſometimes a Difficulty of Breathing, if too many be eat of them at a time: but theſe Inconveniencies are prevented by roaſting them.

230. Ju-

230. JUGLANDUM, *Walnuts.* Theſe are much of the nature of the *Almonds*, and good in all the ſame Intentions: but are not near ſo often preſcribed; and the expreſſed Oil, which is ſometimes order'd, is generally ſupply'd with that of the *Sweet Almonds*, as one is always in readineſs, and the other ſeldom drawn. They will neither of them keep long, eſpecially in warm Weather, without turning rancid; and therefore the new-drawn is much the beſt. Many others of the ſame kind may ſerve for the like Purpoſes: But the former are in ſo great plenty, that theſe are ſeldom uſed.

Claſs 2. *Of Reſtoratives.*

THESE are not greatly different from thoſe of the firſt *Claſs* in the ſecond *Section*. And therefore their Manner of Operation may be accounted for much in the ſame way; only theſe are of a more ſubtile and adheſive Nature, whereby they paſs the fineſt Strainers, or Secretions, and enter into the Nouriſhment of the remoteſt Parts. All under this *Claſs* are rather nutrimental than medicinal, and are more adminiſter'd to repair the Waſtes of the Conſtitution, than to alter and rectify its Diſorders. Whatſoever can anſwer this End, muſt be both endu'd with a Diſpoſition to enter into and mix with the moſt ſubtile of the animal Fluids, and to fall into and adhere with ſuch Interſtices of the Solids, as have been wore away by Action, and ſtand in need of Recruit.

Folia, Herbs of

231. ADIANTHI ALBI, *White Maidenhair*; called alſo *Ruta muraria*, and *Salvia vitæ*; the *Adianthum vulgare*, or *Capillus Veneris, foliis Coriandri* of *Caſp. Bauhine*, is of the ſame kind. This is very plentiful about *Narbon* in *France*. It grows likewiſe in many Places in *England*, chiefly on rocky Ground. It is uſed in Decays of the Lungs; and therefore enters much into the Compoſitions of *Pectorals*, both in the Shops, and common Preſcription. It is alſo eſteem'd as an *Hepatic*, and a Remover of Obſtructions in the Kidneys, and likewiſe a Promoter of the *Menſes*; but it is not much uſed in theſe Intentions.

232. ADIANTHI NIGRI, *Black Maidenhair*; is the *Onoptris mas* of *Gerard*, and diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine, Foliis longioribus pulverulentis, pediculo nigro.* This is alſo uſed in the ſame Intentions as the former, and is reckon'd good in Coughs, Aſthma's, Pleuriſies, the Jaundice, and Obſtructions of the Spleen and Kidneys; tho not greatly uſed for thoſe Purpoſes. *Mathiolus* gave it in Pouder to young Children, and *Hoffman* commends it in Scorbutic Caſes. There is alſo an *Adianthum Aureum*, which the new Catalogue of the *College* takes notice of, and which is deſcribed by *Caſp. Bauhine* under the Title of *Polytrichum aureum majus*; but this is not uſed in the preſent *Pharmacy*.

233. ERUCÆ, *Rocket*; is deſcribed *Latifolia alba ſativa Dioſcoridis* in *Caſp. Bauhine*, and *major ſativa, annua, flore albo, ſtriato*, in *John Bauhine*. It is ſown in Gardens, but there is alſo a — *Sylveſtris, Wild Rocket*, deſcribed *Ma-*

jor

jor lutea, caule aſpero, and *tenuifolia perennis, flore luteo,* by the *Bauhines*; as alſo *Major vulgatior fœtens* in the *Oxford* Catalogue: but neither is much uſed, and the latter hardly at all; tho the firſt is by all accounted a great Provoker to *Venery*. *Schroder* ſays, it is good to draw out ſplinter'd Bones: But we know of no ſuch Uſes it is put to.

234. PANICI, *Panic,* deſcribed ——*Germanicum, ſive Paniculâ minore,* by *Caſp. Bauhine.* They ſow it in the Fields in ſome Parts of *Germany,* and it is ſaid to ſtrengthen, and cure Fluxes; but our *Pharmacy* takes little notice of it.

235. SCABIOSÆ, *Scabious,* deſcribed *pratenſis hirſuta* by *Caſpar,* and *Major communior hirſuta folio laciniato* by *John Bauhine.* This is mighty common in the Fields, and flowers in *July.* It has a great Character amongſt *Diſpenſatory* Writers, but ſeems to grow much out of uſe, to what it has been. It paſſes for a very good *Pectoral,* and does great things in *Aſthma*'s and *Pleuriſies*; and *Etmuller* gives it preheminence in inward *Abſceſſes.* It has a Place alſo amongſt the *Alexipharmics.* But hardly any thing is in greater eſteem for all cutaneous Foulneſſes; upon which account, it is often met with in Decoctions amongſt ſuch as are called *Sweetners.* There is a compound Syrup under its Name in the Shops, but of very little uſe.

236. TRICHOMANIS, *Maidenhair.* This is the ſame as the officinal *Capillus Veneris,* or *Black Maidenhair,* called alſo *Polytrichum* by both the *Bauhines.*

237. TUSSILAGINIS, *Colt's-Foot,* called alſo *Farfara,* is an Herb very commonly known. It flowers early in the Spring, before the Leaves appear; which has occaſion'd ſome Perſons of Conceit to call it *Filius ante Patrem.* It is by all receiv'd as an excellent *Pectoral*; and enters many Shop-Compoſitions of that Intention, as well as frequently in extemporaneous Preſcription. It makes a Decoction ſmooth and healing. But Mr. *Fuller,* in his *Medicina Gymnaſtica,* thinks ſuch Preparations of it are not enough charg'd with the Herb; and is for having the Decoctions made with it boil'd to the Conſiſtence almoſt of a Syrup: which he commends for a wonderful *Reſtorative,* in Waſtings of the *Lungs* and *Conſumptions.* *Lindanus* valu'd it as a mighty Secret in *Aſthma's*; and many commend it in ſuch Caſes to be ſmoaked in the manner of *Tobacco*; which ſeveral put in practice, and think it good, ſo uſed, againſt Defluxions of *Rheum,* and ſuperfluous Humidities. Many account it a good Cooler and Healer, outwardly uſed; and *Etmuller* ſays, he knew a Woman who cured *Ulcers* of the Breaſts with it.

238. VIRGÆ AUREÆ, *Golden Rod,* diſtinguiſhed——*Anguſtifolia minus ſecreta,* by *Caſpar,* and ——*Vulgaris latifolia* by *John Bauhine.* It grows on Hills, in Woods, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt.* This has been much commended formerly as a *Reſtorative* and a *Vulnerary,* and likewiſe for its *Diuretic* and *Lithontriptic* Qualities; and was alſo preſcribed in *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries:* but it is little now in uſe in any Intention, either in the Shops or extemporaneous Preſcription.

239. THEÆ BOHEÆ, *Bohea-Tea.* This is one of thoſe things which Luxury has introduced into Diet, but it is yet a ſtranger in medicinal

medicinal Preſcriptions. We have an account of it in many modern Travels, but it has not been known long enough to be met with in any antient medicinal Authors; *Schroder* gives a Liſt of ſuch, as in his time had taken notice of it. But they all ſeem, as well as *Etmuller* and himſelf, to have been acquainted only with the *Green Tea*. So that this ſeems to be of a much later Diſcovery than the other; unleſs we ſuppoſe that *Turpius*'s Diſtinction regards them both, when in the fourth Book of his *Obſervations* he ſpeaks of two ſorts, one from *China*, of a blackiſh Green, and the other from *Japan*, of a lighter Colour. His Deſcriptions indeed of both ſeem well enough to agree with the Difference we find in them. *Simon Pauli* took this to be the *Myrtus Brabantica*; and its Leaves very much reſemble the Myrtle, of which there are abundance of kinds, differing both in Figure and Flavour. An inſatiable Curioſity after Novelty, eſpecially in matters of ſenſual Gratification, almoſt continually multiplies new Kinds or Diſtinctions of this Plant upon us; but as the *Bohea* and *Green* include all other Sub-diſtinctions, we ſhall have regard to no other. This Herb, by all Relation, is prodigiouſly in eſteem, and uſed in the Oriental Countries which produce it. *Schroder* is very particular in the manner of their Management of it: but the chief way is more proper to the Green ſort, and therefore we ſhall refer that to the *Section* where it naturally falls, and obſerve only here, that the *Bohea* by all Experience, is found to be of a ſoftening nouriſhing Quality; and is therefore much in eſteem for a Breakfaſt, with or without Milk. It very ſenſibly ſatisfies Hunger, and affords a fine balſamic Nouriſhment; and is therefore recommended, and very properly, in all inward Waſtings, Decays, and Ulcerations, eſpecially of the *Lungs*. This has made ſome Empirical Impoſtors, with which this Country very ſcandalouſly abounds, impoſe upon the World a pretended Spirit of *Bohea* Tea, for an infallible *Reſtorative*, and a Curer of all conſumptive Caſes. But they muſt be very ignorant, who cannot ſee through ſuch a Cheat: for ſuch balſamic Qualities, which eaſily draw out only with hot Water, are the moſt remote imaginable from any thing of a ſpirituous Nature, and therefore will not riſe in a Still, under that Denomination; and if they are endeavour'd to be reduc'd to Spirit by Fermentation, which ſeems altogether impracticable, yet by ſuch an Operation, they will be ſo broke and chang'd, as wholly to loſe their ſmooth, adheſive, and balſamick Quality; and therefore can in no reſpect anſwer in that Form, the Intention of a *Reſtorative*.

Semina, Seeds of

240. CICERIS, *Chiches*. There are three ſorts in the Shops, white, red, and black; but their medicinal Virtues are pretty much the ſame. Beſides thoſe Qualities for which they have this Rank, they are alſo accounted abſterſive in ſome meaſure, and for that reaſon are met with in *Diuretic* Compoſitions in the officinal Medicines, but they are very ſeldom in other Preſcriptions. There is indeed a *Cicer Sylveſtre*, *Wild Chiche*, diſtinguiſhed by the *Bauhines*——*Foliis oblongis hiſpidis maius*, and——*Multiflorum*; by the *Oxford* Catalogue, *Aſtragalus luteus perennis ſiliquâ gemellâ rotundâ, veſicam referente*; and by

Ray

Ray in his Hiſtory, *Glaux altera perennis, foliculis turgidis.* It is recommended by ſome to exceed any of the former in the ſame Qualities; but not encouraged by the preſent Practice.

241. HORDEI, *Barley.* What is uſed in the Shops, is under the Names of *French* and *Pearl* Barley; which are both of the ſame kind, but differ ſomething in Whiteneſs and Size of the Grain. Boil'd in Decoction, they make it very ſoft and lubricating. It is chiefly uſed for *Emulſions* in extemporaneous Preſcription; and it is drank likewiſe alone to ſlake *Thirſt*, ſheathe *Acrimonies*, and lubricate the Paſſages in *Cholic* and *Nephritic Pains.* Common *Engliſh* Barley is ſeldom or never uſed medicinally. Beſides its nutritive Virtues, in which it agrees with all other Grain of the like kind, it is reckon'd to have ſomewhat more abſterſive in it. For which reaſon, thoſe who are not accuſtom'd to it in Bread, of which it makes the worſt ſort, will find it at firſt to operate with them like a gentle *Cathartic.* It is very probable, that a change from a finer and more nouriſhing Bread to this, would in many corpulent Conſtitutions be of great Service, in reducing their exorbitant Bulks, and cleanſing the ſecretory Paſſages.

242. LUPULI, *Hops.* This is diſtinguiſhed into ——— *Sativus* and ——— *Sylveſtris*, by *Parkinſon*, and into *Male* and *Female* by the *Bauhines.* That Part of the Plant which is ſuch a mighty Commodity in *England*, and uſed in our Malt Liquors, is reckon'd very diſcutient, aperitive, and good in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and particularly of the Liver and Kidneys. And therefore that Notion of ſuch Liquors from them receiving a Diſpoſition to breed the Stone in the *Bladder*, can have no Foundation. They are likewiſe an agreeable Bitter, and upon that account good to ſtrengthen the Stomach, and render thoſe Liquors in which they are brew'd, much more grateful to it.

243. OROBI, *Bitter Vetch*; it is alſo called *Ervum*, diſtinguiſhed ——— *Siliquis articulatis, ſemine majore*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*; and *Ervum ſemine anguloſo, ſiliquis inter grana junctis*, by the *Oxford* Catalogue. This is very little in uſe, tho ſometimes order'd in *Cataplaſms.*

Fructus, Fruits of

244. CACAO, *Chocolate*; called by *John Bauhine*, *Avellana Mexicana*, and *Amygdalis ſimilis Guatimalenſis*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*; *Chocolata*, by *Piſo*; and *Cacava Quahvill ſive arbor Cacari Cacavifera*, by *Hernandez.* It is chiefly cultivated in the Iſlands of *Cuba* and *Jamaica*, and is very well known here as a nouriſhing Food, tho it is not met with in Medicine. It is very oily and ſoft; and cannot but afford a ſuitable Nouriſhment to weakly and decaying Conſtitutions; eſpecially if the Stomach is not too far impair'd, to receive and digeſt it. It muſt be good likewiſe not only in all Intentions as a *Nouriſher* and a *Reſtorative*, but as an *Emollient*, by lubricating and relaxing the Paſſages.

245. CYNOSBETI, *Hips.* Theſe are the Fruit of the *Roſa Sylveſtris*, called alſo *Cynorrhodon*, and *Roſa canina*, diſtinguiſhed by *Parkinſon* and *Gerard*, *inodora*; by *Caſpar Bauhine*, *Flore odorato incarnato*; and by *John Bauhine*, *alba cum rubore, folio glabro*; the common *Briar* or *Dog-Roſe.* They are uſed only

only in a *Conſerve* in the Shops, which is very frequently preſcribed in conſumptive Caſes, and Diſtempers of the Breaſt particularly. It is alſo found good in Coughs, from tickling Defluxions of *Rheum.* This Fruit ſtands greatly recommended in many Authors, for a wonderful *Lithontriptic*; but 'tis now little uſed in any ſuch Intentions.

246. PISTACHIÆ NUCES, *Piſtach Nuts,* are the Fruit of the *Piſtacia peregrina fructu racemoſo, ſive Terebinthus Indica Theophraſti,* according to *Bauhine.* They are ſometimes preſcribed in *Emulſions,* into which Form they enter as the Sweet Almonds, and taſte very agreeably. They are accounted good in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, being both healing and *balſamic.* They are likewiſe very nouriſhing and *reſtorative* in weakly Conſtitutions.

Balſama, Balſams,

247. TOLUTANUM, of *Tolu.* The Tree producing this, is a Species of the Pine, and diſtinguiſhed *Foliis Ceratiæ ſimilibus,* by *Caſpar Bauhine,* and is the *Balſamifera quarta* of *Hernandez.* This is a *Balſam* of a deep yellowiſh Colour, approaching near to red, and of a moſt delicate Scent, much beyond any other *Balſam. Schroder* ſays, 'tis brought from ſome Parts of the *African* Continent, near *Carthage*; but we have it from the *Weſt-Indies.* It firſt flows from the Tree which produces it, of the Conſiſtence of ordinary *Turpentine*; but by keeping we meet with it in the Shops frequently ſo hard as to be brittle: and it ſeems not the worſe for being ſo, its balſamic Parts cohering too cloſely, to fly off in the waſte. It is a moſt excellent *Balſamic* and *Reſtorative*; is very good in all Decays, particularly of the *Lungs.* It ſoftens and thickens the Blood, and cures *Catarrhs,* and all Coughs from tickling Defluxions. Its healing Virtues alſo extend to the remoteſt Parts, and it is an extraordinary Medicine in *Seminal Weakneſs* and old *Gleets,* in both Sexes. In ſhort, there is not a better, pleaſanter, and more efficacious Drug in the Shops, in all the above-mentioned Intentions. Both *Lindanus* and *Sylvius de la Boe* were great Admirers of it. Its external Uſe is recommended in many Caſes by *Schroder* and *Etmuller,* as well as by ſeveral who took notice of it before them; but it is not ſo apply'd in the preſent Practice.

248. BDELLIUM, *Bdellium.* There is great uncertainty concerning the Tree from whence this *Gum* flows. *Pliny* deſcribes it black, about the bigneſs of the Olive Tree, with a Leaf like the Oak, and bearing Fruit like the wild Fig; others will have it of the ſame kind as that which yields *Myrrh. Thevenot* affirms, he has ſeen Trees which plentifully yielded *Myrrh* and *Bdellium* grow together in the ſame Woods; but theſe Enquiries are of no great Importance. This Gum is ſomewhat bitteriſh to the Taſte, looks tranſparent when broke, and if rubbed ſeems a fattiſh Subſtance. Some take it to be the Gum *Anime,* It is thought to facilitate *Digeſtion,* to *diſcuſs,* and promote Perſpiration; and to be good in Coughs, and many Diſorders of the Breaſt. But its chief uſe now in Compoſition. is in *Diſcutient Plaiſters*; in which it is mightily commended for reducing of *Ruptures,* and ſoftening any Indurations of the nervous Parts. *Schroder* mentions it for checking a *Diabetes,* and the menſtrual Evacuations when they are im-

immoderate; and for curing the *Whites*. *Riverius* ſeems to have pretty much the ſame Opinion of its Virtues, by making it an Ingredient in Compoſitions, for the bleeding of the *Hæmorrhoids*, and giving it ſometimes for the ſame Intention, made up into Pills by it ſelf.

249. BENZOINUM, *Benjamin*. *Mathiolus* calls it *Aſa dulcis*, and many *Belzoinum*. *John Bauhine* deſcribes the Tree producing it *Benzoinum cujus arbor folio citri*; but it is much diſputed of what kind it is. *Bontius* takes it to be a very branchy Shrub, not unlike the *Smilax Aſpera*, or *Sarſaparilla*: But *Garzias* and *Grimmius*, who both lived in the *Eaſt-Indies*, affirm it to be a large tall Tree, bearing an hairy Fruit, as big as a Hazel Nut. The Gum which is beſt is almoſt white, having Lumps in it like Almonds, for which reaſon it is called *Amygdaloides*, in diſtinction from other ſorts not ſo good, and darker coloured. It is a wonderful *Pectoral*, and very effectual againſt *Catarrhs*, *Coughs*, and *Aſthma's*. It has a Place alſo amongſt *Cephalics*, conſiſting of very aromatic volatile Parts. It will not diſſolve but in a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*; and in *Spirit of Wine* it makes a *Tincture* very much commended in taking Freckles from the Skin. It enters the Compoſition of ſome Plaiſters, as a *Diſcutient* and a *Strengthner*.

250. STYRAX, *Storax*. The Tree producing this is diſtinguiſh'd by *Caſpar Bauhine*, *Folio Mali totonei*; and it grows in *Italy*, and other Countries. Some diſtinguiſh between the *Styrax Calamita* and the red ſort; but *Hoffman* ſeems rightly to judge them the ſame, and to differ only in Age, it growing higher coloured by keeping. There is alſo a *Liquid Storax*, concerning which there are various Opinions not worth reciting here, eſpecially ſince that which is now ſold in the Shops under that Name, is ſo juſtly ſuſpected to be factitious, that it is hardly ever uſed. The former is both an excellent *Pectoral* and *Cephalic*. It is of a very fragrant Scent, and looks of a reddiſh Colour, with ſome whitiſh Clouds. It is very ſubject to great mixtures of Droſs, and not to be ſtrain'd from them but with difficulty; which occaſions, that in many Compoſitions the coarſe Lump is put in to be pouder'd amongſt the *Species*, inſtead of the ſtrain'd *Balſam*, very much to the detriment of the Medicine. It mightily thickens and ſoftens ſharp *Rheums*, and cures the Coughs and Irritations thence ariſing. It is good almoſt in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt; and makes a very good Ingredient in *Pectoral Apozems*, if care be taken to boil them in a cloſe Veſſel; for it gives an agreeable Flavour, and very much conduces in all ſuch Intentions. A Syrup may be made of it, not at all inferior to that from the *Balſam of Tolu*, if not better; becauſe its Parts ſeem not quite ſo ſubtile and volatile, and therefore will not be ſo much waſted in Boiling. There is a *Compound Pill* in the *College-Diſpenſatory*, which is pretty much us'd in the Shops, that takes its Name from it. This is frequently us'd too amongſt *Cardiacs* and *Alexipharmics*, and is therefore in moſt of the *Capital* Medicines. It certainly warms and ſtrengthens the *Stomach*, and contributes to Perſpiration. It is likewiſe us'd in ſome *Uterine* Diſorders both inwardly, and outwardly in Suffumigations; in which Caſes it is ſaid to be a great *Reſtorative* and *Strengthner*.

Radices,

Radices, Roots of,

251. ERYNGII, *Eryngo*, or *Sea-Holly*. It is alſo called *Aſter Atticus*, and *Inguinalis*: The *Eryngium Vulgare* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the Eryngo of the Shops. This grows in ſandy Places, and near the Sea-ſhore, *&c.* It flowers in *July*. The Root only is in uſe; and that as an *Hepatic*, *Nephritic*, and *Alexipharmic*: but it is acknowledg'd now only as a *Reſtorative*, in which Intention it is deſervedly in great Eſteem. It is alſo deem'd a good Strengthner of the Parts of Generation, and a Provoker to *Venery*. Some likewiſe preſcribe it in Venereal Caſes, with the ſame View as *Sarſaparilla*, to ſweeten the Acrimony of the Humours, and prevent both their Flux and Eroſion upon the *Proſtatæ*, or wherever they make thoſe Ulcerations which are difficult to cure.

252. IREOS, *Orris*, or *Flower-de-Luce*. This is divided into *Vulgaris violacea ſive purpurea ſylveſtris*, which is Cathartic, whoſe Juice is uſed as an *Errhine*: and the *Florentina* or *Illyrica*, which is moſt us'd now in the Shops, and reckon'd a good *Pectoral*, on which account it is in many Compoſitions of that nature, and particularly in the *White Lozenges* of the *College-Diſpenſatory*. *Schroder* commends its Uſe againſt the Gripes in young Children. It is of a fragrant Flavour; and moſt ſuch Ingredients are *Carminative*, eſpecially to Infants, where the Contents of their Bowels are very ſour and rancid; and may be corrected by ſuch things which give a contrary Senſation. It is alſo us'd as a *Coſmetic* in cleanſing the Skin. There is likewiſe a *Pſeudo-iris*, called *Iris lutea Paluſtris*, by *Parkinſon*, which is the *Acorus adulterinus* of the *Bauhines*, and *Gladiolus luteus* of the Shops; as is likewiſe of the ſame Species the *Spatula fœtida* of *Parkinſon*, called *Gladiolus Fœtidus* by *Caſp. Bauhine*, and *Xyris* by *John Bauhine*, *Gerard*, and *Ray*; but theſe laſt ſorts are ſeldom met with in modern Preſcriptions.

253. PASTINACÆ, *Parſnips*. Theſe are only us'd in Food, and well known to all Perſons. They are reckon'd of good Nouriſhment, and Exciters to *Venery*, if much us'd.

254. SATYRII, *ſeu Orchitis*, *Satyrion*. We have already given an account of this amongſt the *Cephalics*, with which, by reaſon of ſome of its known Qualities, it was plac'd. But it is alſo accounted a wonderful *Reſtorative*, in weak decaying Conſtitutions; and therefore it was thought not amiſs, juſt to mention it again as ſuch, in this Diviſion.

Claſs 3. *Of Vulneraries.*

WHAT is collected under this Denomination, is of that ſort of *Balſamics*, which are not only ſoftening and adheſive, but alſo by a peculiar Activity or Diſpoſition to Motion, joined with a ſuitable Configuration of Parts, are apt to abrade and carry along with them ſuch Particles as they lay hold on in their Paſſage; ſo that they differ from the next *Claſs of Detergents* only in Degree.

All Medicines of this Intention are ſuppos'd both to cleanſe and heal,

heal, that is, incarnate, or fill up with new Fleſh, all *Ulcerations*, and Foulneſſes occaſion'd thereby, both internally and externally. Now to do this, in all internal Caſes eſpecially, the Medicine muſt preſerve its primary Properties, until it arrive at the Place of Action, as was before obſerv'd under the general Term of *Balſamics*; and there it does what entitles it to this Appellation, firſt, by its *adheſive Quality*, which conſiſts in the comparative Largeneſs of Surface, and Flexibility of its component Parts. For by this it very readily falls into Contact with, and adheres to the Slough of ulcerous Exudations, which by reaſon of their Situation are eaſily carried along with the Medicine; and when ſuch Matter is ſo carried away, which is the cleanſing or deterging Part, what was inſtrumental in this Office will afterwards ſtick to, and adhere with the carneous Filaments, until by their Addition, and the Protruſion of proper Nouriſhment *ab interno* to the ſame Place, the Waſte is made up; that is, the Ulcer is heal'd.

After the ſame manner the Operation of ſuch Subſtances is to be accounted for in external Application. By the Warmth of their Parts they rarify, and by their adheſive Quality they join with, and take off along with them in every dreſſing, what is thrown upon the Place to which they are apply'd, until a more convenient Matter is ſupplied; which it forwards, in adhering to, and incarnating the eroded Cavities. Only this may be taken notice of, that internally whatſoever of this kind is mixed with the Animal Fluids, by the known Laws of Circulation, they will be firſt ſeparated and left behind. For all thoſe Parts which are ſpecifically heavieſt will move neareſt the Axis of the Canals, becauſe their *Momenta* are the greateſt, and will therefore carry them as near as can be in ſtrait Lines; but the lighter Parts will always be joſtled to the ſides, where they ſooneſt meet with Outlets to give them vent, or are ſtruck into ſuch Cavities as we are here ſpeaking of, in which they adhere, and make part of the Subſtance.

Folia, Leaves of

255. ABROTANI, *Southernwood*. Of this there are two kinds, the —— *Fœmineum foliis teretibus*, which is the *Chamæcypariſſus* of *John Bauhine* and *Gerard*, Lavender Cotton, and the — *Mas anguſtifolium majus, Southernwood*; the latter of which is moſt recommended in Medicine. It is of a volatile pungent Scent, which ſome compare to *Camphire*. *Simon Pauli* gave it in Suppreſſion of Urine, and commends it as a *Specific* in ſome Chronical Diſtempers peculiar to the Female Sex. *Schroder* ſays it deterges, and wonderfully diſcuſſes; that it reſiſts Poiſons, particularly from the Bites of venomous Creatures; that it kills Worms, diſcuſſes *Hyſterical Flatus's*, and is good againſt the *King's Evil*: with many other Excellencies which preſent Practice is a ſtranger to. Tho the former ſort likewiſe ſtands with ſome praiſed for killing of Worms, when boil'd in Milk, and drank; and *Mathiolus* reports it to have ſtop'd the *Whites*, when dry'd and given in Pouder.

256. ACETOSELLÆ, *Woodſorrel*; it has alſo the Name of *Lujula* with ſome, and *Oxys alba* with *Gerard*, diſtinguiſhed *Trifolium acetoſum vulgare* by *Caſpar*, and *Trifolium acidum flore albo & purpuraſcente* by *John Bauhine*. It

grows in woody Places and a ſandy Soil, and flowers about *April*, or the beginning of *May*. Some have conceiv'd it to be a mighty *Cardiac*, from the *Signature* of its Leaf; but ſuch Whimſies are now rejected with contempt. It is gently deterſive, and good to aſſuage the Heat of a Choleric Conſtitution. It operates ſomewhat by Urine, and is reckon'd good in *Scirrhi*, and all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. There is in the Shops a Conſerve and a Syrup made with it, both very grateful, and ſometimes preſcrib'd in Scorbutic Caſes.

257. AGRIMONIÆ, *Agrimony*, called alſo *Ageratum*, and *Balſamita minor*, the leſſer *Maudlin*, or *Coſtmary*. This is the *Eupatorium* of the *Greeks*; for what *Avicen* frequently calls ſo, is the *Eupatorium Cannabinum* of *Parkinſon*, or *Hemp-Agrimony*. It grows plentifully in many Places, and flowers the greateſt part of Summer. It is commended by *Schroder* for a moſt noble *Hepatic*, *Splenetic*, and *Vulnerary*, and is preſcrib'd in *Dropſies* and *Cachexies*. The Country People uſe the Herb bruis'd, or its Juice, in Contuſions, and freſh Wounds. And *Etmuller* ſays, that it takes away all Swellings and Inflammations of the *Scrotum*. It is in very few of the Shop-Compoſitions, altho preſcribed frequently by the *Chirurgeons* in *Diſcutient* and *Vulnerary Fomentations*, to diſſolve hard *Tumours*, diſſipate *Oedematous Swellings*, and abſorb ſuperfluous Humidities.

258. ALCHIMILLÆ, *Ladies Mantle*; it is diſtinguiſhed in ſome Authors, by *Brancha Leonis*, *Planta Leonis*, and *Stellaria*, and is the *Pſeudium* of *Dioſcorides*; but the Diſtinction moſt in uſe is the *Alchimilla Vulgaris*, the common *Ladies Mantle* of *Caſpar Bauhine*. It grows in wet and moiſt Paſture Ground, and is tranſplanted from thence into the Gardens. It flowers in *May* and *June*. It is by ſome recommended as a moſt noble *Vulnerary*; and is ſaid to conſolidate, aſtringe, and thicken the Blood, which makes it alſo preſcribed in Hemorrhages, and other Fluxes. A Water is uſed to be diſtilled from its Flowers: But that is now not at all in uſe, nor little elſe from the ſame Plant.

259. BRASSICÆ, *Colewort*, or *Cabbage*. Theſe are now out of uſe in Medicine, altho much taken notice of by antient Writers. *Etmuller* ſays they have much Nitre in their Compoſition, which makes them *Diuretic*. The Authors of the *Schola Salernitana*, make them of very different Qualities, and will have them both to aſtringe and relax the Bowels; and ſay alſo that they prevent *Drunkenneſs* from drinking ſpirituous Liquors. There are other kinds of this Plant cultivated in the Gardens for Sallads, as the *Braſſica capitata rubra*, *Red Cabbage*; a Decoction of which *Etmuller* ſays will help to diſcharge the Matter of an Impoſtumation by Urine; the *Caulis ruber*, *Red Colewort*, much recommended by *Riverius* in *Aſthma's*; the *Braſſica ſubauda*, diſtinguiſhed *alba capite oblongo non penitus clauſo*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*, the *Savoy* Cabbage; and the *Braſſica florida*, which is the Colliflower: But all theſe are much more uſed in the Kitchen than the Shops.

260. CHAMÆPITYOS, *Ground-Pine*; called alſo *Iva Arthritica*, *Gout-Ivy*, diſtinguiſhed ——— *Lutea vulgaris ſeu folio trifido* by *Caſpar*, and ——— *Vulgaris odorata flore luteo* by *John Bauhine*;

it

it grows on a ſandy Soil, but is not very common, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is of an ungrateful Flavour to the Stomach, and moſt ſo in Decoction; yet it is preſcribed as an *Aperitive* and *Diuretic*, and an Opener of inward *Obſtructions* and a Cleanſer of *Abſceſſes*. But its chief Excellency with moſt is thought to be in the *Gout*, and 'tis much commended in rooting out and deſtroying the Matter in the Joints, which is ſuppos'd to cauſe thoſe vehement Pains, Swellings, and ſometimes chalky Indurations.

261. CHELIDONII, *Celandine*; diſtinguiſhed into —— *Rotundifolia minor*, and *Scrophularia minor*, by the *Bauhines*, which is the *Pile-wort*, but hardly ever uſed in Medicine; and the *Chelidonium majus*, which is the *Papaver corniculatum luteum*, according to *Ray*. This grows wild in the Fields, flowers in *April*, and is by all allowed to abound with a ſharp acrid *Salt*, which makes it *Deterſive*; and is therefore recommended in the Jaundice particularly, and all other Obſtructions and Diſorders of the *Viſcera*. The Juice is alſo in eſteem for taking *Clouds*, *Films*, and Specks off the *Eyes*. The *Aqua Mirabilis* is almoſt the only Shop-Medicine in which it is uſed: but this is little the better for it, becauſe thoſe Parts in which its medicinal Virtues conſiſt, that is the Earthy and Saline, will not riſe over the *Helm* in Diſtillation.

262. DELPHINII, *Lark-Spur*. It is alſo called *Conſolida Regalis hortenſis flore majore & ſimplici* by *C. Bauhine*. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in *June*, is ſaid to agglutinate and heal; but it is very little regarded in the preſent Pharmacy.

263. DENTARIA, called alſo *Dentillaria*, *Tooth-wort*. It is frequently to be met with in the Phyſic Gardens, and it flowers in *April*; but it is of ſo little uſe in Medicine, as not to deſerve further notice.

264. DIGITALIS, *Fox-glove*, —*Purpurea folio aſpero*, of *C. Bauhine*, is the kind referred to by the new Catalogue of the *College*; but altho this is ſaid to be both *Vulnerary* and *Emetic*, which does not ſeem very conſiſtent, yet the preſent Practice takes no notice of it in either Intention.

265. DIPSACI, *Teaſel*, is diſtinguiſhed into the *Sativus*, called alſo *Carduus Fullonum*, and *Sylveſtris aut Virga Paſtoris major*, the greater *Shepherd's-Rod*. But altho it is honoured with a Place in the new Catalogue of the *College*, we know no other uſe it hath than in dreſſing Cloth, unleſs what the Superſtition of ſome common People give it, in uſing it as a Charm againſt Agues.

266. EPITHYMI, *Dodder of Thyme*, is the *Cuſcuta minor* of *C. Bauhine*. This is us'd in various Intentions, and in many Authors is rank'd amongſt the *Cathartics*, becauſe they ſay it purges *Melancholy* and *Serous* Humours; but we have given it a place here, becauſe it often is met with in ſuch Compoſitions as are intended for cleanſing the Blood, and cutting off a ſupply of ſuch Humours as promote *cutaneous Eruptions*, and *Exulcerations*, whereby the Cure of ſuch Diſorders is much aſſiſted.

267. FUNGUS SAMBUCI, *Jews-Ears*, diſtinguiſhed *Fungus membranaceus auriculam referens*, by *C. Bauhine* and *Ray*. Theſe grow out of the *Elder*; they are little us'd but in Decoction, which they make *Detergent* and *Vulnerary*, and are eſteem'd a good *Gargle* in ſore

Throats, and Inflammations of the *Tonſils*, which occaſion an abundance of Slough and Naſtineſs, and furr the Mouth, without ſuch Aſſiſtance.

268. HEDERÆ TERRESTRIS, *Ground-Ivy*, called alſo *Chamæciſſus*. It grows in Ditches, and flowers in *April*. This Herb is mightily in uſe both in the Shops, and common Preſcription. It is of a pungent, nitrous, and earthy Taſte; it is very *Abſterſive* and *Vulnerary*. It is not only preſcribed in almoſt all Diſtempers of the *Lungs* and *Breaſt*; but alſo accounted good in Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, for which reaſon it paſſes for an *Hepatic*, *Splenetic*, *Diuretic*, and *Nephritic*. It is reckon'd to do wonders in *Tubercles* and *Tartarous Indurations* of the *Lungs*. *Willis*, *Pharmaceutica Rationalis*, *Part* 2. *Sect.* 2. *Cap.* 6. commends mightily its Pouder in obſtinate *Coughs*, eſpecially thoſe of young Children. And *Etmuller* relates that a Maid was cured of a *Scorbutic Conſumption*, with nothing elſe than a ſtrong Decoction of this Herb, after a *Vomit* had been firſt given. There is a *Syrup* made with it in the Shops; but it is not by much ſo good as the Decoction, or rather Infuſion, which is now frequently in uſe in Families: for the Sugar will not lie long with it without fretting, which quite ſpoils it, and makes it ſour and griping. It is likewiſe a very good Cuſtom, which has mightily obtain'd, of infuſing it in Malt Liquors; for it not only helps to fine down thoſe Liquors, but alſo communicates its Salutary Virtues thereto, and makes them very wholeſom. What goes by the Name of *Gill-Ale*, is nothing but ſuch a Compoſition. But in all ſuch Caſes the Herb picked clear from its Stalks, and carefully dried, is much better than when it is green, and will make the Infuſion ſtronger and finer; becauſe its ſaline Parts will not by much ſo ſoon mix with a foreign Fluid, when they are as it were diſſolv'd in the natural Juice of the Plant while it is green, as after that Juice is dry'd away; and in thoſe Parts its medicinal Efficacies conſiſt. And therefore it avails nothing to make this an Ingredient in any thing, which is to be managed by Diſtillation: and conſequently likewiſe, that muſt be a notorious Impoſition which is quacked upon the World for a Spirit of *Ground-Ivy*, under the Notion of being a great *Reſtorative* and Curer of *Conſumptions*; for the ſame Reaſons as were given againſt the Diſtillation of *Bohea-Tea*.

269. HYPERICI, *St. John's-wort*, diſtinguiſhed ——— *Vulgare caule rotundo, foliis glabris*, by *J. Bauhine*. It grows in Thickets and Hedges, and flowers in *July*. It gives place to none as a *Vulnerary*. It is found in the Compoſitions of ſome *Alexipharmics*, but 'tis never preſcrib'd in that Intention in common Practice. It is likewiſe accounted *Abſterſive*, and good againſt the *Stone*, and Obſtructions in the *Urinary Paſſages*. It has the Credit alſo of deſtroying *Worms*. It is much us'd in *Diſcutient Fomentations*; and the Oil made of its Flowers is in great eſteem amongſt our Surgeons, both for an excellent *Diſcutient* and *Deterger*. Some Authors, as *Sala*, have much commended the uſe of this Herb in *Melancholy* and Diſtraction, which ſeems to have given occaſion to ſome *Enthuſiaſts* to call it *Fuga Dæmonum*. And *Paracelſus* very whimſically preſcrib'd it in *Amulets*, againſt Enchant-

ments

ments and Apparitions, when gather'd in certain Aſpects of the Planets, and with ſome peculiar ſuperſtitious Obſervations; for otherwiſe it ſeems, none of thoſe Tricks could be play'd with it.

270. MARRUBII, *Horehound.* Of this there are two ſorts, the—*Album*, which is alſo called *Praſſium*, under which Name there is a *Syrup* made of it in the Shops. This grows in the High-ways, flowers in *June*, and is reckoned a very great *Pectoral* and *Vulnerary*. *Dioſcorides* adviſed its Juice to be boiled up with *Honey*, and given in *Aſthma's* and conſumptive *Coughs*; and by ſome it is now uſed againſt ſpitting of Blood. The other ſort is——*Nigrum*, and is the *Ballote* of *Dioſcorides*, diſtinguiſhed alſo by *Fœtidum* in many *Authors*; but this is little uſed in Medicine, tho recommended by ſome for hypochondriac and hyſteric Affections.

271. MELILOTI, *Melilot*, diſtinguiſhed *Trifolium odoratum flore luteo*, by *J. Bauhine*. It grows by the Hedge ſides, and in Corn-Fields, and flowers in *July*. It is *Diſcuſſive* and *Aperitive*, conſiſting of *volatile* and *pungent Parts*, as is manifeſt by the Smell; but as it is us'd now only externally, we ſhall refer it to its proper *Claſs* under the *Topicks*. There is alſo a Species of this called *Lotus urbana*, diſtinguiſhed——*Sativa odorata annua* by *J. Bauhine*, and——*Major odorata violacea* by the *Oxford* Catalogue. There is likewiſe an *Italian Melilot*, called *Patavina* by *Gerard*, and diſtinguiſhed *Magno ſemine rotundo rugoſo* by the *Bauhines* and others; but theſe are not uſed in our *Pharmacy*.

272. OPHIOGLOSSI, *Adders-Tongue*, called *Lingua ſerpentina* by *Parkinſon*, grows in the Meadows and low Grounds, and flowers in *April* and *May*. It is accounted *Vulnerary*, both internally and externally uſed.

273. PERFOLIATÆ, *Thorow-wax*, diſtinguiſhed *Vulgatiſſima ſive arvenſis* by *C. Bauhine*, grows amongſt Corn, and flowers in *July*, and is ſaid to be *Vulnerary*, but it hardly ever occurs in modern Practice.

274. PINI, *Fir*, or *Pine*. There are many kinds of this. but that referred to here is the *Sativa oſſiculis duris foliis longis* of *J. Bauhine*. This is an *Ever-Green*: The Tops are *Detergent*, *Vulnerary*, and *Diuretic*. The Nuts are moſt in Uſe. They are *emollient*, *agglutinant*, and very *nutritive*, and therefore good in *Conſumptions* and inward Waſtings. They are very conveniently given in *Emulſion*, as the *Almonds*, and ſome other Nuts of the like kind. Some take notice of them as Strengthners of the genital Parts; under which Intention, *Etmuller* obſerves two ways of contributing to *Venery*; one is by ſuch things as theſe, which ſtrengthen the Parts, and increaſe the quantity of *Seed*; and the other, ſuch as the warmer *Aromatics*, which only like a Spur ſtimulate and inflame the Deſire, without adding to the Ability of Performance.

275. POLII MONTANI, *Poly-Mountain*, diſtinguiſhed *Montanum minus* by *Parkinſon*, and *Maritimum erectum Monſpeliacum* by *C. Bauhine* and *Gerard*. It grows in *Italy* and *France*, and flowers moſt part of the Summer. There is alſo a *Polium Creticum anguſtifolium* brought from *Candy*, where it grows in plenty, and flowers in *May*, often confounded with the former, altho it differs in Phaſe,

but agrees in Qualities: And likewiſe a *Polium Montanum folio Lavendulæ, & flore albo,* deſcribed by *Gerard,* and cultivated in Phyſic Gardens, but not called for in Preſcription. It is accounted *Deterſive,* and therefore good in all the Intentions of this *Claſs,* particularly as a *Vulnerary.* But its Uſe is not great either in the Shop-Compoſitions, or extemporaneous Preſcription: Altho it ſeems to have paſſed formerly as an *Alexipharmic*; by which it has got a Place in the *Theriaca Andromachi.*

276. PULMONARIÆ, *Lungwort,* diſtinguiſhed *Latifolia maculoſa* by *Parkinſon,* and *Symphitum maculoſum ſive Pulmonaria latifolia,* by *C. Bauhine*; called alſo *Sage of Jeruſalem.* It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *April.* It has a glutinous Juice, which helps it to conſolidate, and heal *Ulcerations* and *Eroſions,* which proceed from *Acrimony.* It is commended in *Coughs* and ſpitting of Blood. It is little uſed either in the Shops or Preſcriptions. There is alſo a *French* or *Golden Lungwort* deſcribed by Botaniſts, that is not at all uſed medicinally among us.

* 276. PYROLÆ, *Winter-Green,* diſtinguiſhed *Rotundifolia major,* by *Caſpar Bauhine.* It grows on mountainous and woody Places, and flowers in *June:* But tho it is recommended for Virtues belonging to this Claſs, and received by the College in their new Catalogue of Officinal *Simples,* yet the preſent Pharmacy is an utter Stranger to it.

277. VISCI QUERCINI, *Miſletoe.* This grows out of ſeveral Trees, and bears a white Berry: that which the Oak produces, is reckon'd much the beſt; altho we ſeldom have it but from *Apple* or *Pear-Trees,* the *White-Thorn, Aſh, Lime, Willow,* or *Elm.* We have Accounts of ſtrange ſuperſtitious Cuſtoms uſed in gathering it, and that if they are not comply'd with, it loſes its Virtues. This is, by ſome, conjectured to be the *Golden Bough,* which *Æneas* made uſe of, to introduce him to the *Elyſian* Regions, as it is beautifully deſcrib'd in *Virgil's* ſixth *Æneid.* But it is not of any moment either to that Poem, or the Virtues of this Plant, whether it was ſo or not. This is both by the antient and preſent Phyſicians in great eſteem for *Epilepſies,* againſt which ſome will have it a *Specific.* It is alſo frequently preſcribed in *Apoplexies* and *Vertigoes,* and wore about the Neck by Children, to prevent Convulſions, and eaſe their Pain in breeding Teeth: Which altho it is not eaſily to be accounted for, yet many have thought Children to be the better for wearing this about their Necks; and it is certain they never are the worſe for it; and therefore it may properly paſs amongſt what is call'd *ſafe Practice.* It has a Place in *Riverius's Pulvis de Gutteta,* but in few Compoſitions beſides. There hath lately been publiſh'd in *Engliſh* a Treatiſe of the *Miſletoe,* wherein the Author profeſſedly ſupports his Opinions of its Virtues both from Facts and Experience; and warmly recommends its Uſe, as a *Specific* in *Epilepſies,* and many kinds of Convulſions; alledging where it fails it can do no harm: But its manifeſt Qualities of Aſtringency and Viſcidity plainly ſuggeſt the Rules for its Application, and the Caſes wherein it may do harm.

Gummi

Gummi & Balſama, Gums and Balſams:

278. CARANNÆ, *Gum Caranna.* This is a hard, brittle, reſinous Gum, brought from ſome Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, as *Carthagena* and *New Spain*. It is of an aromatic Flavour, and has been preſcribed as a *Cephalic*. But it is now very little given inwardly, and its Uſe being chiefly external, we ſhall refer to the *Section* of *Topics*.

279. JUNIPERI, *Juniper*. This is hard and reſinous, and reckon'd the ſame as the *Sandaraca* of the *Arabians*. Its inward uſe is little. It is *hot*, *detergent*, and *healing*; and therefore it is not amiſs in ſome Preſcriptions againſt old *Gleets*, that proceed more from Debility than any Malignity. This is greatly uſed in *Varniſh*, among ſome Artificers. Its external Uſe ſee amongſt the *Topics*.

280. OPOPANACIS, *Opopanax*, is a Gum which flows from a Tree affirm'd by the beſt Authors, to be the *Panax Herculea* of *Gerard*, which being wounded in the Stalk, near the Root, emits the aforeſaid *Gum*. The beſt is that which is clear, free from Droſs, yelloviſh without ſide, but whiter within, fattiſh, and of a fetid Smell. It is not much uſed internally; and for the reſt ſee under *Sect.* 12. *Etmuller* places it among the *Cathartics*, and ſays, a Dram taken for a Doſe, purges pituitous Humours.

281. SAGAPENI, *Sagapenum*. This is likewiſe the Tear or Gum of a ferulaceous Tree, and chiefly comes to us from *Alexandria*. That is reckon'd beſt which is of a pungent Smell, ſomewhat reſembling that of a Leek. This is alſo ſaid to purge pituitous Humours from the Head and Stomach, and therefore to be good in all thoſe Caſes ariſing from thence. But it is much more met with in external Application. See *Topics*.

282. SARCOCOLLÆ, *Sarcocol*. Some ſay it comes from a ſiliquous Plant bearing a papillionaceous Flower; others from a thorny *Perſian Tithymales*. The Gum is granulated almoſt like *Maſtich*, of a pungent Taſte, but leaves a Sweetneſs behind it much like *Liqueriſe*. It is warm, drying, and conſolidating; but of little or no Uſe inwardly. For its external Uſe, ſee amongſt the *Topics*.

283. TEREBINTHINA è *Chio*, *Chio Turpentine*. This, as well as the *Cyprus*, flows from the true *Terebinthus*, deſcribed thus, *Folia pinnata impari numero, decidua, floſculi ſtaminei tuberculis ramulorum in longis racemis*, which is a Tree very different from any of the *Firs* or *Pines*, whence we obtain the ordinary *Turpentines*. It takes the Name of the Place from whence it comes. It's harder and more fragrant to the Smell, than either the *Venice*, the *Strasburg*, or the Common; and is much the beſt as a *Strengthner*, and not ſo diſagreeable to the Stomach as moſt of this Tribe. There are almoſt as many kinds of *Turpentines*, as there are *Trees* or *Plants* of the *Fir*-kind, of which there is abundance: and there is ſuch plenty of it in that Fir which comes to us from *Norway* for Building, that we ſee it frequently onze out of the Boards it is cut into; which makes their Chips or Shavings deſervedly in eſteem with ſome, to be boil'd in Diet-Drinks, againſt old venereal Remains, and all thoſe Caſes where the *Turpentine* itſelf is good. This latter ſort is generally brought to us in large Shel's, like that of a *Gourd*, and grows harder, (as indeed they all

do) with Age, and is the better for it. The beſt of this kind, which is of an aromatic Flavour, does not very much fall ſhort of the *Balſam of Tolu*, in its moſt healing and ſovereign Qualities.

284. TEREBINTHINA è *Cypro, Cyprus Turpentine.* This differs from the former not ſo much in its medicinal Efficacies as in Conſiſtence, being thicker, and of ſomewhat more fragrant Scent. It has its Name from the Place it is principally brought from. It is more *Aſtringing*, and leſs *Deterſive* than the common, and therefore more preſcrib'd in *Gleets*, after there is no ſuſpicion of Malignity remaining.

285. TEREBINTHINA, *Turpentine.* Of this there are various kinds; the *Common* is from the *Pinus Sylveſtris*, or Mountain Pine; and what is thickeſt and moſt harden'd without Art, is the common *Frankincenſe*, as the *Colophony*, and Black Roſin, which is made by drawing off, or exhaling the more liquid part. The *Venice* is from the *Larch-Tree*, which grows plentifully upon the *Alps*, and is diſtinguiſhed by *J. Bauhine* —— *folio deciduo coniſera*, this being for that Reaſon called ſometimes *Reſina Laricis*: this is much better than the former. But what excels all the thin Turpentines, is the *Terebinthina Argentoratenſis*, *Strasburgh* Turpentine, whoſe Tree is diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine* —— *Mas conis ſurſum ſpectantibus*, called by us the *Silver-Fir*. This is of a whitiſh green Hue, clear, fragrant, and of a Citron Flavour. But the ſcarcity of this beyond the other, tempts our Druggiſts grievouſly to adulterate it with mixtures of the former and factitious Scents; but it will not long keep without diſcovering the Fraud, by running into thicker and thinner Parts. The many purpoſes for which this is uſed in Medicine, can hardly be enumerated. It is a great *Vulnerary*, and very *detergent*; and therefore preſcribed in all Suſpicions of *Abſceſſes* and *Ulcerations*, in what part ſoever. It mightily aſſiſts *Expectoration* in Diſeaſes of the *Lungs* and *Breaſt*, and is therefore good in *Aſthmas* and *Pleuriſies*. But it moſt of all is famous for cleanſing the Urinary Paſſages; and its Diſpoſition to paſs that way, is very manifeſt from its altering the *Smell* of the *Water*, tho taken in ever ſo little a quantity, which it makes of a *Violet Scent*. Upon this account it is very good in all Obſtructions of the *Reins*, whether from *Sand* or any *mucous Adheſions*, and alſo in *Gonorrhœas*, which it wonderfully cleanſes and heals, inſomuch that there is ſcarce a Caſe of that kind now cured, which has not had ſome aſſiſtance from this Ingredient: tho in ſome Caſes it may be over-done, as it is very warm, and upon that account will diſpoſe the *Teſticles* to *Tumours* and *Inflammations*, and likewiſe ſometimes ſcour the Paſſages ſo much, as to make it difficult to bring them to their due Tenſions and Capacities afterwards; whence ariſe *Gleets* and *involuntary Emiſſions*. To make it more *agglutinating* and leſs *detergent*, it is ſometimes boil'd in Water until it becomes hard and brittle, as common *Reſin*; and ſuch Management makes it fitter alſo to give in other Forms, as *Pouders*, *Electuaries*, or *Bolus's*; which its Tenacity and adheſive Properties made it before unfit for. This is frequently in the Compoſition of *Glyſters* againſt *Cholics*, eſpecially if they are ſuſpected to proceed from the *Stone* and *Gravel*: into which

Form

Form 'tis brought by mixing it firſt with the Yolk of an Egg; for that divides it, ſo as to make it eaſily unite with an aqueous Vehicle, which of it ſelf it will not do. Its uſe in *Chirurgery* is likewiſe very extenſive, which ſee amongſt the *Topics*.

286. CORTEX ULMI, *Elm-Tree-Bark.* This is ſometimes preſcribed in Decoction as a *Vulnerary*. It makes a good *Gargariſm* for ſore Mouths, occaſion'd by Heat and Sharpneſs of Humours, but is uſed in little elſe.

Claſs 4. *Of Detergents.*

THESE differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former *Claſs*. They are of more ſubtile Parts, and therefore fitter to mix with, attenuate, and wear away the Contents of *Abſceſſes* and *Ulcerations*, and thoſe mucous and viſcid Collections of Humours, which are apt to adhere to and obſtruct the Veſſels.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

287. ABIETIS, diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine* ——— *conis ſurſum ſpectantibus ſive Mas*, the *Male Fir*, and the ſame which the *Strasburgh* Turpentine is produced from. The green Tops are ſometimes preſcribed in *deterſive Diet-Drinks* and *Apozems*. They are good againſt all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, eſpecially of the Kidneys, which they are effectual in cleaſing, by virtue of thoſe *Turpentine* Particles which are drawn from it in Decoction. They are alſo accounted a good Ingredient in Antiſcorbutic Compoſitions: as indeed are all *Deterſives* and *Diuretics*, becauſe the more they cleanſe the excretory Paſſages, eſpecially by Urine, the leſs will the Capillaries be obſtructed by acrimonious Juices, wherein the very Eſſence of the *Scurvy* conſiſts.

288. ABSINTHII VULGARIS, *Common Wormwood.* This is ſufficiently known to all. It has been in great eſteem not only as a *Stomachic*, upon account of its Bitterneſs, and for the ſame reaſon a Deſtroyer of Worms, but as a great *Detergent*; and therefore preſcribed in the *Jaundice*, and even in *Dropſies*. But its uſe in ſuch Intentions is now quite laid aſide, and it is little regarded as a *Stomachic*; *Gentian* and *Orange-Peels* being much prefer'd to it, both as they make a more grateful *Bitter*, and are not ſo extremely hot and drying: for *Wormwood*, by thoſe Qualities, has been obſerv'd to hurt the Sight, by drying up or diſſipating the animal Juices too much, whereby the Optic Nerves have ſometimes alſo wanted their due Supplies; and by that means occaſion'd a Dimneſs of Sight, which is very difficult to remedy, as it is much eaſier to diminiſh the Quantity of a Fluid, than to add thereunto. This Herb is in ſome of the Shop-Compoſitions, and a good Ingredient enough in cephalic diſtill'd Waters, where its volatile Particles riſe and contribute to their medicinal Efficacies; its pungent and almoſt *cauſtic Salts*, ſo hurtful to the Nerves in ſome dry Conſtitutions, remaining behind. For which reaſon likewiſe it is uſed in ſome external Intentions, in Fomentation; the ſaline Parts remaining in the Decoction, being very ſerviceable to ſtimulate

late and diſcuſs ſome particular *Tumours.*

289. ALLII, *Garlic.* It is only the Root of this which is in uſe. It is very *Aperient* and *Diſcuſſive*, being loaded with very ſubtile and volatile Parts. It paſſes with ſome for a *Stomachic*, and a Deſtroyer of Acidities in the firſt Paſſages; for which reaſon *Etmuller* aſcribes to it *Nephritic Qualities*; becauſe, according to his way of Reaſoning, the Stone is produc'd from ſuch Acidities. And even in *Galen*'s time, it was preſcrib'd in *Cholics.* It is by ſome now eſteem'd good againſt *Worms.* However, the preſent Practice and Experience demonſtrate its great Efficacies, in deterging and opening the *Lungs*, whereby it is very powerful in *Aſthma*'s and Difficulty of Breathing. It is likewiſe very *Diuretic*, as appears by its Smell in the *Urine*; and upon that account ſerviceable in ſome *Dropſies.* It is extremely penetrating and diſcuſſive in *Cataplaſms.* There is another Species of this called *Ophioſcorodon, Vipers Garlic*, which is our *Rockumbol*; as alſo the *Cepa aſcalonica*, or *Aſcalonitides, Eſchalots*, all of the ſame Qualities, but uſed only in Sauces.

290. AMMII VERI, *Biſhops-weed*, called by ſome *Cuminum Æthiopicum*, Ethiopian Cummin. That referred to in our Officinal Preſcriptions, is the *Ammi ſemine Apii*, that with a Seed like Smallage, deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine.* It is brought from *Egypt* by the way of *Alexandria* to *Venice* and *Germany*, and thence into other Parts of *Europe.* The Seeds are only in uſe. It is hot and drying, and is reckon'd to diſcuſs and attenuate; for which reaſon it is preſcribed in Cholic Pains, in Diſtenſions of the Belly, and in Obſtructions of the Uterine and Urinary Paſſages: but it keeps its Place only in a few officinal Compoſitions, being hardly ever order'd in extemporaneous Practice.

291. ANAGALLIDIS AQUATICÆ, *Brooklime.* This is alſo call'd *Beccabunga*, and variouſly diſtinguiſhed by *Botaniſts*; but the officinal ſort is commonly enough known, called *Aquatica Minor folio ſubrotundo*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*; and *Veronica aquatica rotundifolia*, by *Ray.* It grows in Rivulets which run from Springs, as the *Water-Creſſes*, and is in flower in *May* and *June.* It abounds with pungent volatile Parts, which enable it to abrade, and clear away thoſe little Viſcoſities which obſtuct the *Capillaries*, and occaſion *Scabs* and *Blotches.* It is alſo *Diuretic*, and a Cleanſer of all the *Viſcera*; which gives it frequently a place in *Antiſcorbutic* and *Deobſtruent* Compoſitions.

292. ANONIS, *Reſt-Harrow*, is the *Ἄνωνις of *Dioſcorides*, and *Ὄνωνις of *Theophraſtus.* It is by ſome Writers called *Reſta Bovis.* The ſort referred to by the preſent Practice, is the *Anonis ſpinoſa Flore purpureo*, the prickly Reſt-Harrow with purple Flowers of *Caſpar Bauhine.* Its Herb and Roots are both uſed. It grows in the Fields near High-ways, and flowers in *June* and *July.* It is ſaid to heat, dry, diſcuſs, abſterge, and attenuate, and is preſcribed in Obſtructions of all kinds. Some recommend its Infuſion for the *Hemorrhoids*, as alſo in a Gargariſm for Scorbutic Gums, and Pains in the Teeth: but the preſent Practice gives little Credit to it in thoſe Caſes. Some uſed to pickle its Buds, or firſt Shoots, with Salt,

for

for Sauce; and a diſtilled Water was antiently ordered from it; but it is now neglected.

293. APII, *Smallage.* This ſeems to be a kind of *Parſley*, and is alſo called *Eleoſelinum*, and *Paludapium*, diſtinguiſhed ——*Paluſtre* by *Caſp. Bauhine.* It conſiſts of many volatile and ſubtile Parts, and is therefore *Aperient* and *Diſcuſſive.* Its Root is one of the five *greater Openers.* There needs no trouble to reduce it into any medicinal Forms, becauſe it is ſo convenient and agreeable in *Sallets.* It it very good in groſs Conſtitutions, and *Infarctions* of the *Lungs*, eſpecially if eat with *Oil* and *Muſtard.* It helps to attenuate and diſlodge the viſcid Humours, and ſuit them to paſs off by *Urine* and *Tranſpiration.* It alſo aſſiſts in cleanſing the Liver, and is good in the *Jaundice.*

294. AQUILEGIA, *Columbine.* There are various Species of this, differing moſtly in their Flowers; but the officinal ſort is the *Simplex ſeu ſylveſtris flore caruleo C. B.* the Simple or Wild Columbine with a blue Flower, as deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine.* The Herb, Flowers and Seeds are uſed in the Shops. It grows, without Culture, in the Woods, but is often planted in the Gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July.* It moderately warms, drys, and opens, whence it obtains a Place in Preſcriptions againſt the Jaundice, and ſuch like ill Habits from Obſtructions. The good Women formerly had its Seed in great eſteem for throwing out the Small-Pox and Meaſles. A Water was diſtill'd from it, a Conſerve made of its Flowers, and a Vinegar medicated by Infuſion of its Flowers: But they are all now neglected for things of more Efficacy in the ſame Intentions.

295. ARTANITA, *Sow-Bread*, moſt commonly called *Cyclamen*; and many ſubordinate Diſtinctions it is divided into by Botanic Writers: but the *Cyclamen orbiculato folio infernè purpuraſcente*, or *Hederæ folio, Sow-Bread*, with a roundiſh Leaf inclining to Purple towards its Bottom, or with a Leaf reſembling Ivy, and deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the ſort referred to by Officinal Diſpenſatories. Its Root is moſt in uſe, and is to be gathered in *Autumn.* It is ſaid very powerfully to open and deterge; for which reaſon it is recommended in the Jaundice, Gravel, and all obſtinate Obſtructions; as alſo to forward the Expulſion of a dead Child from the Womb. Externally it hath been uſed to diſcuſs ſcrophulous Tumours; and indeed its Acrimony and Pungency fits it more ſafely for external Uſe than internal. It hath alſo had a Place amongſt *Errhines.* *Meſue* contrived an Ointment which took its Name from hence, as being the chief Ingredient in it, and the firſt Diſpenſatories of our *College* retained it: but it is now rejected, as almoſt all other Uſes of the ſame Plant.

296. ASPERULÆ ODORATÆ, *Woodroof*; called alſo *Aſpergula*, and *Hepatica Stellata, Star Liverwort*; *Aparine ſylveſtris*, and *Caprifolium:* that deſcribed by *C. Bauhine* by the Diſtinction of *Aſperula ſeu Rubeola montana odorata, Woodroof* or *Sweet Mountain Madder*, is the officinal kind. It grows in woody Places, and flowers in *April* and *May.* It is warm and drying, and recommended as a good *Hepatic* and *Detergent.* It hath been directed externally in Cata-

Cataplaſms, to aſſuage and diſcuſs hot Tumours, as alſo to be apply'd to the Feet to forward Delivery; but the modern Practice acknowledges no ſuch Qualities, and uſes it but very little internally.

297. ASPLENII, *Spleen-wort.* This is the ſame as the *Scolopendrium Verum.* The *Scolopendria Vulgaris* is the Harts-Tongue. They are neither much in uſe. See *Section* 2. *Claſs* 1.

298. BOTRYOS, *Jeruſalem-Oak.* This is alſo called *Ambroſia.* It is a Species of the *Blitum,* diſtinguiſhed *Ambroſoides Vulgaris* by *Caſp. Bauhine,* and titled *Atriplex odora ſeu ſuaveolens,* in the *Oxford* Catalogue. It hath only a *Syrup* under its name in the Shops, and that but very little in uſe: Altho it has antiently been of great account in Diſeaſes of the *Breaſt,* and particularly in difficulty of Breathing, as we find in *Dioſcorides* and *Paulus Ægineta,* who are follow'd in the ſame Opinion by *Mathiolus* and *Camerarius*; but I have not once met with it in extemporaneous Preſcription.

299. CAPPARIS, *Capers,* diſtinguiſhed *Capparis ſpinoſa, fructu minore, folio rotundo,* by *Caſp. Bauhine.* Theſe are the *Buds* or *Fruit* of a Tree, which are brought over to us in *Pickle.* They are in ſome antient Diſpenſatory-Compoſitions; but their uſe in any medicinal Form is quite laid aſide now, and we meet with them only in *Sauces.* 'Tis probable the *Pickle* in which they are preſerv'd, may alter their natural Qualities; but as we have them in that, they are cooling and grateful to the Stomach, conduce to Digeſtion, and are *Cleanſing, Aperient,* and *Diuretic.*

300. CAPRIFOLII, called alſo *Matriſylva,* and *Periclymenum,* and diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine,* —— *non perfoliatum Germanicum,* is the *Wood-Bine,* or *Honey-Suckle.* It flowers in *June*; and the Places of its Growth are commonly enough known. Its medicinal Virtues however, altho ſaid to be detergent and cleanſing, are not regarded by our preſent Practice.

301. CHAMÆDRYOS, *Germander,* otherwiſe called *Triſſago,* and diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine* —— *minor repens.* It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *June.* It is accounted *Splenetic, Hepatic, Diuretic,* and good in all Intentions that are to be anſwered by deterging. It has a place with ſome alſo for an *Alexipharmic,* and therefore it is ſometimes to be met with in Compoſitions, to promote Sweating, and reſiſt *Epidemical Malignities.*

302. CARDAMINES, *Cuckow-Flower, Meadow-Creſſes,* or *Ladies Smock.* This is a kind of *Naſturtium,* and is diſtinguiſhed *Naſturtium pratenſe, magno flore,* by *C. Bauhine,* and the *Oxford* Catalogue; it is the *Iberis* of *Fuchſius,* according to *John Bauhine,* and is *Pungent* and *Diſcuſſive:* but it has very little room in Compoſition, or common Preſcription.

303. COCHLEARIÆ HORTENSIS, *Garden-Scurvygraſs,* diſtinguiſhed by moſt Botaniſts, *Folio ſubrotundo,* or *rotundifolia*; and alſo —— *Batava,* being moſtly the Produce of *Holland,* tho it is frequent enough in our Gardens. It flowers in *May.* It is very ſubtile and volatile, inſomuch that there is no bearing one's Noſe any longer over the Herb when bruiſed, than over the ſtrongeſt *Spirit* of *Hartſhorn.* For which reaſon it is very powerful in cutting and deterging viſcid and tough Humours, and

and enabling them to paſs through their proper Conveyances. This makes them good in all *Infarctions* of the *Viſcera*, eſpecially from *Phlegm*; and in ſuch cutaneous Obſtructions, as produce *ſcorbutic Eruptions* and *Scabs*. Its manifeſt Efficacy in all theſe Caſes, which are the Foundation of many chronical Diſtempers, has brought it into uſe both in the Shops and extemporaneous *Preſcription*, almoſt in all manner of medicinal Forms. The *Conſerve* made of it ſeems to be the beſt Preparation of it in the Shops, tho the freſher the better it is; the more volatile Parts making their eſcape in time. This Property alſo ſuits it very much for Diſtillation; and the *Plain Spirit of Scurvygraſs*, which is in ſuch mighty Eſteem amongſt the common People, has the beſt part of the Herb in it. Indeed the weightier ſaline Parts may not riſe, ſo that it may not be ſo effectual a *Diuretic*; yet it will rather the better anſwer all Intentions as a *Diſcutient*, and an *Opener* particularly of the minuteſt Paſſages, ſuch as the *cutaneous Glands*. But altho theſe manifeſt Qualities have brought it ſo much into uſe, that it is to be met with not only at the Apothecaries, but in moſt Victualling-Houſes in their medicinal Ales; and its Name has given it the advantage in the common Eſteem, ſo as to make it almoſt every one's Phyſic: yet it is by no means good in thin, dry, and hectical Conſtitutions; for as it will add to the Heat and Motion of the Blood, it cannot but increaſe all thoſe Complaints and Diſorders which ariſe from that Extreme.

304. COCHLEARIÆ MARINÆ, *Sea Scurvygraſs*. This is more particularly diſtinguiſhed —— *Britannica folio ſinuato*, by *C. Bauhine*, and the *Oxford* Catalogue; and is a ſmaller-leav'd ſort, of the ſame Virtue with the former, but ſomething leſs powerful, as it is not ſo volatile and ſubtile. It is not us'd ſo much in the Shop-Medicines, but is frequently order'd in the ſame Intentions as the other, in Preſcription. But as it leſs abounds with the *Salt*, which is volatile, it ſeems to have more of what is of a fixed nature, and upon that account may be a better *Diuretic* than the former.

305. CRITHMI, *Samphire*, called likewiſe *Fœniculum marinum*. It grows on Precipices and Rocks near the Sea, and flowers in *July*. It is recommended againſt Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and Urinary Paſſages; but it is more uſed as a Sauce in Pickle, than in Medicine.

306. ERYSIMI, *Flix-weed*, is alſo called *Sophia Chirurgorum*. It is of the *Creſs* kind, and titled by *Caſ. Bauhine*, *Naſturtium Sylveſtre tenuiſſime diviſum*. It grows in great Plenty in many Parts of *England*, and flowers about *July* and *Auguſt*. It is biting and pungent, not much unlike common *Muſtard*, and in like manner it is aperient and diſcuſſive. It's preſcrib'd chiefly in Aſthma's, Infarctions of the Lungs, and chronical Coughs. *Lobelius* gives it a high Character for many purpoſes, and particularly for being a ſpeedy Cure in a ſettled Hoarſeneſs. He makes a *Syrup* of it, which the *College* have got in their *Diſpenſatory* under the ſame Name.

307. EUPATORII, *Maudlin*. This is the *Eupatorium* of *Meſue*, that of *Avicen* being the *Eupatorium Cannabinum* before-mentioned. It is alſo the *Ageratum foliis ſerratis* of *C. Bauhine*. It flowers about

about *July*. Among the *Arabian* Phyſicians, both were in wonderful eſteem. *Avicen* us'd the latter as an *Hepatic* and *Vulnerary*, and gave it in *Dropſies*, *Cachexies*, *Catarrhs*, *Coughs*, and Obſtructions of the *Urine* and *Menſes*. *Riverius* commends this to be given in Pouder, to cure a Diabetes, upon account of an aſtringent Quality he aſcrib'd to it: and for the ſame Opinion, Mr. *Ray* quotes the late Dr. *Hulſe*: and *Geſner* has found in his own Practice a briſk purgative Quality in its Roots; notwithſtanding it has been ſo long in neglect, that now we hardly ever meet with it order'd in any Intention.

308. FUMARIÆ, *Fumitory*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Purpurea* by *Gerard*, —— *Vulgaris* by *Parkinſon*, and called by ſome on account of its ſuppoſed Prevalency againſt *Melancholy*, *Melancholiſuga*. It is to be met with plentifully in many Places, and it flowers in *May* and *June*. It is bitter, and ſuppos'd to correct *Choler* and *aduſt Humours*, which has recommended it in the *Jaundice* and *Hypocondriacal* Caſes. For which purpoſe in *Sennertus*'s Practice we meet with it in the Form of an *Electuary*; but it muſt in that Form be very nauſeous. It is an Herb difficult to dry, and its Juice, which is us'd as an *Antiſcorbutic* with Whey in the Spring time, will not keep, ſo that it is now little uſed in the Shops.

309. GENISTÆ, *Broom*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Anguloſa & Scoparia*, by *Caſpar*, and —— *Anguloſa trifolia* by *John Bauhine*. There are other Diſtinctions of this Plant, as the —— *Hiſpanica*, and —— *Spinoſa*; but they are now unknown in Medicine. This grows much upon heathy Ground, and is in flower almoſt all the Summer. Many gather the yellow *Buds*, and pickle them with *Salt* and *Vinegar*, in the ſame manner as *Capers*, from which they are not then to be diſtinguiſh'd. The Flowers are moſt in uſe, and by all accounted *Splenetic*, *Nephritic*, and *Hepatic*. They cleanſe away *Gravel* and *ſerous Humours*, both by Stool and Urine, and are accounted extraordinary in *Cachexies* and *Dropſies*. For this reaſon they are a chief Ingredient in ſome medicinal Ales. Their *Aſhes*, which are made by *Calcination*, and are ſo much extoll'd for purging off Water in *Dropſies*, are no better than any other *Aſhes* made in the ſame manner; for all *lixivious Salts* are *Diuretic*, as we ſhall further ſee in the proper *Section*.

310. GRATIOLÆ, *Hedge-Hyſſop*, called by *C. Bauhine*, *Centauroides*, is cultivated in the Gardens, and flowers in *July*; but altho it hath aſcribed to it the Virtues of this Claſs, it is now but little in uſe.

311. HEPATICÆ, *Liver-wort*, called alſo *Lichen*, and diſtinguiſhed *Petreum latifolium*, *ſive Hepatica fontana*, by *C. Bauhine*. There is alſo an *Hepaticum trifolium*, *flore ſimplici*, titled *Nobilis*, but not ſo much in eſteem. The former grows near Springs, Wells, and watry Places, very low, almoſt like a *Moſs*, and puts out Flowers about *June*, not unlike *Stars*. This is wonderfully commended by *Schroder*, in thoſe Diſorders of the *Liver* which ariſe from too much Heat; and he ſays it's good in the *Jaundice*, *Hecticks*, *Gonorrhœa's*, and *Fevers*. And ſome are fond of it, becauſe of the reſemblance it bears to the Liver and Spleen in its Leaves; but that *Signature-Philoſophy* is exploded. It

is

is not much in the Shop-Diſpenſations, but frequently preſcribed in Antiſcorbutic and Medicinal Ales and Drinks in Spring-time.

312. HYSSOPI, *Hyſſop*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Cærulea ſive ſpicata* by *Caſpar*, —— *Vulgaris ſpicata anguſtifolia*, by *John Bauhine*. It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is warm and detergent, and therefore good in many kinds of Coughs and Diſorders of the *Lungs* and *Breaſt*, which ariſe from *Phlegm* and *viſcid Humours*. It is good in *Aſthma's*, promotes *Expectoration*, and gives relief in difficulty of Breathing. It is almoſt a conſtant Ingredient in *Pectoral Apozems*. This is one of thoſe very few *Simples*, of which there is a diſtill'd Water in the Shops, that is good for any thing. For there comes over with it ſo much of a warm eſſential Oil, as not only preſerves it from *Mother* and ſtinking, which moſt ſimple Waters are ſubject to, but alſo makes it a good *Pectoral*, and efficacious to all thoſe Purpoſes, which the Herb is given for in any other orms.

313. HIPPOSELINI; thus called by *Theophraſtus*, and *Smyrnium* by *Dioſcorides*, *Alexanders*. It grows in rocky Places, flowers in *June*, and is recommended for Virtues belonging to this Claſs, but 'tis not now in Uſe.

314. IBERIDIS, *Sciatica-Creſſes*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Latiore folio* by *C. Bauhine*, and— *Latiore folio ſerrato*, by the *Oxford* Catalogue. It agrees in Virtues, as well as in Tribe, with the common *Creſſes*, tho inferior to them in Efficacy; but 'tis not regarded in the preſent *Pharmacy*.

315. LIGUSTRI, *Privet*. It commonly grows in Woods and Hedges, and flowers almoſt all the Summer; but altho it is recommended for the Virtues belonging to this Claſs, and is taken into the new Catalogue of the *College*, it is not at all uſed in preſent Compoſition.

316. MENTASTRI, *Horſe-Mint*. This is almoſt unknown in Medicine. Its Virtues, as alſo the Plant itſelf, have ſome reſemblance to the Spear-Mint; but it is ſtronger, and more rank in Smell, and accounted very deterſive, both in inward and external Intentions. See *Mint*.

317. NASTURTII AQUATICI, *Water-Creſſes*. There is alſo the *Naſturtium Hortenſe*, Garden-Creſs; but 'tis only us'd in *Sallets*, and is of the ſame Virtues as the other in a lower degree. The *Naſturtium Aquaticum* grows, as the *Anagallis Aquatica*, in Rivulets or Springs, flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, and keeps green, and in ſome meaſure growing the whole Winter. There is alſo —— *Sylveſtre*, and other ſorts, but not uſed in Medicine. This hath a ſharp penetrating Taſte, and is reckon'd very *Deterſive*. 'Tis us'd therefore in all Chronical Diſeaſes which ariſe from glandulous Obſtructions, and particularly the *Scurvy*; for which end its Juice is amongſt the *Antiſcorbutics*, which ſome undergo a Courſe of in the Spring-time. It is alſo much us'd in Broths, after the manner of common *Pot-Herbs*, for the ſame purpoſe; as alſo in Medicinal Ales and Diet-Drinks. *Paracelſus* pretends, that he frequently cured *Quartans* with it. And ſome will have it good againſt Malignities in the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*: but the

preſent

preſent Practice is a ſtranger to it in all ſuch Intentions.

318. PANACIS, *All-Heal*, diſtinguiſhed *Herculeum majus* by *Gerard*, and *Panax ſeu Pſeudo-Coſtus flore luteo* by *J. Bauhine*. It is to be met with in the Gardens of the curious, and hath aſcribed to it Virtues, which entitle it to this Claſs; but the preſent *Pharmacy* takes no notice of it. There are many other kinds of this Plant alſo mentioned by Botaniſts, that are equally in neglect, and therefore not worth notice here; unleſs the *Panax Coloni*, *Clown's All-Heal*, which the common People uſe to freſh Wounds with Succeſs.

319. PORRI, *Leeks*. Theſe are us'd much more in Food than in Phyſic; tho the *Pil. Fœtidæ* of the College is order'd to be made into a due Conſiſtence with a Syrup made of them, but very imprudently, becauſe its Volatility, while any ſuch Parts remain, is continually agitating the Maſs, and throwing out a white Mould upon it; and beſides this, it ſoon dries and unfits it for Uſe. Theſe are ſo much of the ſame Nature as Garlick, mention'd in this *Section*, that the Reader may turn thither for its other Properties.

320. RUSCI, *Butchers-Broom*. It is alſo called *Bruſcus*. It grows in Thickets and Hedges, and is of an auſtere and bitteriſh Taſte, and is accounted *Aperient* and *Deterſive*; but it is not preſcribed in thoſe, or any other Intentions, either in the Shop-Diſpenſations, or common Practice, and has no Place in Medicine now, but upon the merit of its Roots, which are one of the *five greater Openers*.

321. SAMBUCI, *Elder*, diſtinguiſhed *Fructu in umbella nigro* by *C. Bauhine*. There is alſo a Mountain Elder, referred to by Botaniſts, but that enters not into the preſent Practice. This Tree has not one Part but is uſed in Pharmacy. There has been a Treatiſe wrote by one *Martinus Blochwizius*, called the *Anatomy of the Elder*: But as its ſeveral Parts are ſomewhat different in their Efficacies, and moſt naturally, according to our Method, fall under other Subdiviſions; we ſhall juſt take notice here, that the green Leaves are only us'd in the Shops to make an *Oil* for ſome external Intentions, and that they are ſometimes, by way of *Cataplaſm*, apply'd hot to an *Eryſipelas*, and *inflammatory Tumours*.

322. SATUREIÆ, *Savory*, diſtinguiſhed—— *Hortenſis ſive Cunila ſativa Plinii*, by *C. Bauhine*. It is much cultivated in our Gardens, but is little us'd in Medicine. It is reckon'd warm and diſcuſſive; good againſt Crudities of the Stomach, Aſthma's, and menſtrual Obſtructions: but its neglect in Practice ſhews a diſtruſt of all thoſe Efficacies.

323. SCROPHULARIÆ, *Figwort*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Major Vulgaris* by *Parkinſon*, and—*Nodoſa fœtida* by *C. Bauhine*. It grows in the Hedges, flowers in *July*, and hath the Virtues of this Claſs belonging to it, but it is very little uſed.

324. SECALIS, *Rye*. This is not in any medicinal Diſpenſations, but it is the common Bread among the meaner ſort in ſome Countries. It purges thoſe who are not uſed to it, and is reckon'd more detergent than any of the Grain of which Bread is made. It is by ſome us'd in *ſuppurative* and *diſcutient Cataplaſms*, and not always without ſucceſs,

ceſs, to the Parts affected with the *Gout*.

325. TANACETI, *Tanſey*. This hath many Diſtinctions in Botanic Writers, and by ſome is made the Species of the *Artemiſia*; but the *Tanacetum Vulgare* of *Parkinſon*, is the only ſort cultivated amongſt us. *Herman* of *Leyden* gives a ſort of it under the diſtinction of *Balſamita mas, ſive Tanacetum hortenſe foliis & odore mentha*, which is the *Coſtus Hortorum*, commonly called *Coſtmary*; but this ſort is very little uſed in Medicine. The other flowers in *June* and *July*. It diſcuſſes, is Vulnerary, Uterine, and Nephritic; yet enters into very few Shop-Medicines under any of thoſe Intentions. A Syrup is indeed made of it, which is in eſteem amongſt the good Women in ſome Female Diſorders, but by none elſe. It is accounted by many efficacious in deſtroying *Worms*, particularly the Seed, which is for that reaſon frequently made a *Succedaneum* to Wormſeed, or the *Semina Santonica*.

326. TRIFOLII PALUSTRIS, *ſive Paludoſi*, *Marſh-Trefoil*, or *Buck-Bean*. This Plant is mentioned by *Gerard*, *Parkinſon*, and other *Botanic* Writers, tho they ſaid little of its Virtues before *Simon Pauli*, who commends it greatly in ſcorbutic Caſes, and ſays 'tis more ſubtile and penetrating than the *Naſturtium*. *Bartholine* alſo juſt mentions it. It ſeems at this time to be coming into great Repute in many chronical Diſtempers. Many uſe it in their Families in the form of *Tea*: and experience its conſtant Uſe to be very effectual againſt *Scrophula's*, the *King's-Evil*, and all obſtinate Scorbutic Diſtempers. Its Taſte at firſt Uſe is not very grateful, being ſomewhat of a nauſeous Bitter, but time wears off that Diſlike. Its Uſe in Shop-Compoſitions is not yet known.

327. VERBENÆ, *Vervain*, chiefly diſtinguiſhed into *Male* and *Female*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. It is of a ſubaſtringent and bitteriſh Taſte, is *Detergent*, and reckon'd good in all Indurations and Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, Reins, or Meſentery: But it is little uſed inwardly. Externally it is of great Uſe, in Pains of the Head, applied various ways. *Foreſtus* gives almoſt an incredible Inſtance of its Virtues for this purpoſe in *Lib.* 9. *Obſervat.* 52. Some pretend it is an *Amulet*; and *Marcellus Empiricus*, as *Schroder* relates, directed it, that is, the Root, to be cut juſt croſs-ways, and one Part hung about the Neck, and the other in a ſmoaky Place, againſt the *Struma*, which was to wear away as the Root dry'd in the Smoak. Many Country People pretend to do great Feats with it in *Agues*, by applying it to the Wriſt in the form of a *Cataplaſm*; and alſo to cure *gouty* Pains and Swellings being uſed in the ſame manner.

328. VERONICÆ MARIS, *Paul's Betony*, or *Male Speedwell*. This is in flower about *June*. That is moſt preferr'd by ſome which grows near the Root of an Oak. It is accounted a good deterging *Vulnerary*, and given in *Eroſions* and *Obſtructions* of the *Lungs*, both to expectorate and heal. There are alſo *Alexipharmic* Qualities aſcribed to it, which give it a Place in ſome Compoſitions againſt *Malignities*, and *Epidemical Infections*. It is alſo preſcribed in ſome *Antiſcorbutic Decoctions*, and reckon'd good to cleanſe the Blood, and wear away

Blotches and *cutaneous Eruptions.* The *Veronica fœmina*, is the *Elatine*, *Fluellin*, which the *College* have thought fit to take notice of in their laſt Diſpenſatory; but there is nothing yet to be ſaid from Experience in its recommendation.

Flores, Flowers.

329. FLORES SAMBUCI, *Elder-Flowers.* They blow from *May* to *July.* Theſe are *Emollient*, *Diſcutient*, and *Anodyne*, tho little uſed inwardly unleſs in the Water that is diſtill'd from them, which is very good, and will keep well enough if they be ſprinkled over with a little *Spirit* before diſtillation, elſe it will decay before freſh Flowers come again, as moſt ſimple Waters do. They are uſed in many external Applications, in *Eryſipelatous Inflammations*, and Arthritic Swellings. There is an excellent Ointment to be made with them, but there is ſeldom care enough taken in the Shops to order it right, which ſhall be directed in the following Part. *Simon Pauli* likewiſe gave them inwardly to be drank in Milk, in Inflammations.

Semina, Seeds of

330. AMMEOS, *Biſhops-Weed.* There are of this two kinds, the ——*Vulgatius* of *Parkinſon*, and ——*Majus* of *C. Bauhine*, and the *Ammi verum offic.* diſtinguiſhed ——*Semine Apii* by *Caſpar*, and ——*Odore Origani* by *John Bauhine*; the laſt of which comes from *Egypt* about *Alexandria*, and is the true officinal ſort, tho the other is ſometimes uſed for it. Theſe Seeds are of ſubtile Parts, opening and diſcuſſive: Hence they are not only uſed in Cholics and windy Inflammations of the Stomach, as *Carminatives*; but likewiſe in Obſtructions of the *Menſes* and *Urine.* They are an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi.*

331. ERUCÆ, *Rocket.* See *Section* 4. *Claſs* 2.

332. FRAXINI, *Aſh.* Theſe are inclos'd in what the Country People call the *Aſhen-Keys.* They are very little in Compoſition, but accounted good in the *Jaundice*, *Pleuriſies* and the *Stone.*

333. NASTURTII, *Creſſes*, See N° 317. of this Claſs. They are of the ſame Virtues as the Herb, and for the conveniency of keeping them dry in the Shops, are more in Uſe in the officinal Compoſitions, tho the other much more in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, and arbitrary Medicines.

Fructus, Fruits.

334. AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, *Bitter Almonds.* Theſe are *aperient*, *deterſive*, and *diuretic*; and therefore commended in Obſtructions of the *Liver*, *Spleen*, *Meſentery*, and *Womb.* They are by ſome ſaid to take off the Effects of Drunkenneſs, and alſo to expel Wind; *Bartholetus*, in his Treatiſe *de Reſpiratione*, contriv'd an *Elixir* under that Intention, in which theſe were the principal Ingredient. Their expreſſed *Oil* is now much in uſe to ſoften and deterge the Wax out of the Ears; and they are of very little account in the preſent Practice for any thing elſe, unleſs among thoſe Artiſts who have learn'd to make Black-Cherry-Water with them: for they give very much the ſame Reliſh in Diſtillation as the *Kernel* of the *Cherry-ſtones.* And for the ſame reaſon we have them frequently in *Ratifia*, inſtead of the *Apricock-Kernels*, being to be had much cheaper.

335.

335. FICUS COMMUNES, *Common Figs.* Theſe are *deterſive* and *vulnerary*; they are therefore in many Preſcriptions for Diſtempers of the *Lungs* and *Breaſt*, and are a uſeful Ingredient in *Pectoral Decoctions*, becauſe they very much promote *Expectoration*; and are therefore good in all *humerous Aſthma's* and Difficulties of Breathing. They are alſo reckon'd to be *Diuretic*, and to cleanſe the Urinary Paſſages of *Gravel* and *ſandy Concretions*. *Schroder* ſays, they were much in eſteem amongſt the Women in his Country, for forwarding Delivery. They have with ſome been in great repute for ſuppurating and cleanſing *peſtilential Buboes*: and they are now much in Practice amongſt our Surgeons in their *Cataplaſms* of the like intention, into which form they are very eaſily reduced. Some likewiſe uſe them, being only toaſted by the Fire, for Impoſtumations in the *Ears* and *Gums*.

336. JUJUBÆ, *Jujebs.* Theſe are an *Italian* Fruit, pretty much of the ſame Virtues as the former, and therefore uſed in moſt of the ſame Compoſitions, for the like purpoſes. The Tree producing theſe, which alſo grows in ſome Parts of *Spain*, is called *Zizyphus* by ſome Botaniſts, and by *J. Bauhine* the *Zizypha ſativa*. There is alſo an *Indian* Jujeb, from which Tree is procured the officinal *Lacca*, but that is not uſed in Medicine.

337. SAMBUCI BACCÆ, *Elder-Berries.* Of theſe we have a *Syrup* and a *Spirit* made in the Shops, the former is reckon'd *Antiſcorbutic*, and therefore preſcribed in *Cachexies* and *Dropſies*; for which purpoſes the latter is alſo accounted good by ſome; but 'tis with reaſon to be ſuſpected, that the Fermentation, which they undergo in order to enable them to raiſe a *Spirit*, alters thoſe natural Properties, and leaves it with no other Virtues than what any other ſpirituous Liquor has equal claim to. A great many have a way of managing the expreſſed Juice into a pleaſant agreeable Wine; which does not make by much ſo great a Change as Fermentation and Diſtillation, and therefore may preſerve moſt of the natural Virtues of the Berry, and be a very proper Drink in Scorbutic Habits.

338. PASSULÆ SOLIS, *Raiſins of the Sun.* Theſe are dry'd Grapes. They are a grateful Fruit and very *deterſive*; for which reaſon they are in moſt Compoſitions, to promote Expectoration, and diſlodge obſtructed Viſcidities, in the *Bronchia*, as alſo to cleanſe the *Viſcera*, and particularly the *Kidneys* and *Urinary Paſſages*. They are likewiſe much in extemporaneous Preſcriptions for all the abovemention'd Intentions. The *Paſſula minores*, or *Corinthiacæ*, *Currants*, are of the like nature, but from a ſmaller and different colour'd Grape; however, they are not ſo much uſed in Medicine, unleſs ſometimes in Gruel or Broth, to cool and relax the Bowels.

339. PINI NUCES, *Pine-Nuts.* Theſe are of a moderate Warmth, gently *detergent* and *vulnerary*. They are therefore recommended in ſome *Coughs* and in *Conſumptions*; as alſo in *Stranguries*, and Sharpneſs and Heat of Urine; and are reckon'd good in *Ulcerations* of the *Kidneys*. By ſome they are ſaid to provoke to *Venery*, and to ſtrengthen the *genital* Parts, as was before taken notice.

340. SEBESTEN, *Sebeſtens.* Theſe are a Fruit not much unlike the *Damaſcus Prunes*, and are brought

from *Syria* and *Egypt*. The Tree producing theſe, is by ſome called *Myxa*, or *Myxara*, diſtinguiſhed by *Ray*, —— *Malabarica fructu racemoſo, calyce excepto.* They are *moderately* cooling and *emollient*, and help to obtund the *Acrimony* of the Humours; wherefore they are recommended in *tickling Defluxions, Catarrhs, Sharpneſs of Urine, Bilious Fevers*, and *Coſtiveneſs*. But for their deterſive Qualities, they are generally uſed in *Pectoral* Medicines, for the ſame Intentions as *Figs, Raiſins*, and the like.

341. DACTYLI, *Dates*. Theſe are a Fruit of the *Palm-Tree*, called *Palma Dactylifera*, which grows in *Syria, Judea*, and other hot Countries. The *Palm* is diſtinguiſhed into Male and Female; and *Proſper Alpinus* ſays, the latter will bear no Fruit unleſs it be ſprinkled over with the Duſt or Flowers of the former. Thoſe *Dates* are beſt which are large, full, fat, and of a yellowiſh Colour. They are ſomewhat aſtringent until thorowly ripe, and then much of the ſame nature as *Figs*. They are ſaid to be good in a Hoarſeneſs, Infarctions of the *Lungs*, and ſandy Obſtructions of the Reins and *Bladder*. Their Stones or Kernels are reckon'd very *Diuretick*, and good in *Stranguries*; *Fernelius* uſed them much in heat of Urine. Outwardly they are ſometimes in ſuppurative *Cataplaſms*, as *Figs*, and other Fruits of the like kind.

342. JUNIPERI BACCÆ, *Juniper-Berries*. The *Juniper* was ſo much in the good eſteem of *Etmuller*, that he thought it deſerv'd a whole Treatiſe, and is pleaſed with *Conradus* for beſtowing an entire Chapter upon it, in his *Medulla Diſtillatoria*. All the Parts of this Tree are of a balſamic nature, as indeed are in ſome meaſure all the *Ever-Greens*; the glutinous and adheſive Properties of their Juices preſerving them from thoſe Decays which other Vegetables are ſubject to in the Winter. This by ſome has been confounded with the *Cedar*; and *Van Helmont*, in his Medicines to prolong Life, for the *Cedar*, ſubſtitutes the *Juniper*. The Gum flowing from this Tree, was the *Sandaracha* of the *Arabians*; and with that melted in a ſufficient Quantity of Oil of Turpentine, is made the *factitious Varniſh* now uſed by Painters and Cabinet-makers. The Berries are ſuppos'd to contain the Virtues of the whole, and are very much uſed for many medicinal Purpoſes. Some will have them to be great Strengthners of the *Stomach*, and effectual againſt *Malignities* and *Epidemical Infections*. The *Rob* (a Form of Medicine now out of Uſe amongſt us) made of their expreſſed Juice when green, is call'd the *Theriaca Germanorum*, ſo much were they in eſteem among them for their *anti-peſtilential* Qualities. They are certainly *carminative*, and very much contribute to diſſipate Wind, and Flatulencies in the Stomach and Bowels. But their moſt celebrated and remarkable Properties are, in deterging and ſcouring the *Viſcera*, and particularly the *Reins* and *Urinary Paſſages*, as all indeed of the *Turpentine* kind do. For this reaſon they are frequently met with in Compoſitions, both *officinal* and *extemporaneous*, for the *Jaundice, Cachexies, Dropſies*, and Difficulty of *Urine*. The latter Intention they are ſo remarkable for, that ſome rely upon them in *Gonorrhœa's* and *Venereal Ulcerations*, and *Eroſions* of the genital Parts. They are very

very convenient in *Decoction*, and in *Diſtillation* part with thoſe Qualities, as much as any of the like Subſtances do, to what paſſes over the *Helm*; inſomuch that their *Spirit* is ſerviceable the ſame way, and much promotes *Urine*. What is ſo common a *Dram* among the meaner People and goes by the name of *Gin*, is only an indifferent *Spirit* impregnated with theſe Berries. They afford a conſiderable quantity of Oil in Diſtillation, effectual to the ſame purpoſe, and not greatly differing from *Oil of Turpentine*, in Smell and Virtue. Theſe are mightily uſed in *medicated Ales* and *Diet-Drinks*, for all the abovemention'd Intentions.

Gummi, Balſama, & ſimilia; Gums, Balſams, *&c.*

343. AMMONIACUM, *Gum Ammoniac.* This is a *Gum* from a ferulacious Plant growing in ſome Parts of *Aſia*. It has by ſome been called *Hammoniacum*, from its growing near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*. That is beſt which is freeſt from Droſs, of a yellowiſh Colour without, and white within, and of a bitteriſh Taſte, and *Caſtor* Smell. It very much attenuates and deterges, and is therefore properly uſed in all Diſtempers ariſing from *Grumes* and *Viſcidities*, which ſtuff up the Veſſels, and particularly prevent a due Motion of the nervous Fluids. For this reaſon it is found of mighty Service, not only in *Aſthma's* and Infarctions of the *Lungs*, but in nervous Caſes, and particularly thoſe term'd *Hyſterical*. The moſt convenient Form to preſcribe it, is, by way of Pills. Some diſſolve it in Vinegar, and other Liquors, and call it *Lac Ammoniacum*, which is much uſed in *Aſthma's*; but that Form is nauſeous to ſome. It is ſeldom omitted in extemporaneous Preſcriptions for the above-mentioned Intentions. It is alſo in the Compoſition of many Topics as a *Suppurative*; and ſome ſay it will of itſelf even draw out *Thorns* or *Splinters*.

344. CAPIVI, *Id.* This is the Produce of the *Balſamum Americanum* of *Caſp. Bauhine*, called by *Piſo*, *Copaiba*, and diſtinguiſhed by *Ray*, *Arbor Balſamifera Braſilienſis fructu monoſpermo*, the *American* Balſam-Tree; and it grows moſt in *Braſil*. The Balſam is of a thinner Conſiſtence than the common Turpentine, but much more fragrant and deterſive. It is extremely quick in paſſing off by Urine, and mightily cleanſes thoſe Paſſages, for which reaſon it has obtain'd very much in *Gonorrhœa's*, and all Obſtructions and Ulcerations of thoſe Parts. It is likewiſe a powerful Balſamic, and good in many Diſtempers of the Breaſt. The Yolk of an Egg will mix it in any liquid Form, but thus managed it becomes very nauſeous to the Taſte.

345. GILEADENSE, Balm of *Gilead*. It is alſo called——*Judaicum*, and——*è Mecha*, from the Places whence it is brought; and *Oleum Balſami*, and *Opobalſamum*, from the great Eſteem it hath held with ſome Writers, it being an Exudation from the true *Balſamum Syriacum Ruta folio* of *C. Bauhine*. This is the fineſt Balſam we know, of the Conſiſtence of a *Syrup*, but of extremely ſmall and ſubtile Parts; 'tis very fragrant, tho of the *Turpentine* kind. It is ſo greatly eſteem'd even where it is produced, that it is accounted a rich Preſent from the chief Prince of *Arabia Fœlix*, to whom *Mecha* is ſub-

ject, to the *Grand Seignior*; as likewiſe to others of the greateſt Rank. Its Price and Scarcity is the reaſon why it ſometimes comes to us very much adulterated. When genuine, it is a moſt noble Medicine. It wonderfully opens Obſtructions of the *Lungs*, and heals Eroſions from Acrimony, and the worſt kind of Ulcerations. There is nothing exceeds it in *Aſthma's* and *Pleuriſies*, and whatſoever elſe requires Expectoration. All inward Decays likewiſe, Bruiſes and Sores, are relieved by it; and particularly thoſe of the Reins and Urinary Paſſages: for it very quickly paſſes that way, and manifeſts itſelf in the Smell of the Urine. Externally uſed, it alſo gently deterges and incarnates. The Yolk of an Egg makes it eaſily mix with almoſt any Vehicle; and together with Linſeed Oil it is now much uſed for the like Intentions; and with Barley Water, or any Liquor of the ſame kind, it may be made into an *Emulſion*, or Draught, as the *Potia Alba*.

346. MASTICHES, *Maſtich.* This is a *reſinous Gum* of the *Lentiſch* Tree. It grows chiefly in the Iſland of *Chios*; and the *Gum* is in moſt eſteem which comes from thence. It is in ſmall *Granula*, and white, if good; tho Age makes it turn yellowiſh. Some will have it to ſtrengthen the Stomach, remove Nauſeouſneſs and Flatulencies, and ſtop Vomiting and Fluxes of the Belly; to ſtrengthen the Head, and invigorate the Nerves; ſtop *Catarrhs*, tickling *Coughs*, and ſpitting of *Blood*, and blunt the Acrimony of the Humours. It is very ſtrengthning to the *Reins*, as well as *cleanſing*, and is a good Ingredient in Preſcriptions againſt *ſeminal Weakneſſes*, *Gonorrhœa's*, and the *Whites*. *Schroder* commends it boil'd in Water, half an Ounce to two Pints for a *Diarrhœa*, tho that ſeems but an indifferent way of managing it. We meet with it in many ſtrengthning external Applications as Plaiſters chiefly, both in the officinal Compoſitions, and extemporaneous Preſcriptions. But with all its ſtrengthning Qualities, it is ſo much of the *Turpentine* kind, as to deterge, and paſs by Urine, as appears very manifeſtly by its Scent.

347. TACAMAHACÆ, *Tacamahac.* This is a *reſinous Gum*, from *New Spain* in the *Weſt-Indies*. It diſtils from a tall Tree not unlike the *Poplar*; diſtinguiſhed *Populo ſimilis fructu, colore Pæoniæ ſimilis*, by *J. Bauhine*, and called *Tecomhacca* by *Hernandez*, and differs not much from the *Galbanum*, but is of a more pungent and acrid Scent, which makes it too offenſive to be much uſed inwardly. It is reckon'd good burnt upon Coals, for hyſterical Fits in Women; and likewiſe apply'd to the Belly in the form of a Plaiſter. It is by ſome apply'd to the Temples in the ſame manner, and to the Nape of the Neck, for Pains of the Head, Defluxioons of *Rheum* upon the Throat, and Inflammations of the Eyes; as alſo in the *Tooth-ach*. It is of ſo ſubtile and penetrating a nature, that it is greatly uſed in external Applications, to ſuppurate or diſſolve *Tumours*; and is accounted effectual even in thoſe which are *ſcrophulous*. It is likewiſe apply'd to aſſuage arthritical Pains with ſucceſs: Indeed the *Indians* uſe it for all kinds of Pain, according to the report of *Monardes*; and *Schroder* affirms, that he has known intolerable Pains in the Leg remov'd by it.

348. OPOBALSAMUM. It is difficult to diſtinguiſh this from the *Balſamum Verum*, or *Balſamum è Mecha*; for *Schroder* mentions them all

all as the ſame ſort, unleſs that which is ſometimes received into the Shops under this Title be a Mixture of the *Balſamum è Mecha* and *Capivi* together, for it ſeems not ſo fragrant as the former, and ſomewhat better ſcented than the latter. Its medicinal Virtues are the ſame as of thoſe to which it bears ſo near a reſemblance; with which likewiſe it ſometimes obtains a Place amongſt Alexipharmicks, and is a very good Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi* and *Mithridate*, tho very ill ſupply'd with its uſual *Succedaneum*, the expreſſed *Oil* of *Mace*; for that does not at all come up to the Subtility and Activity of its Parts, but is of a much heavier Texture. This is likewiſe, as are all other *Balſams*, *ſuppurative*, *deterſive*, and *incarnating*, apply'd outwardly to *Tumours*, *Ulcers*, or *Green Wounds*.

349. SAPO, *Soap.* This, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is rather a *Compoſition* than a *Simple*. It is made by an Incorporation of *Oil*, or fat Subſtances, with thoſe of a different Texture, by the mediation of a *lixivious Salt*. Thoſe kinds which are moſt appropriated to medicinal Purpoſes, and given inwardly, are from *Venice*, or from *Caſtile*. This Drug (for as ſuch it is now conſider'd) is of a very penetrating, warm, cleanſing nature; and conſiſting of an Union of two Bodies of very different Textures, it readily mixes with the Fluids of any kind; wherein by the Subtility of its Parts, and the Aſperity of its *Salts*, ſomewhat ſoften'd with *Oil*, it penetrates and deterges the moſt minute Paſſages. And becauſe ſuch *Alkali*, or *lixivious Salts*, have a great deal of fiery Particles in their Compoſition, it divides and rarifies the moſt obſtinate and viſcid Grumes ſo as to fit them for Expulſion. For this reaſon it is good in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and Infarctions of the Veſſels, and is particularly *Diuretic*. But its moſt celebrated Virtues are in cleanſing the *Liver* in the *Jaundice*, in which caſe there is not a better Medicine in the World, if the Patient do not ſpit Blood: for that, for Reaſons too long to inſert here, is a Symptom in the *Jaundice* of a deſperate Caſe; and this Medicine, given in ſuch a Symptom, would rather increaſe it, by deterging and further wearing off the Capillary Branches. This is capable of being given in many convenient Forms, as Pills or Draughts; for it eaſily diſſolves in boil'd Milk, or any other Liquor: but in ſuch Liquids it moſt diſcovers it ſelf to the Patient, which it is not convenient ſometimes to do, becauſe ſuch a Knowledge frequently leſſens their Expectations, and by that means hinders the ſucceſs, which otherwiſe it might have had. The *Matthew's Pill* is perhaps as effectual a Remedy in many Intentions, as any Compoſition in the Shops; the *Baſis* of that, next to the *Opium*, is the *Sapo Philoſophorum*, which is an Incorporation of the *lixivous Salt* of *Tartar* with *Oil* of *Turpentine*. How this is, in the uſual Senſe of the Word, a *Corrector* of the *Opium*, is not to our purpoſe here to examine; but as an Ingredient, it makes the Medicine very *aperient* and ſearching, and powerfully to puſh off the Humours both by *Urine* and *Scent*. This is frequently uſed externally, and is ſo hot and active, that it will almoſt bliſter, apply'd to the dry Skin. It has been much try'd in *Arthritic* Pains, and it ſeems by its Subtility to be able to carry almoſt any thing along with it thro the Pores; and therefore in ſuch Caſes has been join'd with *O-*

pium. But none have yet ſeem'd to hit the Mean between the intolerable Pungency of the *Soap*, and the Inſenſibility which ſometimes the *Opium* induces, ſo as to endanger a *Sphacelation.*

350. TEREBINTHINÆ *omnes, All the Turpentines.* There are abundance of Plants and Trees of this kind, which are moſt of them *green* the whole Winter; the Warmth and Tenacity of their Juices preſerving them from thoſe Changes others undergo from different Seaſons. As for Flavour or Scent, there are of this Tribe from the moſt fragrant and aromatic, thro the ſeveral Degrees, to the moſt rank and fetid; and from the ſofteſt and ſmootheſt, to thoſe which are very hot and deterſive. All theſe are more or leſs good in the fore-mention'd Intentions, of cleanſing the *Viſcera*, in proportion to their Heat and deterſive Qualities, which are to be diſtinguiſh'd by their Quickneſs and Warmth upon the Palate. What Uſes theſe are of externally, ſhall be omitted here, becauſe there is a Place reſerved for them on purpoſe under *Sect.* 12. *Claſs* 3.

Cortices, Barks:

351. BERBERIS, *Barberry.* Altho the Fruit of this Tree, which is well known to all, be acid, cooling, and aſtringent; yet conſtant Experience has found the Bark to be opening and deterſive. That Part which grows neareſt the Tree, is moſt valu'd. It is hardly in any of the *Diſpenſatory* Compoſitions, but very frequent in common Preſcription for the *Jaundice*, or any Diſtempers from Foulneſs and Obſtructions of the *Viſcera.* It is likewiſe for the ſame Purpoſes an Ingredient in many of the *medicated Ales* which are publickly ſold.

352. CAPPARIS, *Caper.* This is an *Exotic*, whoſe Buds ſent over to us in *Pickle*, are ſo much uſed in common *Sauces.* The Bark is in ſome few Compoſitions under the ſame Intentions as the former; but is hardly known in extemporaneous Practice.

353. EBULI, *Dwarf-Elder*, called alſo *Chamæacte*, and *Sambucus humilis.* It grows in High-ways, and flowers in *June.* The inner Bark is much eſteemed in the *Jaundice*, and reckon'd likewiſe a great Purger of watry Humours; for which reaſon it is given amongſt *Hydragogues*, and is found to be very *Diuretic.*

354. SAMBUCI, *Elder.* This is poſſeſs'd of the ſame Virtues as the former, and is a good Ingredient in all thoſe Compoſitions which are intended againſt Diſtempers from Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and particularly of the *Liver* and *Kidneys*; for it mightily cleanſes the former, and promotes the Paſſage and Separation of *Urine* thro the latter. It is likewiſe accounted a good *Antiſcorbutic*, and is given in many Compoſitions of that Intention.

355. TAMARISCI, *Tamarisk.* It grows in *France*, and chiefly about *Narbon*; for which reaſon, by ſome Botaniſts, it is diſtinguiſhed ——— *Arborea Narbonenſis.* It is plentiful likewiſe on the *Rhine* and *Danube.* *Schroder* ſays, this attenuates, opens, and abſterges; is *Hepatic*, *Diuretic*, and *Splenetic*; and good againſt all Diſeaſes from *Black Choler*, and over-flowings of *Serum*; in cutaneous Eruptions, the *Itch*, *Black Jaundice*, and the *Whites* in Women. But many commend it in Hypocondriacal Affections.

tions. *Etmuller* equals it even to *Saſſafras*, in its Efficacy againſt Defluxions of *Rheum* and *Catarrhs*; and ſays, there is not a better Remedy in thoſe Caſes than this Bark boil'd in *Mint*-Water. Altho it is in ſome few of the officinal Compoſitions, yet it rarely is met with in common Preſcription; and the Conſumption of it is ſo ſmall, that it is not frequent in the Shops, unleſs very ſtale, and then good for little. It is now of no uſe outwardly.

Radices, Roots:

356. ARI, *Cuckow-Pint*, diſtinguiſhed ——— *vulgare* by *Gerard*, and ——— *maculatum & non maculatum*, by *Parkinſon*. It grows in Hedges and ſhady Places. This Plant appears very early in the Spring. It is moſt violently pungent and volatile, inſomuch that the leaſt Touch of its Juice upon the Tongue is ſcarce tolerable, and almoſt *cauſtic*. This Quality makes it recommended in all Viſcidities, phlegmatic and ſcorbutic Caſes; becauſe it penetrates and rarifies tough Concretions and Infarctions of the Glands and capillary Veſſels. It has been preſcrib'd in *humerous Aſthma's* and Obſtructions of the *Bronchia*; and by the great Force and Activity of its Parts, it breaks thro and wears away thoſe little Stoppages in the Extremities, and cutaneous Glands, which occaſion Itchings and Scabs, and is therefore juſtly rank'd amongſt the moſt powerful *Antiſcorbutics*. *Van Helmont* commends it greatly with *Vinegar* in Bruiſes or Falls, becauſe it will prevent the Blood from ſtagnating and falling into *Grumes* upon the injured Parts. And *Etmuller*, with a mixture of *Sallets*, ſeems to think it will form a *Tertium Quid*, very much of the nature of *Naſturtium*. Some have affirm'd a Dram of this Root freſh pouder'd and taken in any proper Vehicle, to be a moſt excellent and infallible Remedy againſt Poiſon and the Plague. *Mathiolus* commends, and with great reaſon, a *Cataplaſm* made with this freſh-bruiſed and *Cow-Dung*, to be apply'd hot in arthritic Pains; for ſuch a Compoſition cannot but do all that is expected from the moſt penetrating Subſtances. *Schroder* reports, that the diſtilled Water from its freſh Leaves, is a Specific in *Melancholy* and *Diſtraction*. Dr. *Grew* ſays, this Root kept long dry, loſes its Efficacy; which it certainly does, the volatile Parts, in which it conſiſts, flying away and leaving it inſipid.

357. CEPARUM, *Onions*. Theſe are too much in every one's acquaintance to want any Deſcription. They are very pungent and volatile, but not ſo much as the *Arum*, which is of the *Piperine* kind; for that differs as much from theſe, as the *fiery volatile Salt of Armoniac* does from a *ſoft Sal Volatile Oleoſum*: the difference ſeems to conſiſt in this, that the former is a Collection of ſubtile active Particles, but very rigid, and, as much as their Minuteneſs will admit of, pointed; which makes them irritate and ſtrike the Nerves with almoſt a painful Senſation: whereas the latter ſort approach more to the Nature of *Oil*; and altho by their Smallneſs and Volatility they very ſenſibly move the Nerves, yet they are ſofter, and excite more grateful, or at leaſt more tolerable Senſations. For diſtinction-ſake therefore, theſe two kinds may be underſtood under the Terms of *Volatile-Saline Particles*, and *Volatile-Sulphureous Particles*; Terms uſed amongſt Chymiſts very often

often in a confuſed manner, but may be underſtood with the Reſtrictions here aſſign'd. *Onions* have by ſome Authors aſcribed to them an *Alexipharmic* Quality, and have for that reaſon been preſcribed in Malignant and Epidemical Diſtempers. To this Intention *Petrus Montanus* uſed to give them roaſted, with *Theriaca* put between them ſliced. And *Paracelſus* commends them to be apply'd either with *Honey*, or alone, to the Part bit by a *mad Dog*. *Etmuller* ſays, that they provoke the *Menſes*, if ſteep'd in *Vinegar*; but they are by all allow'd to be very *diuretic*, and powerful in cleanſing and breaking away any Obſtructions in the *Urinary Paſſages*, whether from *Slough* or *Gravel*. They are very efficacious likewiſe in all Infarctions of the *Lungs*, and wonderfully promote Expectoration, relieve *Aſthma's*, and all Difficulties of Breathing. They are by many alſo given to deſtroy Worms, and ſometimes with ſucceſs. That their *Diuretic* Quality does not conſiſt altogether in their lighter and more volatile Parts, is manifeſt from their retaining it in a great meaſure, after they have been boil'd long enough to diſſipate all thoſe Parts; tho they are much more efficacious unboil'd to all other Intentions, but come ſo ſtrong along with the Breath of a Perſon that takes them, as makes it very offenſive. Theſe are alſo in great eſteem amongſt our *Surgeons*, to draw and ſuppurate all kinds of *Tumours*: Roaſted and apply'd to the Ear, they help to ripen, break, and cleanſe away Impoſtumations in the Head; which ſometimes cannot be influenc'd by any other means.

358. CURCUMÆ, *Turmeric*, called *Cyperus Indica* by *Gerard*, and *Crocus Indicus* by *Bontius*, diſtinguiſhed *Foliis longioribus & anguſtioribus, Radice longâ & croceâ*. This is brought to us from the *Eaſt-Indies*. There are two ſorts, the *Long* and the *Round*; the former is uſed in the Shops. Its Taſte is bitteriſh, and inclining to acrid, and therefore it muſt attenuate, open, and diſcuſs; and it is eſteemed a *Specific* in the Jaundice and Dropſy.

359. FILICIS, *Fern*; of this there is the *Male*, diſtinguiſhed *Mas non ramoſa dentata* by *Caſpar Bauhine*; which is reported a Specific in the *Rickets*; and the *Female*, diſtinguiſhed *Ramoſa major, pinnulis obtuſis non dentatis*, by the ſame Author. The *Filix florida*, or *Oſmunda Regalis* is a Species of the latter; but notwithſtanding the many ſuperſtitious Conceits concerning the Medicinal Virtues of theſe, the preſent Pharmacy gives little Credit to them, and uſes them but very rarely.

360. GLYCYRRHIZÆ, *Liquoriſe*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Siliquoſa radice repente* by the *Bauhines*. There is not perhaps any one *Simple* ſo much uſed in Medicine as this is, both in the Shops and extemporaneous Preſcriptions. It grows in many Parts of *Europe*, and we have enough of it in *England* for our own Supply, altho a great deal of its inſpiſſated Juice is imported. Its chief Place of Growth here is about *Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire*. It is very ſweet upon the Palate, even more than *Sugar* and *Honey*, and is yet accounted a Slaker of Thirſt; for which reaſon alone, *Galen* order'd it in *Dropſies*. It is very *Balſamic* and *Detergent*, inſomuch that there is hardly an officinal Medicine, or occaſional Preſcription for any of the Diſtempers of the *Breaſt*, but what

what have more or leſs of this for an Ingredient. Altho it is ſo very *detergent*, that ſome have ſuſpected its too liberal uſe to have brought on ſometimes a ſpitting of Blood; yet it has likewiſe ſomewhat ſo ſoft and *emollient* in its Compoſition, as to eaſe in tickling Defluxions, and give relief in *Catarrhs*; which makes it of great eſteem in *Coughs* of all kinds. It promotes Expectoration, and is ſerviceable in *Aſthma's*, Difficulties of Breathing, *Pleuriſies*, *Tubercles*, and *Eroſions* of the *Lungs*: for theſe Intentions it enters into *Pectorals* of all forms. It is almoſt as conſtant likewiſe amongſt the *Deobſtruents*; and is preſcribed in the *Jaundice*, in *Hypocondriacal Affections*, and amongſt *Diuretics*. It has its ſhare alſo as a Corrector of ſome *Cathartics*; and Infuſions of *Sena* and *Rhubarb* are hardly ever order'd without it. In ſhort, it is almoſt of univerſal uſe, and is hardly ſuperfluous in any one Intention. Its inſpiſſated Juice is the moſt convenient form to keep it in, in the Shops, for moſt purpoſes: but what is made here from our own Roots, is much the beſt; altho what comes from abroad is cheapeſt, and therefore moſt frequently to be met with.

361. Enulæ Campanæ, *Elicampane.* It paſſes alſo by the Name of *Helenium.* This grows in many Places of *England*; but not by much in ſuch Plenty as in *Germany*, according to the Writers of that Country, where they make a Wine of it, which they have in great eſteem; and *Platerus* for its ſpicy Taſte calls it the *Aroma Germanicum*, for as ſuch they prefer it to *Ginger*. It is very warm, opening, and deterſive, and is reckon'd of great efficacy in cleanſing the *Lungs*, both from tartarous and viſcid Obſtructions; beſides which Quality, it has alſo ſomewhat ſo glutinous, tenacious, or adheſive, as makes it ſerviceable in Waſtings and confirm'd Conſumptions: for it gives freſh Subſtance and Vigour to the Solids, and incarnates Ulcerations. Some think its Warmth excites Sweat, and for that reaſon commend it after a Courſe of *Mercurials* in Venereal Caſes to carry off the Dregs, as they term it, of the *Mercury*; but ſuch Perſons do not ſeem rightly to diſtinguiſh between *Sweat* and *inſenſible Perſpiration*. This *Simple* is capable of being reduced into almoſt any Forms: but the *Conſerve* is the moſt common, and probably the beſt, for boiling will be apt to diſſipate and waſte a great deal of its moſt ſubtile and fine Parts. Some make it likewiſe into an *Extract*, but that Proceſs is liable to the ſame Inconveniences, altho its gummy or reſinous Parts, which abound in its Compoſition, will remain. We meet with theſe in many Authors, and particularly *Amatus Luſitanus*, directed in *Ointments* for *cutaneous Eruptions*, as the *Itch*; and ſeemingly for the ſame reaſon as *Ginger*: but the modern Practice has found out much more efficacious and neat Applications for ſuch Purpoſes.

362. Lapathi Acuti, *Sharp-pointed Dock.* This is a Species of the *Rhaponticum*, called alſo *Oxylapathum*, and diſtinguiſhed *Folio acuto plano* by *C. Bauhine*. This is frequently in occaſional Preſcriptions for the *Jaundice* and Scorbutic Caſes, and found very efficacious for ſuch Intentions, being a powerful *Detergent*. *Willis* commends it as an excellent *Antiſcorbutic* in *Diet-Drinks* and *medicated Ales*. But its moſt celebrated Virtues appear in external Compoſi-

tions,

tions, for cleanſing the Skin from *Scabs* and *Tetters*: and we have an *Unguent* which takes its Name from it, in the *London Diſpenſatory*. *Etmuller* extolls it greatly in ſuch Caſes; but down to his time they have all been ignorant of the neat, ſafe and efficacious Preparations which *Mercury* has furniſh'd for thoſe Intentions. There are many other Species of this taken notice of by Botaniſts, and uſed in Medicine; particularly the ——*Præſtantiſſimum Rhabarbarum dictum*, which is the Shop *Rhubard*; the——*Hortenſe latifolium* of *Caſp. Bauhine*, *Monks Rhubarb*; and the —— *Aquaticum*, called *Hydrolapathum*, *Water-Dock*.

363. PENTAPHYLLI, *Cinquefoil*, diſtinguiſhed by the *Bauhines*, *Quinquefolium vulgare, majus repens*. *Schroder* runs thro moſt Chronical Diſtempers in its Commendation; as it is not unuſual with many *German* Writers to do; and ſays, that it is *Aſtringent* and *Vulnerary*; that it cures *Coughs* which ariſe from *Catarrhs*; that it is uſeful in the *Palſey*, *Gout*, *Phthiſic*, too great *Humidity in the Womb*, *Spitting of Blood*, the *Jaundice*, and *Obſtructions* of the *Liver* and *Spleen*; that it obtunds the *Acrimony* of *aduſt Choler*, ſtops *Fluxes* of the Belly, the *Hæmorrhoids*, and Bleeding of the Noſe; that it is of ſervice againſt the *Stone*, *Eroſions* of the *Kidneys*, *Ruptures*, and *Fevers*; and that outwardly it helps *Inflammations* of the *Eyes*, *Stench* in the *Mouth*, *Looſeneſs* of *Teeth*, and abſterges *Malignant Ulcers*. Notwithſtanding all theſe Excellencies, this *Simple* is now only remember'd for a Place it has in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, and is not of any other uſe in the Shops, or Practice.

364. POLYPODII, *Polypody*. It grows in an odd manner out of old Walls, and Ruins, as likewiſe out of many Trees; but that from the *Oak* is reckon'd beſt. This is placed by many *Diſpenſatory*-Writers amongſt the *Cathartick*s; but its Power that way is no more than what is common to moſt of this *Claſs* of *Detergents*. It is indeed moſt frequently met with in Preſcription with *Purgers*; but it is very convenient alſo, and proper with all Compoſitions which are intended to cleanſe the *Liver* and other *Viſcera*, and therefore it is ordered for theſe Purpoſes in many *Decoctions*, *Diet-Drinks*, and *medicated Ales*.

365. PORRI, *Leeks*. Theſe are ſo much like *Onions*, mention'd above, that there needs little further Explication of their Virtues; only theſe are ſomewhat of a ranker Scent, and rather more Deterſive.

366. RHAPONTICI, *Rhapontic*; diſtinguiſhed ——*Folio Lapathi majoris glabro*, by *C. Bauhine*; which is the *Rha*, and *Rheum* of *Dioſcorides*; and the *Lapathum præſtantiſſimum Rhabarbarum offic. dictum*, the Officinal *Rhubarb*; which ſee in its proper *Claſs*: but the common *Rhapontic* of the Shops is a Species of the *greater Centory*, diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine* ——*Folio Helenii incano*, tho falſly uſed; for the ſort intended is the *Lapathum acutum*, before deſcribed.

367. RUBIÆ TINCTORUM, *Madder*. This is a Root ſo much us'd in the *Dyers* Buſineſs, that it takes their Name. It is us'd alſo, as all the former, in Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and *Cachectic Conſtitutions*, and generally in the like Forms of *Decoctions*, *Diet-Drinks* and *medicated Ales*.

368. SAPONARIÆ, *Seapwort.* This is a Species of the *Lychnis*, diſtinguiſhed ——— *Major vulgaris ſimplex*, by moſt Botaniſts, and particularly in *Herman*'s Catalogue. It grows in Water-Currents, and flowers in *July*. It is opening and deterſive in a great degree, inſomuch that it ſometimes procures a plentiful *Diaphoreſis*. It is of ſervice in *Aſthma*'s, and all Diſorders of the *Breaſt* which require *Expectoration*. Outwardly likewiſe it is commended for diſcuſſing and ſuppurating *Tumours*.

Of Animals.

Claſs 2.

369. VIPERÆ, *Vipers*. *Schroder*, and many other Diſpenſatory-Writers ſpeak of this *Animal* under the general Name of *Serpents*. It is impoſſible even juſt to hint at the many odd Opinions which have been by ſome or other propagated concerning the *Viper*, both as to its medicinal Virtues, and the Nature of its Poiſon. As to its Poiſon, the Antients are ſo confus'd, that it is difficult to gather any conſiſtent Notion from them, even from *M. Aurelius Severinus*, the beſt who from them has given an account upon this Head. *Van Helmont* among the Moderns, very much ſpiritualized (if we may be allowed the Expreſſion) upon this Subject; and conjectur'd the Poiſon to be rather of an ideal and imaginary Nature than material; and that it did not ariſe from any particular phyſical Property in the Juices of the *Viper*, but from a peculiar Determination and Efficacy given them by the enraged Spirits. This Author had certainly the greateſt Dexterity in refining Matters of Senſe, and Phyſical Influences, into a Metaphyſical Speculation, of any one in the World; for his whole Reaſoning turns that way. *Redi*, an *Italian*, took a much better Courſe, and govern'd his Opinion by Experiment and Facts. Upon abundance of Tryals, he found the Conceit of the *enraged Spirits* to be a mere Deluſion, becauſe after the *Saliva*, in which he ſuppos'd the Poiſon to be lodg'd, had by a Bite or two been preſs'd out and exhauſted, all the Rage the Creature could be put into, could not make it hurtful. But notwithſtanding ſuch convincing Facts, a *French* Apothecary, Monſieur *Charras*, has fallen into *Helmont*'s Conceit, and pretended to ſupport it likewiſe by Experiments; but with very little Credit, eſpecially ſince Dr. *Mead* has put the Matter entirely out of diſpute in his *Eſſay on Poiſons*.

But what concerns the Medicinal Efficacies of the *Viper*, is more to our purpoſe. That they are *Balſamic*, and greatly *Reſtorative*, is confirm'd by long Experience; for we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Hiſtories of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age by their frequent uſe, as well as others who recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes. Here therefore it may not be amiſs to obſerve the Affinity there ſeems to be between the Juices of this Animal, or any other of the like Efficacy, with the Juices of thoſe Vegetables, which are ranked under the ſame Intention. For that ſame Property which makes the *Ever-greens*, as moſt of the Balſamic and Terebinthinous Plants are, continue ſo thro the Change of Seaſons; makes alſo theſe Animals ſo difficultly to be depriv'd of Life: which is a certain Tenacity in the Fluids, neceſſary to maintain the Vital Motions, that keep them from Diſ-

Diſſipating, or ſo ſoon running off by any Wounds or external Injuries. And this ſame Property it is that makes them equally adheſive to thoſe *Vacuola*, or abraded Interſtices in a human Body which want ſupply; that is, makes them equally *Nutritive* or *Reſtorative*. But in theſe tenacious Confinements there appear, by other manifeſt Properties, to be wrapped up great Quantities of a moſt *ſubtile* and *volatile Spirit*; which gives them, under proper Circumſtances, a wonderful Activity, or a Diſpoſition to be moved with great Rapidity. Hence ariſe all thoſe Virtues aſcrib'd to them, which give them a Place amongſt the moſt powerful *Alexipharmics*: and for this reaſon *Andromachus* order'd them in his *Theriaca*, and *Galen*, and all Practical Writers ſince him, ſo often mention them againſt *Malignities* and *Epidemical Infections* of all kinds. But beſides this important Intention, by the ſame Qualities, they have been experienc'd to do wonders in cutaneous Caſes; the Force and Activity of their Parts breaking thro the little Obſtructions in the *Miliary Glands*, which turn into *Ichor*, *Scabs*, and *Blotches*; and by reſtoring a free Perſpiration, render the Skin ſmooth and beautiful. For theſe reaſons they are given in all cutaneous Foulneſſes, in the *Itch*, *Leproſy*, and worſt Eruptions and Deformities of the Skin, as can ariſe even from Venereal Cauſes. In the latter Circumſtance they were a great Secret with *Cardan*, and ſome others. And *Etmuller* tells us, that one *Elidæus Paduanus* cured a Woman with *Viper-Broth* of a confirm'd obſtinate *Leproſy*; and that altho with her Diſtemper ſhe had likewiſe the Misfortune of *Barrenneſs*, yet ſhe afterwards conceiv'd and bore Children. And this reminds us of another celebrated Property of theſe Animals, That they, in a wonderful manner, invigorate the Organs of Generation, and render prolific thoſe conjugal Intercourſes, which might have been often repeated in vain without their help. For this purpoſe the *Viper-Wine* is in prodigious eſteem, and very commonly made in *Italy*, and thoſe Parts where theſe Animals are in plenty. In ſhort, their Efficacies are ſo manifeſt in many Intentions, that it is a great Misfortune we cannot have them here at a Price which can be comply'd with, but by the moſt Wealthy. For this reaſon we meet with them rarely in Preſcription. The Fat, which comes in plenty from the Entrails, is reckon'd that Secret, whereby our *Viper-Catchers* prevent the Miſchiefs of a Bite from them. It is much commended by ſome in *Struma's*; as likewiſe in Dimneſs or Decay of Sight, gently to rub the Eye-brows with it. Their *Exuviæ*, or Skins, which they yearly ſhed, are order'd for ſome purpoſes, but there does not ſeem to be much in them. See further in their *Preparations*, at the latter end of this Part.

To what we have here ſaid, it may oblige the Reader, who has been ſo unhappy as not to have ſeen Dr. *Mead's Eſſays* on *Poiſons*, to tranſcribe a Paſſage or two from *that* on the *Viper*, concerning its uſe in *Phyſic*.

" One of the firſt whom we " find in Antiquity to have made " uſe of the Fleſh of this Creature to " Medicinal Purpoſes, was, I think, " *Antonius Muſa*, the Famous " Phyſician to *Octavius Caſar*; of " whom *Pliny* tells us, *That when* " *he met with inveterate Ulcers, he* " *order'd the Eating of* Vipers,

" *and*

" *and by this means they were* " *quickly healed.* It is not impro- " bable, that he might have learn'd " this from the *Greek* Phyſician " *Craterus,* mention'd often by " *Cicero,* in his Epiſtles to *Atticus*; " who, as *Porphyrius* relates, *very* " *happily cured a miſerable Slave,* " *whoſe Skin in a very ſtrange man-* " *ner fell off from his Bones, by* " *adviſing him to feed upon* Vi- " pers *dreſs'd after the manner of* " *Fiſh.*

" Be this as it will, in *Galen's* " Time the profitable Qualities of " the *Viper* were very commonly " known; himſelf relating very re- " markable Stories of the Cures of " the *Elephantiaſis,* or *Lepra,* done " by the Viper-Wine. *Arateus,* " who moſt probably lived about " the ſame time as *Galen,* and of " all the Antients has moſt accu- " rately deſcrib'd the *Elephantiaſis,* " commends, as *Craterus* did, the " eating of *Vipers* as Fiſh in the " ſame Diſeaſes. And to this pur- " poſe I remember, that as *Lopez* " in his Relations of the King- " dom of *Congo* in *Africa,* takes " notice how greedily the *Negroes* " eat *Adders,* roaſting them, and " eſteeming them as the moſt de- " licious Food; ſo *Dampier* alſo " informs us, that the Natives of " *Tonquin,* in the *Eaſt-Indies,* do " treat their Friends with *Arrack,* in " which *Snakes* and *Scorpoins* have " been infus'd; accounting this not " only a great Cordial, but alſo an " Antidote againſt the *Leproſy,* and " all other ſorts of Poiſon.

" The Phyſicians in *Italy* and " *France* do very commonly pre- " ſcribe the Broth and Jelly of *Vi-* " *pers* Fleſh for much the ſame " Uſes; that is, to invigorate and " purify the Maſs of Blood ex- " hauſted with Diſeaſes, or tainted " with ſome vicious and obſtinate " Ferment.

370. LIMACES, *Snails.* Theſe ſeem to be much more in uſe now than formerly. They abound with a ſlimy adheſive Juice, and therefore are experienc'd very good in Weakneſſes and Conſumptions, eſpecially in Children and tender Conſtitutions. They are beſt boil'd in Milk, or ſome ſuch Liquor. They are conveniently enough brought into the form of a Syrup. The common way amongſt the good Women, of tying them up in a Bag with Sugar, and letting the Liquor drop thro, ſeems to be the beſt: but 'tis to be fear'd that the Sugar is not very agreeable to Subſtances of ſuch a Texture, and whoſe Efficacy conſiſts in the ſoft adheſive Quality of its Parts; becauſe it divides them, and makes the Mixture more Deterſive, and leſs Nutritive; which is the main Intention of all under this *Claſs.* How conveniently they are to be manag'd by Diſtillation, we ſhall more properly come to conſider in the next Part.

371. LAC VACCINUM, *Cow's-Milk.*

372. ASININUM, *Aſs's.*

373. OVINUM, *Sheep's.*

374. CAPRINUM, *Goat's.*

What theſe are in Food, is known enough to all, eſpecially in thoſe Countries where theſe kinds are moſt in plenty; but they likewiſe often come under medicinal Conſideration, and are preſcrib'd as proper to alter a ſharp thin Blood into a *Craſis* more ſoft, balſamic, and nutritive; and in Conſtitutions where they agree in the firſt Paſſages, they cannot but be proper for ſuch an end, becauſe they are already prepared into Nouriſhment as far as is requir'd for their Admiſſion into the Blood. All that is done in the *Prima Via* to our com-

common Food, is but reducing it into Chyle, which is Milk: But where the Juices are very ſharp, and the Glands of the Stomach over-charg'd with them, they are very apt to turn theſe Subſtances into Curd; a Change very common and obſervable from any ſuch Cauſes. By this means the ſerous or thinner part, ſoon changes into the ſame Condition as the Juices which join with it, and the moſt nutritive Part is harden'd into a Subſtance, which will be ſo far from admitting any Nouriſhment thro the *Lacteals*, that 'tis a chance if the *Periſtaltic Motion* of the Bowels is ſufficient to procure its ejectment by Stool. Where therefore *Milk* of what kind ſoever is order'd in Conſumptions, and as a Reſtorative, it is with very good reaſon join'd with the *Teſtacea*, and ſuch things as are proper to deſtroy thoſe Acidities. As for the difference of Milks, from the different Creatures which produce them, there ſeems as much to be owing to their different Food and manner of living, as to any ſpecific difference in the Creatures themſelves. That which is moſt common in our Food, *Cows-Milk*, ſeems to be of the moſt Subſtance, and the moſt nutritive of all. In the uſe of theſe a great deal is in being more or leſs accuſtom'd to any particular ſort; for at firſt with many, it is frequently purgative, but this does not continue. In ſhort, Experience is the beſt Guide in theſe Courſes; and Phyſicians of the beſt Skill and Penetration ſometimes are baulk'd in their Expectations from their Uſe. There are ſome other Intentions likewiſe, for which Milk Courſes are directed, beſides that of a Reſtorative, for they are gone into frequently as Correcters and Sweetners: but they muſt be very indifferently acquainted with the *Materia Medica*, who truſt to ſuch Aids in thoſe Caſes; or the Patient's Caſe muſt be mighty peculiar and difficult, which will admit of no other means; altho theſe are certainly good Helps together with more effectual Means in the moſt obſtinate Caſes of the like Intentions.

375. PULMONES VULPIUM, *Fox-Lungs.* Theſe ſeem to have been introduc'd into Medicine from no better grounds than the imaginary Efficacy ſimilar Parts have over each other; ſo becauſe a Fox is a Creature which can run a great way, and long together, therefore his *Lungs* muſt be good to mend thoſe which are hardly able to reſpire. The *College* however in their laſt Diſpenſatory, have juſtly rejected a Compoſition under its Title.

376. SPERMA CETI, *Parmaſitty.* The Antients were great Strangers to this *Drug*, and *Schroder* himſelf ſeems very much unacquainted with it, not well knowing whether to make it an *Animal* or *Mineral* Subſtance, tho he places it amongſt the *Minerals*, and calls it *aliud Genus Bituminis*, his preceding Articles being about ſuch Subſtances. It is now almoſt univerſally known, that a particular ſort of *Whale* affords the *Oil* whence this is made; and that it is very improperly call'd *Sperma*, becauſe it is only the *Oil* that comes from the Head, which it can be made from. I ſay *made from*, becauſe it is, by ſome peculiar Management, which is in the Knowledge only of very few, mightily changed from what it is naturally, before it comes to be fit for uſe in the Shops; the *Oil* itſelf being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to ſhoot into Flakes not much unlike

unlike the *Cryſtallization* of *Salts*, after it has ſtood a due time at reſt in a proper Veſſel.

That *Parmaſitty*, or *Sperma Ceti*, (for they are both arbitrary Names, and equally improper, *Adeps* or *Oleum Ceti* being more expreſſive of the thing ſignified) is the beſt, which is whiteſt and ſweeteſt, that is, freeſt from Rancidity. It is a noble Medicine in many Caſes, tho chiefly uſed in Bruiſes, inward Hurts, and after *Delivery*. It is an excellent Balſamic in many Diſtempers of the Breaſt, and gently deterges and heals. In *Coughs* from ſharp *Rheums*, *Eroſions*, and *Ulcerations*, it is very ſafe, pleaſant, and effectual, as alſo in *Pleuriſies*, and inward *Impoſthumations*; where the *Mucus* of the Bowels has been abraded by *Acrimony* and *Choler*, as in *Dyarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries*, this is a very good Healer. In Ulcerations of the *Kidneys* and *Bloody Urine*, it is likewiſe a very ſuitable Medicine; and by ſoftening and relaxing the Fibres, it contributes frequently to the Expulſion of Gravel, by enlarging the Paſſages. It is moſt conveniently made up into the Forms of Electuaries and *Boles*, with proper *Conſerves*, and things of the like kind: and in ſuch Forms, if it be skilfully mix'd, it gives them an agreeable Smoothneſs, and is not diſcoverable by the Patient. In Liquids it is not to be mix'd, unleſs in *Linctus*'s and *Eclegma's*, where it does well enough. It is emollient and healing, outwardly us'd; but its greateſt uſe that way is in the Small-Pox, melted with Oil of Almonds: With this the *Puſtules* are juſt kept moiſt when they begin to harden; and it wonderfully prevents thoſe Scars they are apt to leave, by ſoftening and healing them up ſmooth. Altho this is but a Modern Practice in this Diſtemper, yet *Schroder* takes notice of its uſe in his time, in ſmoothing and filling up the Fiſſures or Cavities made by Blotches and Scabs.

377. MUMIA, *Mummy*. This is the Fleſh of Carcaſes which have been embalm'd. But altho it yet retains a Place in Medicinal Catalogues, it is quite out of uſe in Preſcription. What Virtues have been aſcrib'd to it are the ſame with *Parmaſitty*, and other Balſamics of the like kind.

Claſs 4.

378. LUMBRICI TERRESTRES, *Earth-Worms*. Theſe are often us'd in Compoſitions for cooling and cleanſing the *Viſcera*. They are accounted much of the ſame Nature as the Snails; but they ſeem to have more of an earthy or nitrous Salt, which makes them afford Parts more penetrating and deterſive. They are good in *Inflammations* and *Tubercles* of the *Lungs*; and are particularly uſeful in ſuch Affections of the *Reins*, and Urinary Paſſages, which they cool and cleanſe very much. The Compound Water, which has its Name from them in the Shops, is a very good Medicine in the above-mention'd Caſes. They are ſeldom omitted in the occaſional Preſcriptions of Snail-Waters, and make a very good Ingredient therein, having much more in them that will riſe in the Still than Snails, as we ſhall ſee in the following Parts. There is alſo an Oil made of them in the Shops, which retains as much of the Virtues as any ſuch Preparations are capable of; yet it does not anſwer the Pretenſions of many in Arthritic Pains, and is not much in uſe.

379. STERCUS CANIS *officinale, Dog's white Dung,* or *Album Græcum,* as 'tis commonly call'd. This is ſaid to cleanſe and deterge, but it is us'd in little elſe than in Inflammations of the Throat, with Honey; and that outwardly as a *Plaiſter* more than any other way: but ſeldom appears to any great purpoſe.

380. STERCUS EQUI *non caſtrati, Stone-Horſe Dung.* This ſeems to owe its preſent Credit in Medicine to the Modern Practice. It is certainly of great Efficacy in Pleuriſies, Inflammations, and Obſtructions of the Breaſt: In Aſthma's and Difficulty of Breathing alſo it ſometimes prevails, where the moſt powerful Balſamics and Pectorals have been tried in vain. In all theſe Intentions it is now very much preſcrib'd. It is beſt in *Decoction,* wherein it is ſometimes join'd with other *Pectorals,* more or leſs warm and deterſive, as the Caſe and Conſtitution ſeem to direct. The ſimple Waters of Penniroyal or Hyſſop, are as good as moſt Liquors to infuſe it in. It ought to have but a gentle Heat, and to be kept cloſe ſtopped. White-wine ſeems beſt to take off its Nauſeouſneſs, but may not be ſo agreeable in ſome Circumſtances as ſofter or more oily Vehicles. But whatſoever it is infus'd in, I never obſerv'd it the leſs effectual for Clarification; and that will bring the Liquor to look fine, and be leſs nauſeous, tho it will not deſtroy its natural Smell, but that the Patient may ſtill diſcern it.

Of Minerals.

Claſs 3.

381. LAPIS HIBERNICUS, *Iriſh-Slate.* It is a black, ſoftiſh, flaky Stone, not much unlike what is call'd *Coal-ſtone,* that comes into the Shops under this Name. Its Efficacy in Medicine does not appear to have reach'd far; and in our own Country, it ſeems only in eſteem with the common People, who have a mighty Opinion from Cuſtom, and its frequent uſe in ſuch Caſes, of its healing Virtues in Bruiſes, and inward Injuries. Its Subſtance is ſomewhat fattiſh, which may probably give ſome aſſiſtance in ſuch Caſes; but 'tis rare to meet with it in the Preſcription of Phyſicians.

382. SULPHUR CABALLINUM, *Common Brimſtone.* This is little us'd but in the *Flowers* which are made by Calcination; tho ſome more eſteem it when crude in particular Intentions, as having then more Salt in it, and conſequently being more deterſive. This is us'd in little elſe than Unguents for the *Itch,* and ſuch-like cutaneous Eruptions, in which it is a good Ingredient, but a very ſtinking one; and on that account us'd only by the meaner ſort of People. See more under its Preparations at the latter end of this Part.

Claſs 4.

383. PISSELÆUM INDICUM. This ſeems to be what paſſes in the Shops by the name of *Barbadoes-Tar.* It has a ſtrong Scent not unlike the common *Tar,* and is not very pleaſant to the Sight or Taſte; but 'tis certainly a good *Balſamic,* and where the Stomach will diſpenſe with it, will do great Service in ſome Diſorders of the Breaſt. It is effectual in obſtinate tickling Coughs, and ſometimes ſucceeds where more elegant Medicines have fail'd. The ſame has been experienc'd of our *common*

Tar

Tar; and how much theſe differ in their Production I am not able to determine. Some commend this in *Burns*, *Scalds*, and *Inflammations*; but the regular Practice does not much juſtify any ſuch uſe externally. Amongſt the Country People it is in mighty requeſt for Scald-Heads, which is a thing troubleſome enough to cure, and often puzzles a good Phyſician. It is with ſome alſo a Secret to apply to the Soles of the Feet in *Agues*, and alſo to the Wriſts; and I have known Inſtances where it has ſucceeded. That Medicine commonly ſold by the name of *Oil of Spike*, is nothing but Oil of *Turpentine* ting'd with this Simple.

384. SAL COMMUNE, *Common Salt*. It is needleſs to ſay what uſe this is of in Diet. In Medicine, ſtrictly ſpeaking, it is of very little uſe, unleſs we include that common *Cheat* which paſſes in the Shops for the *Salt* of the *Purging-Waters*, which is the *Common Salt*, but very little chang'd; as we ſhall further ſee under the Head of *Acidula*. It is ſometimes us'd to check the Operation of *Emetics*, which it will certainly do, and make them run off by Stool. The reaſon of which we ſhall better underſtand, when we come to conſider the Operation of the Medicines which come under that Denomination. This is likewiſe ſometimes uſed to quicken the Operation of *Glyſters*, which it does by irritating the Fibres of the *Rectum*; and thereby ſolliciting that Motion, which forwards the Expulſion of its Contents.

385. SAL GEMMÆ. This is not in any inward Uſe, unleſs as the former, in *Glyſters* and *Suppoſitories*; and for the ſame reaſon.

386. HYDRARGYRUM, *Quick-ſilver*. Of what uſe this is in Medicine, we ſhall ſee when we come to its Preparations in the Cloſe of this Part; but ſimply it is not much uſed. It is frequently talk'd of indeed, as good in ſome Affections of the Bowels; but there are very few Inſtances of its Uſe in ſuch Caſes. Nor can that at all appear reaſonable, which is commonly reported of its quick Paſſage through the Body; for the Argument which the Favourers of ſuch Reports make uſe of, is quite againſt them; that is, its prodigious Weight. For when it firſt comes into the Stomach, it cannot but fall to the bottom; which is ſo much below the *Pylorus*, that a vaſt Force muſt be required to throw it over into the Inteſtines: and when it comes there, by their manifold Convolutions, it very frequently muſt aſcend, and particularly while it paſſes the *Colon*: So that 'tis hardly conceivable how a Body of ſo great a Weight can be lifted over ſo many Aſcents, as it neceſſarily comes at, between the *Oeſophagus* and the *Rectum*. It is reckon'd by ſome very extraordinary in killing of *Worms*, only by being boil'd in Water; and that altho it communicates ſuch a wonderful Efficacy to the Water, it loſes nothing perceivable in its Weight by ſuch boiling. This is what, I confeſs, I never knew an Inſtance of, and am ſomewhat ſuſpicious, that had thoſe who have try'd it found it to hold good, the Eaſineſs and Cheapneſs of the Practice would have brought it much more into uſe. How far ſome of its Preparations are efficacious to this purpoſe, we ſhall ſee further in its proper Place at the end of this Part.

SECT. V.

Of Diuretics.

UNDER this Head will be examin'd thoſe *Simples*, whoſe moſt remarkable Properties appear in their increaſing the Diſcharge by *Urine*; or which are ſuppos'd to have any Power in removing Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages, from what Cauſe ſoever, whether *Humors* or *Gravel*.

The beſt way to underſtand how a Medicine operates to anſwer this Intention, will be firſt to conſider by what means it comes to be wanted. This muſt happen either from a Fault of the Paſſages, or of the Liquid which ought to make its way thro them. The Paſſages may be in fault from any Cauſe which contracts them, and draws them up too ſtrait; which of courſe leſſens their *Diameters*, and will not let Particles thro of the ſame Bulk as they would before: and they may alſo, in their natural Capacities, be obſtructed by the caſual Intruſion of Particles too big to go forward, or by the Concretion of Particles attracting one another in their Progreſs. The Fluid alſo which ought to go off this way, may be prevented by its Groſſneſs, and by being united with other Particles too bulky for thoſe Outlets.

In this View, *Diuretics* come under theſe following kinds. They are either ſuch as ſoften and lubricate the Fibres which compoſe the *Urinary Glands* and *Canals*, by which means they yield and relax into their due Dimenſions and Capacities; of which kind are many of the *Emollients*, *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 1. already explain'd: Or they are ſuch as by their attenuating and deterſive Properties rarify and thin viſcous Humors, and adhere to and carry them along with them in their Paſſages, which thoſe of the *fourth Claſs* of the ſame *Section* have been demonſtrated to do, and upon that account prov'd *Diuretic*: Or again, they muſt be ſuch as have a Power of altering the *Craſis* of the Humors, ſo as to fit thoſe to paſs, which could not get thro before; and this remains yet to be explain'd, and has particular regard to moſt of the *Simples* collected under this *Section*.

Without venturing out too far for the Compaſs here allotted, into the Nature of *Secretion*; it may be proper to take notice, that the thinner Separations increaſe in proportion to the Blood's Velocity: for the Swiftneſs of its Motion not only keeps the Parts more divided, but alſo brings them oftner to the Secretory Orifice, which every where is what takes off the thinneſt of the Blood at that Part; ſome of the viſcid and thicker Secretions requiring for the ſame reaſon a vaſt Check of the Blood's Motion, before they can be perform'd; that is, before the Blood has obtain'd ſuch a Conſiſtence by the Slowneſs of its Motion, that what is to be ſeparated is the thinneſt at that Part; for no other will go off any where. If therefore from any Cauſe the Blood does not move with its due Velocity,

its

its Parts will attract one another, and make the whole too thick to part with any thing by the *Kidneys*, or ſo much as it ought. Nature indeed ſeems particularly to have provided againſt this Inconvenience, by ſo near a *Situation* of the *Kidneys* to the *Heart*, that its Motion cannot be retarded when it comes to them, unleſs it moves ſlower thro the Heart it ſelf. In this caſe ſuch things prove Diuretic, which not only forward the Blood's Motion by their Irritation of the Solids, and quickening their Vibrations; but are ſo ſubtile as to keep the Blood in as fluid a ſtate as poſſible. Many therefore under the firſt *Claſs* of the firſt *Section* come into this Rank, becauſe their Volatility gives them ſuch Properties. But beſides the Smallneſs and Aptitude to Motion of ſome Parts which keep the Blood fluid, there are others which do it by their Roughneſs and Rigidity; for thereby they hinder ſuch Particles of Blood from coming into Contact, which would make them cohere; and ſuch are of the nature of *alkaline* and *lixivious Salts*, which for this very reaſon, in all ſluggiſh and viſcid Habits of Blood, prove Diuretic, and procure ſometimes very large Diſcharges by Urine.

Another way of forcing Urine, is to increaſe the quantity of ſuch Salts in the Blood, as ſeem fitted by their ſpecific Gravities to paſs more eaſily by the Kidneys than any where elſe: for the Largeneſs and Swiftneſs of the Stream in which the Blood comes to them cannot admit of the Separation of any Particles, but ſuch as are ſmall and heavy; of which kind are all nitrous and acid Salts. For theſe joining with the *Serum*, cauſe it more plentifully to attract and unite the Salts diſpers'd in the Blood, and help the ſooner upon that account, *viz.* by adding to their Gravities, to determine them thro the Kidneys into the Bladder.

But ſuch ſeem to be the moſt natural and ſafeſt Medicines for this Intention, which have in their Compoſitions *Salts* near of this kind, and ſomewhat at the ſame time ſo *emollient*, as to guard them againſt vellicating the Membranes, and to lubricate and facilitate their Paſſages with what they take with them into their proper Emunctories. Thus all of the *Mallow* kind, and moſt of the Ingredients in the *Syrupus de Althæa*, have a great deal of a penetrating Salt wrapt up in a ſoft mucilaginous Juice. Dr. *Grew*, an able Phyſician, and a moſt faithful Recorder of Experiments of this nature, obſerves more Salts to be in Plants of this kind, than many others which ſeem to diſcover more of them to the Taſte. If then Nature be allow'd the beſt Compounder, thoſe of her Productions which have theſe two Properties ſo well blended together, muſt be the beſt that can be contriv'd for the Purpoſes under Conſideration. For ſuch Plants or Simples ſeem fitted to anſwer both theſe important Intentions at once, of lubricating and relaxing the Paſſages, and of precipitating at the ſame time the proper Fluids thro thoſe Paſſages. And this may ſerve as a good Hint, to conduct us in the uſe of thoſe Means which Art contrives to anſwer the ſame End, not to be too buſy with ſuch things as ſtimulate much, and are forcing that way, leſt inſtead of making a Paſſage, thoſe Irritations ſhou'd contract and ſtraiten what was too ſtrait before; and therefore that we always join them with ſuch things, as are at the ſame time

ſoftning and emollient, that the Veſſels may be enlarged, when a greater Quantity of Fluid is intended to be protruded thro them.

It has been a long Diſpute how ſome things which manifeſtly paſs off by *Urine*, can do it in ſo ſhort a time as they are often obſerv'd; eſpecially thoſe of the *Turpentine* kind, which will very ſoon diſcover themſelves by their Smell, wherein no body can be deceiv'd, in the Urine: but this will take up too much room in this place, and it does not ſeem greatly to our purpoſe to determine ſuch Difficulties. Some hints this way, and eſpecially how large Quantities of Liquors drank ſuddenly, will ſoon make their way thro thoſe Parts, may be met with in the Explications of *Sanctorius*'s *Medicina Statica*.

Folia, Leaves:

388. CHÆREFOLII, *Chervil*, is the *Cerefolium Sativum* of *Parkinſon* and *Gerard*, and the *Chærephyllon* of *J. Bauhine*. It grows in the Gardens, and flowers in *May*. It is recommended for opening the Urinary Paſſages, promoting the *Menſes*, and ſuch-like Intentions, but is now very ſeldom preſcribed. *Myrrhis, Sweet Cecily*, is of the ſame kind and virtues.

389. FRAGARIÆ, *Strawberry*. This Fruit is too well known to want Deſcription; and is moderately cooling and cleanſing, chiefly by Urine.

390. KALI, *Glaſs-wort*. This has its *Engliſh* Name from the pungent and almoſt cauſtic Salt with which it abounds, of the nature of the *Cineres Clavellati*, or Pot-Aſhes, which is ſo much uſed in Glaſs-making. This Herb has no place now in Medicine, unleſs in external Application; for as it is very hot and penetrating, it is uſed ſometimes in *diſcutient Fomentations*, and by ſome recommended in *Cataplaſms* for *Arthritic Pains*.

391. OXYACANTHÆ. Under this is generally underſtood the *Barberry*, but Mr. *Ray* makes it the *Spina Alba, White Thorn*. For the Virtues of the former, ſee *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 4. and of the latter, under the Diviſion of Fruits in this *Section*.

392. PERSICARIÆ, *Arſmart*. It grows in watry Places, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is alſo call'd *Hydropiper*, or *Water-Pepper*. *Paracelſus* is very prolix in his Account of it; but ſeems not to diſtinguiſh it from the *Perſicaria mitis ſeu maculoſa*, by his ſaying that the Spots in the Leaves are Demonſtrations with him of its Efficacy in the *Scurvy*, which ſometimes throws out Spots of the ſame Colour. He likewiſe directs ſome odd Circumſtances, by which he pretends it will obtain a magnetic Virtue, of great force in ſome Chirurgical Cures. It is extremely hot and penetrating, inſomuch that the Taſte is hardly tolerable upon the Tongue. This has made it obtain in ſcorbutic Caſes, hypocondriac Affections, and all Diſorders from a ſluggiſh Circulation of the Fluids. *Etmuller* ſays, the *Engliſh* have it ſo much in eſteem, as to uſe it in the *Belly-ache, Cholics, Scurvy, Spleen*, and all chronical Diſeaſes; but the preſent Generation is little acquainted with it, either in the Shops or extemporary Preſcription, for ſuch Intentions. A very eminent Perſon indeed of our own Country, Mr. *Boyle*, commends its diſtill'd Water greatly in the Stone, in his *Uſefulneſs of Experimental Philoſophy*. And in that Opinion he agrees with many, who have valu'd it amongſt their Secrets, for its Efficacy in ſuch Caſes.

Its great Warmth has alſo made it recommended by ſome in external Applications, particularly to diſſipate bruiſed Blood; and ſome uſe it for the *Tooth-ache*, as Pepper and other hot things.

393. PETROSELINI, *Parſley.* This ſtands with moſt Authors for a *leſſer Smallage*, and is reckon'd much of the ſame Virtues. It is well enough known in our Gardens, where 'tis cultivated in great plenty, and comes to us much oftner in Food than Phyſic, in which it is better to be uſed for any medicinal Intention, as it is pleaſant to eat in ſubſtance, almoſt in any thing; and becauſe the Stomach is the beſt Preparer of ſuch Ingredients, for all vegetable Subſtances eaſily reſolve therein, and yield their native Properties. And there is no Form in Medicine which can draw out the Virtues of this Herb to ſuch advantage, as they reſide in its own Subſtance; becauſe they manifeſtly conſiſt in a *fixed nitrous Salt*, which in Diſtillation does not riſe, and leaves the Water good for nothing. This is ſometimes uſed outwardly by the common People in *Cataplaſms*, to diſcuſs and reſolve, which by its penetrating *nitrous Salt* it is frequently ſucceſsful in doing. There is hardly a better Ingredient in our ordinary *Sallets*, for cooling and cleanſing the *Viſcera:* It alſo abſterges much Slime and viſcid Adheſion from the Stomach and Bowels, cleanſes all the Paſſages, keeps the Juices fluid, and greatly aſſiſts their Diſcharge by *Urine.* The *Roots* likewiſe are very good in Decoctions, Diet-Drinks and medicinal Ales, for cleanſing the Blood, as it is commonly call'd, and draining off ill Humors by *Urine.* There is a *Petroſelinum Macedonicum*, referred to in ſome Compoſitions, and particularly in the *Theriaca*, where the Seeds are directed; but this is ſo little cultivated, that the Seeds of the common ſort are generally ſubſtituted in their ſtead.

394. THÆ VIRIDIS, *Green Tea.* We have given ſome ſhort Account of this elegant Exotic under the Article of *Bohea.* But this ſeems to have been the ſort much longeſt known, and is meant by moſt Authors who have mention'd Tea in their Writings. It is certainly in great eſteem amongſt the Natives of *China* and *Japan*, and other Places which produce it, for its ſanative Properties: they uſe it almoſt in all their Complaints, and many live to a healthful old Age by its Benefit. *Schroder*, or his Editors, have been at the pains, in his Account of this Plant, to give its Uſe and Virtues, in various Languages: it may not be amiſs here to tranſcribe ſome part of it. "The "Property of this Herb is to diſcuſs "and diſſipate or drive away the "thinneſt Humors: whence it "follows, that in all Caſes when "any are affected with *Rheums*, "and thin and moiſt Humors, it "may to good purpoſe be uſed, "whether to preſerve from or cure "them of the ſame. As eſpecially, in thoſe Diſtillations of Humors which are call'd *Catarrhs*; "from whence proceed Infirmities "of the *Head* and *Breaſt*, Running "of the Eyes, Heavineſs of the "Head, Noiſe in the Ears, Shortneſs of Breath, Palpitations of the "Heart, *&c.* 'Tis alſo uſeful in "the lower Parts of the Body, for "weak Stomachs, and in want of "Digeſtion. In the Weakneſs of "the Joints it is likewiſe ſerviceable, as alſo for the *Gout.* In "ſhort, the Inhabitants of *China*, "who uſe it much, are free from

" the Diſeaſes of the *Joints* and " *Reins.*" He alſo pretends, it is good to take off the ill Effects of hard Drinking, and that it will enable a Perſon to continue a long time without Sleep. " To ſum up all, " *ſays he,* it is eſteem'd the great " *Augmenter* of human Strength, " preſerving from the Accidents " which proceed from ill Air or " otherwiſe; to which purpoſe di- " vers *Ambaſſadors* reſiding in thoſe " Quarters, uſe it in the Mornings."

This Herb has prodigiouſly obtain'd in the Uſe and Eſteem of moſt People in our own Country, and it certainly deſerves very great Commendation. It is admirably grateful to the Smell and Taſte, and carries an agreeable Roughneſs along with it into the *Stomach,* which gently aſtringes the Fibres, and gives them ſuch a Tenſity, as is requiſite to a good Digeſtion. This Roughneſs indeed may be increas'd ſo far, as to make the *Stomach* ſometimes contract and throw up its Contents; for which reaſon it is ſometimes uſed as an *Emetic*; and in many Caſes, where the Delicacy and Tenderneſs of a Conſtitution will not admit of harſher and more nauſeous Doſes, there is not any thing more proper: for it gently deterges the over-quantity of Slime from the Membranes, and leaves ſuch a moderate Reſtriction behind, as prevents all Nauſeouſneſs, and that continual Drain of irritating Juices, which flows in frequently after the uſe of other *Emetics,* and is hard to be ſtopt. It is wonderfully ſerviceable after *Crapula's,* by gradually helping off the viſcid Remains which nauſeate and ſicken the Senſes, and by drawing up the Fibres again to their due Tone. Its Uſe therefore after Dinner or Eating is of great ſervice in aſſiſting Digeſtion, and preventing the Uneaſineſs which attends a full weakly Stomach. It ſates the Blood and Juices with ſuch gently deterging Parts, as keep clean all the Emunctories; and is reckon'd by ſome to carry its Influences to the remoteſt Parts, and prevent *Arthritic Pains.* The Diſcharge it moſt remarkably promotes, is by *Urine*; but in ſome thin Conſtitutions it is thought too cleanſing, and in the Exceſs that ſome drink it, it may poſſibly abrade and wear away the Subſtance of the Solids, as well as ill Humors, and thereby bring on a Conſumption. It likewiſe too ſenſibly vellicates the Bowels of ſome very nice and tender Conſtitutions, and occaſions cholic Pains: but there are very few Inſtances of this; it being one of the beſt, pleaſanteſt, and ſafeſt Herbs, that was perhaps ever introduced into Food or Medicine; and in the frequent Uſe of which, Perſons generally enjoy a confirm'd Health. It is beſt in Mornings and after Dinner, and not ſo good at Night; Reſt and the uſual Poſture of the Body at that time not ſo well favouring its moſt common, and natural Tendency.

395. SAXIFRAGIÆ, *Saxifrage.* The ſort referred to by the new Catalogue of the *College,* is the —— *Rotundifolia alba,* of *C. Bauhine*; which is the *Cotyledon,* call'd by *Ray, Sedum foliis ſubrotundis, crenatis, radice granuloſâ*; and in *Herman's* Catalogue, *Sanicula radice granuloſâ, flore albo.* But there is another ſort alſo which comes into the Shops, which is the *Seſeli pratenſe* of *Caſpar Bauhine*; but to both are aſcribed the ſame Virtues, which are denoted by the Name, ſignifying *Stone-Breaker.* It hath been much controverted what was the *Saxifrage* of the Antients, which was certainly different from either

either of theſe kinds. *Dioſcorides* deſcribes it a buſhy Shrub growing on rocky Places, like the *Epithymum*. *Mathiolus* makes it a Species of *Satureia*; but *Dodonæus* and *Gerard* take the *Saxifrage* of *Dioſcorides* to be the *Serpyllum Vulgare*: it is too long to enter here into the Reaſons which theſe ſeveral Opinions are ſupported by.

Semina, Seeds:

396. EBULI, *Dwarf-Elder*, called alſo *Chamæacte*, *Sambucus humilis*, and —— *Herbacea* by *Gerard* and the *Bauhines*. It grows in the Highways, and flowers in *June*. This is ſo much of the ſame Virtue as the ſeveral Parts of the *Elder*, as to need no farther Explication than what may be found already given under them. The Seeds only of this ſort are chiefly eſteem'd for their Diuretic Quality, and therefore they are ſometimes preſcribed in *Dropſies*, and Diſtempers which ariſe from too much Humidity, and a cold Habit.

397. LITHOSPERMI, *Gromwel*, called alſo *Milium ſolis*, diſtinguiſhed *Majus erectum*, by *C. Bauhine*, —— *Minus* by *Gerard*, and —— *Vulgare minus* by *Parkinſon*. It grows in the Highways, and on the Borders of plow'd Lands, and flowers in *May*. The Seeds are ſmall, hard, round, of a ſhining Colour, and of a pungent acrid Taſte. They are powerful *Diuretics*, and force by the Urinary Paſſages very much; and are therefore very conveniently made into the Form of an *Emulſion* with *Barley-water*, or ſuch ſoftning Liquor, becauſe that guards the tender Parts againſt their Pungency, which otherwiſe might be too ſenſible. Some pretend to cure Agues with theſe given juſt before the Fit; but common Practice does not juſtify any ſuch Opinion.

398. BARDANÆ, *Burdock*. This is in every one's knowledge, and ſome parts of the Plant are much in uſe amongſt the Country-People; as the Leaves for Burns and inflammatory Tumors. The Seeds are by all Authors of the beſt Note eſteem'd extremely *Diuretic*, and ſome reckon them effectual in carrying off by thoſe Diſcharges, what is very much the Occaſion of Arthritic Pains, when 'tis once depoſited upon the Joints. The *Bardana major*, called alſo *Lappa major*, which is the *Arcium* of *Dioſcorides*, is the ſort intended in modern Preſcription; for tho the *Lappa minor*, which is the *Xanthium* of *Dioſcorides*, *Louſe-Burr*, is receiv'd into the new Catalogue of the *College*, yet it is not uſed.

Fructus, Fruits:

399. ALKEKENGI, called alſo *Halicacabum*; and by *C. Bauhine*, *Solanum veſicarium*; is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *June*. The Fruit, called *Winter-Cherries*, are by ſome much celebrated for their *Lithontriptic* Qualities, and are ſaid powerfully to cleanſe and ſcour the *Urinary Paſſages* of all *Gravel*, and whatſoever is apt to obſtruct them; and likewiſe by their deterſive Qualities to be good in the *Jaundice*, and other Affections of the *Viſcera*. There is a *Troche* which takes its Name from them in the Shops, calculated for theſe Intentions; but it is of little uſe, and hardly ever preſcribed.

400. SPINÆ ALBÆ, *White-Thorn*. This is made a Species of the *Medlar-Tree*, and diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed by *Caſ. Bauhine, Meſpilus Apii foliis Sylveſtris Spinoſa, ſive Oxycantha.* Its Fruit is call'd *Haws* by the Country-People, and too well known to want any Deſcription. There is little uſe made of them in Medicine, and yet they have obtain'd a Name for being very *diuretic*, and powerful Expellers of the *Stone* and *Gravel.* The mighty *Nephritic Water*, ſo much in the good Opinion of the late Dr. *Ratcliffe*, was made only from the Flowers of this Plant, which blows in *May.* But whether this will be able to hold its Credit by its own Merit, now its great Promoter is gone, may very much be queſtion'd,

401. LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM, *Nephritic Wood*, diſtinguiſhed —*Caruleo & flavo tingens* by *John*, and —— *Peregrinum Aquam caruleam reddens* by *C. Bauhine*, and called *Coalti* by *Hernandez.* It is brought to us from *New Spain*; it is from a Tree reckon'd of the *Aſh* kind. Tho the Wood is hard, and colour'd almoſt like *Saunders*, it tinges Water blue. Its Name denotes its Virtues, tho it is but little uſed at preſent for any ſuch Intention, of diſſolving the *Stone*, or being *Diuretic*, in any kind of Preſcription.

Radices, Roots:

402. ALTHÆÆ, *Marſhmallows.* Theſe are much of the Nature of the *Herb* before deſcribed, *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 1. but accounted ſomewhat more efficacious. They yield a mighty *Slime* or *Mucilage* to any *Decoction* or *Infuſion*, which renders it very ſmooth and emollient; whereby it makes the Parts give way to almoſt any thing which preſſes upon them, and wonderfully facilitates the Paſſage of any ſharp Particles thro the minuteſt Canals, without ſuffering their Points to wound and irritate the Membranes. Sometimes they are given inwardly, not ſo much to promote *Urine*, as to ſheathe, with that Mucilage they afford, the Sharpneſs and Acrimony of the Humors; and with ſome I know this to be a mighty Secret in *Gonorrhœas*; and certainly it is very beneficial in ſuch Caſes, as it cannot but wonderfully heal, and guard the injur'd Parts from thoſe *corroſive Salts*, which wou'd otherwiſe erode and ulcerate them. The *Syrup* in the Shops, in which this is the principal Ingredient, and from which it has its Name, is good in the ſame Intention; but not ſo efficacious as the ſame Ingredients in *Decoction* only, becauſe the *Sugar* is improperly mixt with all Medicines of a mucilaginous Nature, as has already been demonſtrated in the *Firſt Part*, and will further appear in the following. They are very *emollient* and *ſuppurative* in outward Applications: and the *Ointment* under this Name in the *College Diſpenſatory*, receives the *Mucilage* of this Plant. The *Emplaſtrum Diachylon Simplex* has alſo the ſame Advantage of being ſoften'd by it.

403. ASPARAGI, *Aſparagus.* Almoſt every one is acquainted with this, as being a part of Food; and knows that the Heads, which are ſo made uſe of, if eat in any quantity, will diſcover themſelves in the Smell of his *Urine.* But the Roots are yet more *Diuretic*, becauſe they have more of that *Salt* in them from whence they derive that Quality, than any part which grows above ground; into which it cannot riſe in ſuch plenty, as the Root it ſelf receives it from the Earth. And this

this may, by the way, pass for a reason why most Roots are more endu'd with this Property than their Plants. This is deservedly reckon'd one of the *five opening Roots*, and is a good Ingredient in all Compositions intended to cleanse the *Viscera*; especially where their Obstructions threaten the *Jaundice* and *Dropsy*. They are likewise good in many Disorders of the *Breast*, as operating by *Urine* is of service in most such cases; and are therefore with good success join'd with *Pectorals* in many extemporaneous Prescriptions, amongst which we oftenest meet with them. Tho they are a principal Ingredient in the *Syrup* of *Marshmallows* of the Shops; yet *Van Helmont* pretended to produce an Instance of these breeding the *Stone*, and imagin'd that by making the *Urine* fetid, and subject to putrify, they favour'd the Generation of such Particles as bred the *Stone*. There are also two kinds of *Wild Asparagus* mentioned by Botanists; one distinguished by *C. Bauhine* ——*Sylvestris, tenuissimo folio*, which grows about *Montpellier* in *France*, differing little from the Garden sort; and the other —— *Petræa & Corruda foliis acutis*, growing in some Parts of *Italy*; the Tops of which are eat as ours here, having also ascribed to them the same Virtues.

404. FOENICULI, *Fennel*. This is another of the *five opening Roots*, tho not in the *Dispensatory* Medicines, or very little; but often prescribed occasionally, in *cleansing* and *deterging Drinks* and *Decoctions*. They are of a grateful Flavour and Taste; making nothing unpleasant they are put into, which many of this Tribe do.

405. FILIPENDULÆ, *Dropwort*. It is questioned by some, whether this was not the *Molon* of *Pliny*. It is distinguished only by ——*Vulgaris*; grows in Meadow and Pasture Grounds, and flowers in *June*. The Root is said to be very *detersive* and *diuretic*, and good in *tartarous* Obstructions of the *Lungs*, as well as the *Kidneys*; whereby it often relieves *Asthmas*, and Difficulty of Breathing. Some will have its detersive Efficacy still reach further, and to scour even the Joints, so as to prevent and ease the *Gout*, and to clear the Brain and nervous Appendages from such Disorders as bring on *Epilepsies* and *Convulsions*. But notwithstanding these *aperitive* Properties, many will have this Root effectual in checking some *Fluxes*; and particularly that of the *Menses*, when it is too large; and the *Fluor albus*. But we meet with it not often enough in Practice now, to warrant any of these extraordinary Virtues.

406. GRAMINIS, *Grass*. The sort referred to is the ——*Caninum*, distinguished —— *Spicâ triticeâ repens vulgare*, by Mr. *Ray*, which is the Quick-Grass. The Roots are much of the same kind as the *Asparagus*, and used only in the same Intentions, but not reckon'd quite so efficacious. They are also an Ingredient in the *Dispensatory Syrup* of *Marshmallows*.

407. PETROSELINI, *Parsley*. They are much of the nature of the Herb, already described in this *Section*; and so near the Taste and Flavour of the *Fennel-Roots*, as hardly to be distinguish'd from them. They are also good in the same manner in *Decoctions* and *Diet-Drinks*, for cleansing the *Viscera*, and particularly the *Kidneys*. 'Tis also one of the *five opening Roots*.

408. RAPARUM, *Turnips*. These are much more known in Food

Food than in Medicine. They are certainly very cooling and cleanſing, and agreeably abſterge the viſcid and mucous Adheſions, which often nauſeate the *Stomach*, and diſorder the *firſt Paſſages*. They afford a very innocent and light Nouriſhment to Conſtitutions extremely weaken'd; and the Liquor preſs'd out of them when boil'd, is accounted good in *Hectics*, *tartarous* Obſtructions, and *Tubercles* of the *Lungs*; in which Intentions *Crato* much commends them: and becauſe it is manifeſtly *diuretic*, it is uſed to keep open and cleanſe the *Kidneys* and their Appendages. Theſe are a wonderful pleaſant *Sauce* to the great quantities of Fleſh we eat; for they help to attenuate and divide thoſe Parts, which otherwiſe would make the Juice of too tough and groſs a Conſiſtence, to paſs readily through the Veſſels in Circulation.

409. RAPHANI HORTENSIS, *Garden-Radiſh.* This is much in Diet in the proper Seaſon amongſt our Spring-*Sallets*, but little uſed in Medicine. Radiſhes abound with a penetrating nitrous Juice, which makes them *diuretic*, and cleanſing to the Inteſtines and *Viſcera*. They have ſomewhat alſo in their outer Skin, which is hot and biting; both which Qualities help to make them good *Antiſcorbutics*.

410. RAPHANI RUSTICANI, *Horſe-Radiſh*, called alſo *Raphaniſtrum*. Theſe Roots in virtue are very much like the *Scurvy-Graſs* and *Creſſes*, deſcrib'd in *Claſs* 4. *Sect.* 4. and are extremely *volatile* and *pungent*, when bruiſed; inſomuch as to equal *Sal Armoniac*, or any of thoſe *volatile Salts* when ſet in action. By this Quality it diſcuſſes and opens all little Viſcoſities and Infarctions of the Veſſels; but becauſe ſuch ſubtile Bodies are leſs ſenſible in the larger Paſſages and Glands, where they eaſily get thro, their Efficacies are moſt remarkable in the Capillaries; for which reaſon, this and all of the ſame Tribe are moſt valu'd for their ſcouring the cutaneous Glands, and breaking thro ſuch little Stoppages there, which occaſion Deformities, and all the Symptoms of a *Scurvy*. This Root is alſo powerfully *Diuretic*, but moſt ſo when join'd with ſome convenient *Acids*, which add ſomewhat to the Weight of its Particles, and determine them ſooner thro thoſe deſcending Emunctories. Upon this account the *compound Water* in the Shops, which from hence has the name of *Aqua Raphani compoſita*, is very skilfully order'd; the extremely ſubtile Particles of this Ingredient, with other of the like nature, join'd with ſuitable Acids, making it a noble *Diuretic*. This Root in *Decoction* ought to be carefully manag'd, becauſe its chief parts will eaſily fly away. Its Virtues are therefore beſt drawn out by ſimple Infuſion; which hot Water pour'd upon it, and ſhut down in a cloſe Veſſel, will ſo effectually do, as to make it as pungent almoſt as Spirit of *Hartshorn*. Its great Activity and Warmth alſo make it good in all ſuch nervous Caſes as ariſe from cold and viſcid Juices, and induce Heavineſs of Senſe or Inaptitude to Motion, in the ſame manner as *Muſtard*, and all ſuch *Stimuli*.

Of Animals.

411. MILLEPEDES, called alſo *Aſelli*, and *Oniſci*, Wood-Lice, Sows, or Church Buggs. Theſe are ſo much in the acquaintance of the common People, that they ſeem to be Maſters of their Medicinal Virtues, and uſe them in many Caſes without any other Direction. They

They are by all Experience found to be very *Diuretic* and Abſterſive; which makes them not only frequent in the Preſcriptions for Diſorders of the *Reins*, but alſo in Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and in the *Jaundice* particularly. They abound with a *nitrous Salt*, which they ſeem to derive from what they live on. It is ſomewhat volatiliz'd by its Digeſtion and Circulation in the *Inſect*, as ſuch *Salt* always is more or leſs, in proportion to the digeſtive Powers of the Animal, into whoſe Food it enters; yet not ſo much, but that it is brackiſh and pungent to the Palate. This makes their deterſive Qualities extend further than the larger Glands, and enables them to ſcour even the minuteſt Paſſages, and keep the Nerves clean from Viſcoſities, and ſuch things as would clog their *Springs*; whereby they are good in *Palſies*, *Epilepſies*, and all Nervous Diſtempers. And likewiſe becauſe they open, and as it were by their Minuteneſs and Aſperities, cut their way thro any Obſtructions, they are good in *Struma's*, *Scrophulous Tumors*, and inveterate *Ulcers*. Very remarkable Cures have been perform'd in theſe Caſes by a long uſe of them. They are much the beſt taken in Subſtance, or bruis'd in White-wine, the Liquor being drank without ſettling fine, elſe a great deal of a ſaline matter will fall to the bottom. Theſe are greatly in uſe amongſt all Practical Authors, and frequently to be met with in the preſent occaſional Preſcriptions. *Sennertus*, in the third Book of his Practice, commends them againſt the *Stone* in the *Bladder*. *Riverius* gives Inſtances of Wonders perform'd by them in inveterate *Struma's* and *Ulcers*; as does alſo that Honour to our Country, Mr. *Boyle*, who takes notice of them for the ſame Intention, in his Diſcourſe *of the Uſefulneſs of Experimental Philoſophy*.

412. CANTHARIDES, *Spaniſh Flies*. Theſe are ſufficiently known to moſt People, and that their chief uſe is for raiſing *Bliſters*. They abound with a *ſubtile cauſtic Salt*, which gives them this Property. By this, when they are apply'd to the Skin, the Heat and Motion of what perſpires, ſets them in action; whereby they penetrate the *Cutis*, and ſo wound and ſtimulate the Fibres, as to bring, according to the *Bellinian Doctrine*, ſuch a Flux of Fluid, that raiſes up the *Cuticula* or *Skarf-skin*, thro which it cannot paſs, into a *Bliſter*. But altho this is the only purpoſe to which common Practice knows how to apply them, yet they are of wonderful Efficacy in ſome inward Intentions, in the hands of thoſe who have skill to manage them. They extremely provoke by *Urine*, which they do more by ſtimulating the Parts into ſuch Motions, as are neceſſary for the Protruſion or Ejectment of the *Water*, than facilitating its Paſſage; and this makes them ſo difficult to be given, without occaſioning a *Strangury*: for even in *Bliſter-Plaiſters*, they ſend enough of their acrid Salt into the Blood, to have frequently this Effect. Where therefore theſe are adminiſtred as a *Diuretic*, ſuch means ought to be us'd at the ſame time, as may guard the ſenſible Membranes from their Vellications: and ſuch are proper in *Broths* and *Emulſions*. But the particular Caſe, where theſe Flies are neceſſary, and moſt ſafe to ſcour the Urinary Paſſages, is when they are obſtructed with *Slough* and ſuch *Viſcidities*, as are apt to be waſhed off from the ulcerated Parts; and this frequently happens,

happens, eſpecially in Women, for the *Womb* is very much ſubject to ſuch Foulneſſes, and ſtands in need of the moſt efficacious *Cleanſers.* In theſe Caſes the ſolid Parts do not lie ſo bare, as to be liable to the Eroſions of the *Cantharides,* until they have deterg'd away the Filth, and then it is time to leave them off, the Intention being anſwer'd. There are Inſtances of this Practice in Authors of the beſt Credit. *Schroder* mentions them given inwardly, tho he ſays by ſome *Audaculi,* in *Diuretics. Etmuller* ſpeaks of them as good in *Suppreſſion* of *Urine,* to carry off *Water* in *Dropſies,* in *Gonorrhœas,* and the *Stone,* and fabulous Obſtructions of the *Ureters:* and he gives a Form of their Exhibition, which is an Infuſion of them in Wine, the Liquor being poured off clear for uſe. Dr. *Groenvelt,* who publiſh'd, in Vindication of his own Practice, a ſmall Treatiſe *De tuto Cantharidum uſu interno,* ſuffer'd much by a Proſecution for giving them inwardly, being charg'd with, and ſued for *Mal Practice.* The *Iſſue* ruin'd the unhappy Doctor, and taught his envious Proſecutors the Safety and Value of his Practice. They are now frequently in extemporaneous Preſcriptions for the above-mention'd Intentions; but in Venereal Caſes, where a great deal of Slough and Filth has been thrown down upon the genital Parts, there is not a better Medicine. But it is not every one who muſt think himſelf qualified to meddle with ſuch Remedies, which are ſure to do good or hurt according as they are adapted. There are ſome ill Perſons who have learnt to procure *Abortions* by theſe Flies, and to play a great many other unwarrantable Tricks with them. They certainly to a ſtrange degree excite Luſt, and provoke to Venery, not by any better Abilities which they give, but by ſtimulating thoſe Parts which are the Seat or Incentives to ſuch Deſires. *Meckeren,* in his Obſervations, gives ſtrange Inſtances of their Effects this way; and tells us of a Man, who by taking a large Doſe inwardly, ſo inflam'd himſelf, that tho he had almoſt kill'd his Wife, who declar'd to the Phyſicians that were ſent for next day, that he the foregoing night *Septies Hortum fodiebat*; yet he continu'd even in Diſtraction with freſh Rage, until he dy'd delirious.

413. Stercus Porcinum, *Hogs-Dung.* This is not often preſcrib'd; but it abounds with a very pungent and nitrous Salt, which makes it greatly *Deterſive* and *Diuretic.* It may be manag'd into a Form as cleanly and palatable as the *Horſe-Dung* already taken notice of, but hardly ſo as to be conceal'd from the Patient.

Minerals.

414. Sal Nitri, *Salt-Peter.* The beſt is moſt white, tranſparent, and in regular Cryſtals. There is a great deal of difficulty in determining what the *Nitre* of the Antients was; tho Dr. *Liſter* hath conjectured the *Egyptian Nitre* to be little differing from the *factitious Sal Armoniac,* as it comes from the Urine and Dung of ſuch Animals, as take in with their Food a good deal of *Foſſil Salt,* and by ſtraining it thro them, render it urinous. But the preſent *Nitre,* which comes to us chiefly from *India,* ſeems to be altogether foſſil, tho the Experiments of drawing ſuch a Salt from various Excrements, and the Obſervation of ſome, that the *Indian Nitre* comes chiefly from ſuch Parts as abound with

with a particular kind of large Fowl, ſeems to favour Dr. *Liſter*'s Conjecture. The Nitre in Vaults and Cellars, ſhews a good deal to be gathered from the Air: but there is not room here to be particular in theſe Enquiries. This is but ſeldom us'd without ſome Preparation, to which we refer the Reader. It is very penetrating and *diuretic*, and good in Inflammations of the *Throat* and *Tonſils*.

SECT. VI.

Of Diaphoretics.

UNDER this Name of *Diaphoretics* are included what alſo are underſtood by *Alexipharmics* and *Febrifuges*; becauſe all under thoſe Denominations, whoſe Operations we have any notice of, exert themſelves that way, by more or leſs increaſing a *Diaphoreſis*; which is a ſenſible Diſcharge by the Skin, and ſhews itſelf like a Dew upon it.

All thoſe Medicines which anſwer this Intention, muſt do it either by their Subtility, whereby they divide and attenuate the Humors to ſuch a degree, that they become fine enough to eſcape thro ſuch ſmall Paſſages, as thoſe of the cutaneous Glands; or elſe by their contracting and ſqueezing the Solids, which force out of the Extremities what lay before in readineſs for Expulſion. Of the former ſort are many *Simples*, which for their other more manifeſt Qualities, we have placed under other Heads, and chiefly amongſt the *Cephalics*: for all *aromatic*, *warm* and *ſubtile* Bodies, have a natural tendency this way, becauſe they cannot but divide and attenuate the Fluids, which make them fitter to go off by the ſmaller Paſſages. What we have collected under this *Section*, are moſtly determin'd to the ſame Intention, by a like Texture and Diſpoſition of Parts; but then they are generally ſuch as are ſeldom met with in Compoſition or Preſcription for any other purpoſe. And, without tranſgreſſing the Rules laid down for determining things of this kind, it may be conjectur'd, that there is a difference between *theſe* and the common *Aromatics*; that the latter act as ſoon as ever they come into the *Stomach*, and by the Volatility of their Parts divide and thin the Juices in the *Prima Via*, but go off in a great meaſure by ſome of the larger Diſcharges; whereas the former ſeem not to have any thing in their Compoſition ſo active as to render them ſenſible, until they have paſſed the laſt Comminution or Digeſtion in the circulating Blood: and that there they obtain ſuch a Reſolution, as ſuits them not only for the cutaneous Secretion themſelves; but alſo to break, and as it were fuſe the Blood itſelf, thereby cauſing its thinner and ſerous Parts to flow thro the Pores in great Plenty. And this will not perhaps appear ſo ſtrange, when we conſider a manifeſt difference in our Food, not unlike what we here aſſign to Medicine. For ſome parts of our Aliments are ſooner than others broke and digeſted in the

Stomach

Stomach and firſt Offices; and ſuch always furniſh the greateſt Supply to the larger Emunctories, and go off moſtly by Urine; whereas others, which have Subtility enough only to paſs the *Lacteals*, and get into the Blood, but are too ſolid to undergo the laſt Comminution but by a long Circulation, beſtow more Matter both for Nouriſhment, and the finer Secretions. Thoſe Subſtances, or Bodies, therefore, which obtain this Appellation of *Diaphoretic*, are ſuch as are capable of being divided into very ſmall and fine Parts, which do not ſenſibly operate until they are brought into the minuteſt Veſſels, where their Smallneſs and Activity fit them both to paſs themſelves, and beſides make way for many other Particles to go off with them.

But the other Caſe of a *Diaphoreſis*, or raiſing a Sweat, is moſt extenſive and efficacious, and that is by ſqueezing and contracting the Fibres, and ſo forcing thro what is in readineſs to paſs; of which Matter there often is a great deal in the *Capillaries*, or juſt at the Surface, that ſometimes almoſt ſtagnates for want of ſuch ſhocks. All Acids do this, and whatſoever vellicates and contracts the Fibres powerfully. Thus we ſhall ſee People preſently ſweat upon eating *Vinegar* or *Lemon Juice*. Upon the ſame account does Fear, or any ſudden Paſſion, produce the like Effect; as likewiſe all kinds of Exerciſe. But theſe are not ſo directly our Buſineſs to account for; nor likewiſe how Sweating moſt commonly terminates Fevers, and throws off Poiſons or contagious Infections, by which they come to be term'd *Alexipharmics* and *Febrifuges*; becauſe this would take up more room than we have here to ſpare, as requiring the whole Theory of Fevers to be treated of, in order to arrive at a perfect Knowledge of it.

Folia, Herbs:

415. ANTHORÆ, *Helmet-Flower*, called by ſome Writers *Antithora*, who will alſo have it to be the Zedoary of the *Arabians*, particularly of *Avicen* and *Serapion*. The *Aconitum Salutiferum*, or wholeſom Wolf-Bane of *C. Bauhine*, is what the officinal Preſcriptions intend whereſoever this is ordered. It grows on the Mountains in *Helvetia*, and in *Savoy*. The Root is chiefly in uſe, which is of a warm bitteriſh Taſte, and is reckon'd *Cardiac* and *Alexipharmic*, much of the ſame nature as the *Contrayerva* Root, on which account by ſome it is called the *German Contrayerva*. It is however now uſed only in a few officinal Compoſitions.

416. CALAMINTHÆ; *Calamint*. That deſcribed *flore magno vulgaris* by *J. Bauhine*, ought to be the officinal ſort; but the ſtarcity of that, brings to Market in its ſtead the — *Sylveſtris odore Pulegii ſeu Nepeta* of *C. Bauhine*. There is alſo a — *Paluſtris*, call'd *Aquatica* by *Gerard*, and *Mentha arvenſis verticillata hirſuta*, by *J. Bauhine*, Water Calamint; which altho received into the new Catalogue of the *College*, is not known in the preſent *Pharmacy*. The firſt of theſe flowers in *June* and *July*, and is warm, aperient, and enters many *Alexipharmic* Compoſitions of the Shops. A Compound Pouder in the *College Diſpenſatory*, has its Name from it. It is alſo reckon'd by ſome to be *Hepatic*, *Pectoral*, and *Uterine*, to promote *Urine*, the *Menſes*, and forward Delivery; but it is ſeldom preſcrib'd in theſe Intentions.

417. CAR-

417. CARLINÆ, *Carline Thiſtle*, is the *Chamæleon albus* of *Dioſcorides*, ——— *Humilis* of *Parkinſon*, and *Acaulos magno flore* of *C. Bauhine*. It grows in the Vallies of *Germany* and *Italy*, and flowers in *June*. Its Root is moſt in eſteem, and recommended for its Alexipharmic Qualities, in reſiſting Infection, and expelling Malignities. But the preſent Practice takes little or no notice of it.

418. DORONICI, *Leopards-Bane*. *Mathiolus* will have this to be the *Aconitum Pardalianches* of *Theophraſtus*; but the modern Botaniſts diſſent from him in that Particular. This grows in many Places in *Germany*, and is ſaid to be Alexipharmic, and good againſt the Bites of venomous Creatures; but modern Practice gives it little Credit in any ſuch Intentions.

419. DRACUNCULI, and,

420. DRACONTII, *Dragons*. Theſe have by miſtake been diſtinguiſhed as different *Simples*, but they are only different Names for the ſame thing. The *Dracunculus Polyphyllus* of *C. Bauhine*, is what the new Catalogue of the *College* directs to, and ſeems to be a Species of the *Arum*, being titled in *Herman*'s Catalogue, *Arum Polyphyllum, Dracunculus & Serpentaria dictum, caule maculato, majus & elatius*. It is reckoned *Alexipharmic*, and a Reſiſter of Poiſons, on which account it hath a Place in the *College Plague-Water*.

421. GALEGÆ, called alſo *Ruta capraria*, *Goat's Rue*. This has a great Name with ſome Authors, and paſſes for a powerful *Alexipharmic*, *Sudorific*, and a Reſiſter of Poiſon and peſtilential Contagions. It has been recommended alſo for bringing out the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*; but neither the Taſte or Smell of this Plant diſcover any ſuch Virtues likely to be in it, nor does the preſent Practice encourage any ſuch Expectations, it being hardly ever preſcrib'd. It is a uſeleſs Ingredient in the *Milk-Water*. Some have vented Notions of Animals, and particularly the *Lizard*, guarding themſelves with it againſt the Poiſon of *Vipers*, and curing themſelves with it when bit; but theſe are Fables.

422. MELISSÆ, *Baum*, diſtinguiſhed ——— *Vulgaris odore Citri*, by *J. Bauhine*. It flowers in *July*. This Herb is very well known in our Gardens. It is of a fine Cordial Flavor; but ſo weak, that in moſt medicinal Forms it is loſt, and 'tis hard even to dry it with its natural Scent. The *Diſtill'd Water* made from it therefore, is beſt drawn when the Plant is green, which, by the way, holds good in very few other Plants: But with all the care imaginable it will ſoon fade, unleſs ſprinkled with a little Spirit before 'tis diſtill'd. It is a good Cordial, and makes an agreeable Ingredient in many Alexipharmic Waters. Any other Form it is not fit for.

423. SCORDII, *Water Germander*. It grows in watry Grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*. It is ſomewhat of a *Garlic* Smell, mix'd with an *Aromatic*. It is juſtly eſteem'd a good *Alexipharmic*, and makes an excellent Ingredient in all Compoſitions of that Intention; as well as in that grand Medicine in the Shops, which has its Name from it, *Diaſcordium*; tho in Preſcription it moſt frequently bears the Name of its Inventor, and is call'd *Confectio Fracaſtorii*. There is alſo an excellent *compound Water*, which derives its Name from this Simple, and is titled in the Shops

Aqua Scordii compoſita. It is good in all kinds of Fevers, and helps both to raiſe the Spirits as a Cordial, and promote Sweat, or the Eruption of ſuch Humors, as do often critically terminate ſuch Diſtempers. This Plant keeps its Smell, if well dry'd, tho reduc'd into a fine Pouder; and therefore may very conveniently be preſcrib'd in *Boles*, as well as Infuſion; which makes it ſtrange that it is not oftener met with in extemporaneous Practice, in the room of ſome things not by much ſo efficacious, nor ſo eaſily to be procur'd. Some Authors mention this Simple amongſt *Hyſterics*, and Deſtroyers of *Worms*, and alſo for a good *Deterger* of malignant and inveterate *Ulcers*; but ſuch Practice is not at all warranted by Experience.

424. Ulmariæ, *Meadow-ſweet.* It flowers in *June.* We have this amongſt the beſt *Alexipharmics*, in ſome Writers, and it is call'd *Regina Prati, Queen of the Meadow*, and by *Caſp. Bauhine, Barba Capri floribus compactis.* It has a very agreeable Scent, but it does not by any great Volatility of Smell, or Pungency in Taſte, ſeem to diſcover in it ſuch Properties, in ſo large a degree as Authors mention; tho the *ſimple Water* which is order'd from it in the *Diſpenſatory*, has a very remarkable Smell and Taſte, but ſoon turns mothery, as all ſuch *Waters* will do. It is likewiſe an Ingredient in the *Milk-Water.*

Flores, Flowers:

425. Calendulæ. *Marygold.* Theſe blow almoſt all the Summer. They are well known in the Kitchen as well as the Shops. Amongſt Phyſical Writers they paſs for *Alexipharmics*, tho in a much inferior degree to *Saffron*, which it is compar'd to. Many alſo ſpeak of them as *Hyſterics*, and we meet with them often in *Riverius*'s Practice for that purpoſe.

426. Croci, *Saffron.* Theſe blow in *September*, and are of a nice Culture, and a valuable Commodity in ſome parts of *England*, particularly in *Eſſex* and *Cambridgeſhire*; which are the beſt of any in the World we have yet met with. The *German* Writers mention that for the beſt which grows in the *Circle of Auſtria*, but by their Doſe it muſt fall ſhort of ours; for a Scruple was their ordinary quantity, whereas five or ſix Grains of *Engliſh* Saffron that is good, has very ſenſible Effects. Foreign Authors alſo ſpeak much of its Narcotic Quality, and pretend that an immoderate Doſe of two or three Drams, will bring on a particular kind of *Delirium*, and occaſion Death. *Etmuller* gives a Story of a Perſon, who trading in this Commodity, for the ſake of ſaving ſome Duty, conceal'd a Bag of *Saffron* ſo long under his Clothes, that its Steam had ſuch an effect upon him as to kill him. It is certainly one of the greateſt Cordials of any Simple the whole *Materia medica* ſupplies; and as effectually promotes a *Diaphoreſis*, which makes it hardly ever omitted in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, for any Species of *Fevers.* It wonderfully aſſiſts the Eruption of the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*; and at the ſame time that it puts the Conſtitution upon a force to throw off ſomewhat diſagreeable, it enables it to ſuſtain ſuch an Exertion. It is alſo given in almoſt all Diſorders of the *Lungs*; and for its great Efficacy in promoting Expectoration, and relieving the Breath, it is call'd by ſome *Anima Pulmonum*, the *Soul* of the *Lungs.* There are many Forms which it is made into in the Shops;

Shops; but it is much better given in Subſtance, and is very conveniently pouder'd, and made into *Boles* and *Electuaries*. The Dearneſs of this Commodity makes ſome draw out its *Tincture* for a *Syrup*, or to uſe by it ſelf; and afterwards dry and pouder it for uſe. That which has not been ſo ſerved is almoſt of a red Colour when pouder'd; and upon but juſt touching it with any Moiſture, will ſtain extremely *yellow*. The Colour which it gives in Tincture, tho deep and fine at firſt, will fade with keeping, and the ſooner, as the *Menſtruum* is more acid; for this reaſon, that which is order'd with *Treacle-Water*, and ſeems beſt fitted to anſwer the Intention of an *Alexipharmic*, is hardly ever made: it generally is done with *Canary*, and ſuch Wines, which are moſt remote from Acidity; but that is only for the ſake of the beauty of the Medicine. This Flower parts with a great deal in Infuſion that will riſe in the Still; and therefore what is ſold for *Spirit* of *Saffron*, if well made, is an admirable *Cordial*; and in the ſtrict Senſe of the Term, perhaps a greater than Medicine any other ways ſupplies. This way likewiſe there is nothing of the *Simple* loſt, becauſe the *Reſiduum* may conveniently be evaporated into an *Extract*, in which will be retain'd the moſt deterſive Parts, and will make a good Medicine in the *Jaundice*, *Cachexies*, and all Diſorders ariſing from Obſtructions and foul *Viſcera*. There are many who extol this alſo in *Hyſterical* Affections; and are of opinion, that it cleanſes the Womb, promotes the *Menſtrual* Diſcharges, and aſſiſts in Delivery. *Borellus*, in his Obſervations, ſpeaks of a Perſon, who by carrying a Parcel of *Saffron* a long Journey, for Sale at a Market, was ſo affected by its Scent only, as to make bloody Urine. Some preſcribe it to be worn with Camphire in a Bag at the *Pit* of the *Stomach* for *Melancholy*; and others affirm, that ſo us'd, it will cure *Agues*.

Semina, Seeds of;

427. SESELIOS, *Hart-wort*. Botaniſts deſcribe ſeveral kinds of this Plant; but the officinal ſort is the ſame as the *Siler montanum*, and called likewiſe by *C. Bauhine*, *Liguſticum*. The Seeds have a great name with ſome antient *Botanic* and *Diſpenſatory* Writers, and are mention'd almoſt in every Intention; but they are grown into neglect in the preſent Practice, and enter few Shop-Compoſitions except the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

***. VICIÆ, *Tares*. Theſe are too well known to want Deſcription; and they are of no uſe in Medicine but amongſt Nurſes, who boil them in ſome Drinks, to bring out the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*.

Gummi, Gums:

428. CAMPHORA, *Camphire*. This is a pellucid *Gum* or *Reſin*, which does not flow from the Tree, but is obtain'd out of its Wood, by a particular way of *Sublimation*; vide *Jac. Breynius* in *Exotic. Cent.* 1. It is brought into *Europe* chiefly from *China*, and the Iſland of *Borneo* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. It is extremely volatile; and *Tachenius*, with ſome others, will have it to be a pure natural *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*. It is the moſt efficacious *Diaphoretic* that is known in Medicine, its great Subtility diffuſing it thro the very Subſtance of the Parts, as ſoon almoſt as the Warmth of the Stomach ſets it in motion. In all Fevers there-

fore, when a *Diaphoreſis* is to be encourag'd, nothing will ſooner raiſe one. But its great Heat requires plentiful diluting with ſmall Liquors. Its Smell indeed is ſo penetrating and particular, that it is not to be diſguis'd in any Form. In reducing it to Pouder, the *Mortar* muſt be firſt rubb'd with a little *Oil*, elſe it will not divide. It very readily diſſolves in rectify'd Spirit, but it will again part from it, and appear like a Curd, if that be lower'd with any aqueous Mixture. This has been in great eſteem with practical Authors of the beſt Note heretofore, in all kinds of *Fevers*, *Malignities*, and *Epidemical Contagions*; and we ſhall hardly meet with any Compoſitions for thoſe Intentions in *Sennertus*, *Riverius*, or *Etmuller*, without this as a principal Ingredient: how it comes to be ſo little in the preſent Practice, is ſomewhat ſtrange; for it is as ſafe as efficacious. But to thoſe who appear moſt acquainted with this *Drug*, there is one Quality which ſeems but little known; and that is, that in *Deliria*, where *Opiates* fail of procuring Sleep, and oftentimes aggravate the Symptoms, this will frequently ſucceed; and as it helps forward a Breathing thro the Pores by its Warmth, it does alſo contribute to the ſame good End, by relaxing the Tenſity of the Fibres with Reſt. It has been much debated, whether this be really *hot* or *cold*; its Senſe upon the Palat, at firſt taking, perſuading the former; and its Uſefulneſs in allaying *Inflammations*, encouraging the latter Opinion. If by Warmth is underſtood ſuch a Subtility of Parts, as diſpoſes them into brisk Motion, and to agitate what is about them; this has all the title to be ſo, of any thing which is not actual Fire. And for its allaying *Inflammations*, that may be done by the Subtility of its Parts, dividing and diſcuſſing ſo far the obſtructed Humors, that they either perſpire, or are taken up again into Circulation by the refluent Blood: for this Spirit of Wine, and many things allow'd by all to be hot, will do, by the ſame means. It has alſo been much conteſted, whether *this* is prejudicial to *Generation*, by its abating all Deſire of Venery, and procuring *Barrenneſs*: but as the Authors themſelves are divided upon this *Point* ſo much, ſome of them affirming that the Countries where it abounds, and is much uſed, produce almoſt childleſs Inhabitants; and others, that they are the moſt fruitful; we ſhall refer the Deciſion of this point to thoſe who have more Leiſure and Curioſity for ſuch Inquiries. Its Doſe is from one to ſix or eight Grains.

429. Guaiaci, of *Guaiacum*. This Gum, or rather Reſin, is much of the ſame virtue as the Wood whence it is drawn, but more efficacious. It is reckon'd much to promote inſenſible Perſpiration, and upon that account is good in ſuch cutaneous Caſes as proceed from Obſtructions of the perſpirable Matter in the *Milliary Glands*. It is very warm and deterſive, and therefore good in all *Ulcerations* and *Gleets*, both internal and external. In *Gonorrhœa's* it is by ſome almoſt deem'd a Specific. In the *Gout* likewiſe it does frequently good ſervice, not only by deterging and cleanſing the *Joints* and *mucilaginous Glands* from tartarous Matter, but by warming and ſtrengthning the Fibres, enables them to move with that vigor, as ſhakes off and prevents the Lodgment of ſuch Particles upon them.

430. Cor-

430. CORTEX PERUVIANUS, *ſive Quinquina, Jeſuits Bark.* This comes to us from *Peru* in the *Weſt-Indies*; whence the Romiſh Miſſionaries firſt brought it into *Europe*, and gave occaſion for its being call'd *Jeſuits Bark*. After various Conjectures amongſt Botaniſts concerning what Tree this is the Bark of, which are needleſs and tedious to repeat here, the moſt ſatisfactory Account comes from an *Apothecary* who lived long upon the ſpot, and had often gathered it, who ſays, it comes from a Tree about the bigneſs of a Plumb-Tree, with Leaves like Ivy, but not quite ſo big, and always green. The *Indians* call it *Quarango*. It bears a Fruit not unlike a *Cheſnut*, which is properly called *Quinquina*, and is eſteem'd by the Natives beyond the Bark. See more in *Phil. Tranſact.* N° 290. Its Qualities in curing *Intermittents* are well known to Phyſicians; but there is more than an ordinary Skill required in its uſe: as there is no one Medicine perhaps more efficacious in doing good, ſo there is a great deal of Miſchief to be done with it in ignorant Hands. This Medicine likewiſe, by the ſame Properties as it cures *Intermittents*, is good in many kinds of Fluxes, and all Diſorders from Relaxation.

Radices, Roots:

331. CONTRAYERVÆ, *Counter-Poiſon.* This is an Exotic Root, which *Botanic Writers* ſeem not well to agree about: *Bauhine*, with ſome others, making it a kind of *Cypreſs*, and calling it *Cyperus longa*. Some alſo call it *Drakena*, and others make it a Species of the *Granadilla*. It has a quick *aromatic Smell*, is of a *reddiſh Colour*, rough or wrinkled upon its Surface, and has many ſmall Fibres ſhooting from it. It is much more come into extemporaneous Practice of late, than it ſeems to have been heretofore, tho not given above a *Scruple* at moſt in a *Doſe*; whereas ſome antient practical Authors ſpeak of a *Dram* as a moderate one. It is very powerful in forwarding the *cuticular* Diſcharges, and is therefore of great ſervice in *Fevers*, by promoting and keeping up a convenient *Diaphoreſis*. There is a good Compoſition in the Shops, which takes its name from it, call'd *Lapis Contrayervæ*; and is very juſtly prefer'd to the *Gaſcoign's Pouder*. It is likewiſe ſecond to nothing in bringing forward the *Small-Pox* and *Meaſles*, where Expulſion is neceſſary; and in all kinds of *Fevers*, that can be relieved by increaſing the Diſcharges through the cutaneous Pores.

432. IMPERATORIÆ, *Maſterwort*, called alſo amongſt many other Names, *Aſtrantia*. The *Imperatoria* of *Caſp. Bauhine* is the officinal *Maſterwort*. Theſe are not much unlike the *Angelica*-Roots in Flavor or Virtue. They are agreeably penetrating, and allow'd by all to be a good *Alexipharmic*. They are ſaid to cure many kinds of *Poiſons*, and the Bites of *Venomous Animals*. They are alſo deterſive, and good in the *Jaundice*, *Cachexies*, and *Dropſies*, becauſe they promote the Secretions by *Urine*, as well as by the *Skin*. Theſe are not ſo often met with in *extemporaneous Preſcription*, as they deſerve. In the *College Plague-Water* they are an excellent Ingredient; and if they are diſpens'd in it in due quantity, and freſh, give a very agreeable predominant *Taſte* to the Compoſition.

433. MEI, *Spignel*, generally called *Meum Athamanticum*, diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine* —— *foliis Anethi.* It grows in Meadows and Paſture Grounds, but is not often met with, and flowers in *June.* This has an *aromatic* Pungency in its Scent, but is alſo ſomewhat *fetid.* It remains in many *Diſpenſatory-Compoſitions*, moſt of them *Alexipharmics*; of which Tribe it is by all Writers accounted. Some aſcribe to it Virtues which give it a place in *Hyſterical* Preſcriptions: it is given to promote the *menſtrual* Diſcharges, and remove the Diſorders of thoſe Parts, which proceed from Obſtruction.

434. NARDI, *Spikenard.* We ſhall here take notice of two ſorts; the *Celtic* and the *Indian.* The former grows in many parts of *Europe*; and Mr. *Ray* ſays, as it agrees in kind with the *Valerian*, ſo it has the ſame Virtues. The latter comes to us from the *Eaſt-Indies, Alexandria, &c.* called by *Breynerus, Gramen Cyperoides aromaticum Indicum*, and is much more valuable than the other. It is eſteem'd as an *Alexipharmic*, being warm and ſpicy, and helpful to promote Sweating. Upon this account it is an Ingredient in the *Capitals*, and other *Diſpenſatory-Compoſitions* of the ſame Intention. It is likewiſe reckon'd a good *Stomachic*, a Strengthner of the Fibres, and a Diſpeller of Wind and crude Flatulencies.

435. PETASITIDIS, *Butter-Bur*, diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar* —— *Major & vulgaris*, and by *John Bauhine*— *vulgaris rubens rotundiori folio.* It grows in low Grounds, and flowers in *March.* This is not greatly unlike the *Maſter-wort* Root, in Pungency and Flavor. It has alſo the Virtues aſcribed to it as an *Alexipharmic*, upon which account it is in many of the *Diſpenſatory-Compoſitions* of that Intention: and there was alſo a compound Water under its Name in the *College Diſpenſatory*, very uniform and efficacious, though now rejected. It is likewiſe reckoned detergent, and good in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and the Diſtempers thence ariſing.

436. PYRETHRI, *Pellitory of Spain*, diſtinguiſhed —— *flore Bellidis*, by *C. Bauhine.* This is an acrid Root, brought to us chiefly from ſome parts of *Italy*; but it is mighty ſubject to decay, ſo that we meet with it in the Shops frequently rotten and worm-eaten. It is hot, and very diſcutient, which makes it forward a *Diaphoreſis*; and it wonderfully attenuates and draws or ſqueezes out of the Fibres and Glands viſcid and phlegmatic Humors. For which reaſon it is not only uſed as an *Alexipharmic*, but as a *Phlegmagogue*, and a Purger of watry Humours. It is a good Medicine in all *Cachexies*, and diſtemper'd Habits from too much Cold and Moiſture; and frequently of good ſervice in *Palſies*, and Numbneſs of the Limbs. It is much uſed for the *Tooth-ach* to be held in the Mouth; and its great Heat and Pungency when ſo uſed, occaſions abundance of *Rheum* to flow out of the Glands, which in many Caſes, gives relief to other Pains of the Head beſides the *Tooth-ache.*

437. SCORZONERÆ, *Viper-graſs*, called *Viperaria Hiſpanica* by *Gerard*, *Tragopogon Hiſpanicus* by *J. Bauhine*, and diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine* —— *Latifolia ſinuata.* Some Writers extol this for its Efficacy againſt the Bites of poiſonous Animals;

Animals; and others commend it for curing *Melancholy*, *Epilepſies*, and *Vertigo's*, but the preſent Practice does not uſe it in any ſuch Intentions, but acknowledges it for an *Alexipharmic*, altho it is not often preſcribed. It ſeems beſt contrived in *Decoction*, but it is not very palatable. In that form ſome commend it for bringing out the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*.

438. SERPENTARIÆ, *Snake-Weed.* This is plentifully brought us from *Virginia* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and thence takes its name in Preſcriptions. This is alſo called *Colubrina* and *Piſtolochia Virginiana*. There are three Roots under this Name in the Shops, whoſe Diſtinctions amongſt Botaniſts ſhew them to be of the *Ariſtolochia* kind. The firſt is *Ariſtolochia Polyrrhizos, auriculis foliis*; deſcribed under the Title of *Polyrrhizos Virginiana* by *Parkinſon*, and *Piſtolochia Virginiana* by *Gerard*. The ſecond is *Ariſtolochia Violæ fruticoſæ foliis Virginiana, cujus radix Serpentaria dicitur*: And the third is *Ariſtolochia, ſeu Serpentaria Virginiana caule nodoſo*. But all theſe are by Cuſtom ſunk into the common Appellation of *Snake-Root*. It is very hot and pungent, both in Smell and Taſte. The preſent extemporaneous Practice juſtifies it to be a powerful *Alexipharmic*, and hardly ever omits it in moſt kinds of *Fevers*, eſpecially the worſe and more malignant ſort. Its Heat is ſo manifeſt, that where it is plentifully preſcribed, it requires to be well diluted with ſmall Liquors; and ſo manag'd, it ſeldom fails to raiſe a *Diaphoreſis*. Its Warmth alſo occaſions its Uſe frequently in nervous and paralytic Caſes, which proceed from too much *Rheum* and Humidity. It is an Ingredient in the *College Plague-Water*, and its Name ſeems to have brought it in eſteem amongſt many People, and to have introduced it into the *Cloſet-Cordials* and *Drams*; as conceiv'd to be a great Reſiſter and Preſervative againſt Infections, and what they call *catching* Diſtempers.

439. SUCCISÆ, *Devil's-Bit*, diſtinguiſhed ——— *vulgaris flore purpureo*, by *Parkinſon*, and ——— *Glabra* by *C. Bauhine*. It grows in Meadows and Paſture-Grounds, and is a Species of the *Scabious*; but altho it is rank'd by many amongſt the *Alexipharmics*, it is in few Shop-Compoſitions, and but ſeldom preſcribed in common Practice.

440. VALERIANÆ, *Valerian*. Of this there are ſeveral kinds, the *Major hortenſis*, which is the *Phu Oluſatri folio* of *Dioſcorides*, the ——— *Major odoratâ radice* of *J. Bauhine*, commonly called *Phu* in the Shops; the ——— *Minor paluſtris* of *Caſpar*, and —— *Minor pratenſis ſeu aquatica* of *John Bauhine*; and the ——— *Sylveſtris Major foliis anguſtioribus*; the latter of which is intended in moſt Preſcriptions. It is warm and aromatic, but ſomewhat of a fetid Scent. Its Efficacy as a *Sudorific* is ſupported by the Teſtimony both of the antient and preſent Practice. It has been reckon'd by ſome deterſive, ſo much as to make it *diuretic*, and good in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. It is mightily extol'd likewiſe by ſome for ſtrengthning the *Optic Nerves*, and reſtoring decayed *Sight*; but the preſent Practice acknowledges it not in any ſuch Intentions. It does ſometimes wonders in *Hyſterical Affections*, eſpecially where Simples of the fetid kind are good, and the Spirits are

too impetuous in their Motions, ſo as to occaſion Convulſions. I have known it alſo aſſiſted with *Camphire*, and ſome other things of the like nature, which are very powerful in breaking thro the minuteſt Obſtructions, to cure obſtinate *Agues*. It is likewiſe very efficacious in all nervous Caſes, and particularly the *Epilepſy*. This Virtue in it ſeems firſt to have been diſcover'd by *Fabius Columna*; who, p. 120. of his *Phytobaſanos*, commends it for that purpoſe, given in Pouder. *Riverius* celebrates it alſo upon the like account; which makes it a wonder that *Etmuller* ſays ſo little of it, who is very diligent in ſearching after *ſpecific Qualities*, and prolix enough in their Commendation: for he takes no notice of it but as an *Alexipharmic*, and a Strengthner of the Sight. Monſieur *Marchant*, in the *Memoirs of the* French *Academy of Sciences* for the Year 1706. has confirm'd this Virtue by many Inſtances within his own knowledge. And what is very remarkable, is, that in the two Obſervations he enlarges moſt upon, the Patients voided great quantities of Worms. His Cuſtom was always to purge before he adminiſter'd it. The *Radix Pbu* in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, is the Root of the *Garden-Valerian*.

Of Animals.

441. Coccinilla, *Cochineal.* This is a mighty Commodity from *New Spain* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and moſtly uſed in the *dying Trade*; tho it is alſo frequently preſcribed in Medicine, but there a little of it goes a great way. Yet notwithſtanding our acquaintance with it, there have been great Controverſies about its Production, whether it be an *Animal* or *Vegetable*; but moſt now come into the former Opinion, and agree that it is an *Inſect*, which breeds upon the Leaves of Trees; of which we have many Inſtances, and particularly in the *Poplar*: that they lay their *Eggs*, and hatch them there, until the increaſing Bulk breaks thro its Confinement in the Leaf, and lets out the young Brood. We are inform'd by ſome Travellers, that the way of procuring theſe is to ſet fire to ſomething under the Trees whereon they breed, the Smoak of which ſuffocates them, and makes them fall off. Their Wings and Legs ſeem to be broke and ſifted or pick'd from them, nothing but the Trunk of the *Inſect* being brought to Market. *Leuwenhoeck* has pretended with his Glaſſes to have diſcover'd many Parts in 'em peculiar only to an Animal, and has been ſo very particular, as to have deſcribed their *Ovaria*. They who deſire to be informed more concerning theſe *Inſects*, may turn to *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N° 176, and 193. The uſe of theſe in Medicine is as an *Alexipharmic*; they raiſe Sweat, and are alſo accounted *Cordial*. They make the *Pulvis Purpureus*, in *Bates's Diſpenſatory*, a good Medicine; it is much preferable to the *Gaſcoign's Pouder* in Childrens little feveriſh Diſorders, as alſo in the *Small-Pox* and *Meaſles*. It agreeably tinges the *White Drink*, now known in almoſt all Families, as well as the Shops. Its Doſe is from two to ſix or eight Grains. In ſome robuſt Conſtitutions, that can diſpenſe with large Doſes, is will ſometimes cure *Agues*, after three or four times taking: but it is not very ſafe, for if it does not raiſe a Sweat, it makes the Patient hot and reſtleſs.

442. Scinci, *Skinks.* This is an aquatic Animal, tho termed *Crocodilus*

Crocodilus terreſtris by *Dioſcorides*. It hath an *Alexipharmic* Quality aſcribed to it, on which account it is in the *Mithridate*; and a Tendency to excite Venery, for which it was brought into the *Diaſatyrion*; a Compoſition now rejected by the *College*: but theſe different Virtues are aſcribed to its different Parts; for the *Diaſatyrion* takes in the Belly and Back, with regard to the Reins and ſpermatic Veſſels, whereas the *Mithridate* receives the Belly only. *Dioſcorides*, *Galen*, *Pliny*, and many other Antients, were as particular about the different Parts for different Purpoſes; but *Hoffman* hath taken pains to ſhew it a needleſs Labor; and the preſent *Pharmacy* gives no Reputation to ſuch Conceits.

443. CORNU UNICORNI, *Unicorn's Horn*. There are various Opinions concerning this Creature, but *Paccius* who wrote a whole Treatiſe about it, takes it to be nothing but the *Rhinoceros*; tho ſome ſtrenuouſly contend for its being the Tooth of a Fiſh. The ſtrange Conceits of the Medicinal Virtues of this Drug are both too numerous and too ridiculous to mention here; and both this and the following are now juſtly expelled the preſent Practice.

444. OS E CORDE CERVI, *Bone of a Stag's Heart*; is of the ſame Rank with the foregoing, and now juſtly in neglect.

445. BEZOAR ORIENTALIS, *Oriental Bezoar*.

446. BEZOAR OCCIDENTALIS, *Occidental Bezoar*. Theſe are both by moſt reckon'd *animal Subſtances*; but Dr. *Slare* in a late Book endeavours to prove them *factitious*. Their Value is chiefly determin'd by the Color they give to the *Gaſcoign's Pouder*, which makes the Oriental much preferable and dear-eſt; and of that, ſuch Stones as are ſmootheſt, ſmall, and ſtrike a deep *Green* upon white Paper that has been rubb'd over firſt with Chalk; which is a ſure way of trying them. It is wonderful of what Value theſe have always been reckon'd, ſince it ſeems to be without any good ground. If they are factitious, according to Dr. *Slare*, the Art muſt be in very few Hands, or the Materials very ſcarce, to keep them up ſo dear. But before him moſt were of opinion that they were generated in the Parts of an *Animal* in the *Indies*, like a *Deer* or a *Goat*. The *Oriental* is called *Capri-Cerva*, by *Ray* in his *Synop. Animal. Gazella Indica cornubus rectis longiſſimis nigris, prope caput tantum annulatis*; and by *Johnſton*, *Capra ſive hircus Bezoarticus*. The *Occidental* comes from the *Capri-Cerva* alſo, called *Vicuniras ſive Toraguas* by *Acoſta*; *Cuguacu* by *Piſo*, and *Tenthtamacame* by *Hernandez*. *Schroder* ſays they are *Alexipharmic*, and Promoters of Sweat; that they are good in *Epilepſies*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Jaundice*, *Dyſenteries*, *Stone*, and Obſtructions of the *Menſes*; as alſo that they cure *Melancholy*, and forward *Delivery*: and in theſe important Intentions, he aſſigns the Doſe from *three Grains* to *twelve*. But we have no Inſtances from Experience to ſupport any ſuch Practice. They have neither Smell nor Taſte, and upon taking into the Stomach, give no Senſation, nor produce the leaſt perceivable Effect, which is ground enough to ſuſpect them good for nothing; altho our Phyſicians preſcribe 'em in much larger Doſes than what *Schroder* mentions, and others have ventur'd half a dram or a dram at a time. The Shops uſe it only in the *Pulvis è Cheliscompoſitus*, commonly call'd *Gaſcoign's Pouder*.

Pouder; which tho it is a dear *Medicine*, ſeems to be of no Virtue, as an Alexipharmic: yet as it has often been join'd in Preſcription with ſome Alexipharmics of Efficacy, it has the Credit amongſt the Ignorant of doing what it never had any ſhare in.

Of Minerals.

447. LAPIS ÆTITES, *Eagle-Stone.* Some Naturaliſts give ſtrange Accounts of what goes under this Name; and tho we have placed it here as a *Mineral*, yet it's difficult to aſcertain which of the three Kingdoms it belongs to. That it is found in an *Eagle*'s Neſt, whence it has its Name, moſt agree; but not how it came there. It is about the bigneſs of a Cheſnut, and is hollow, with ſomewhat in it that rattles upon ſhaking; this has occaſion'd ſome very odd Conceits, it being for this reaſon term'd by ſome, *Lapis veluti pregnans, alio in utero ſonante*; that is, a Stone pregnant with another in its Womb. And upon this chimerical Foundation, it ſeems to have aſcribed to it the Power of influencing the *Fœtus* in Women. The Eſpouſers of this Deluſion ſay, that if it be wore about the *Arm*, it prevents Abortion; and about the *Thigh*, that it helps Delivery; but in the latter Caſe it is very gravely adviſed not to be wore too long, leſt it draw out alſo the *Womb* itſelf. Even *Galen* and *Pliny*, with many others, have much given into theſe Superſtitions; and *Wormius* pretends to give Inſtances of its drawing down the *Womb*. *Valeriola* likewiſe atteſts the ſame in his Obſervations, but a true Knowledge in *Anatomy* will not allow of any Aſſent to ſuch Reports.

SECT. VII.

Of Emetics.

THAT Part of the *Materia medica* which comes under this Head, altho it is not ſo extenſive as ſome of the precedent Diviſions, yet it is of that Efficacy as to require the utmoſt Skill and Caution in its management. For a *Vomit* cannot be given, without doing either good or harm: it is not therefore to be indifferently regarded as the Operation of ſome *Alteratives*, which are frequently preſcribed only to keep the Patient eaſy under ſome Expectation, until a Phyſician more early ſees what Nature indicates to be done.

Vomits and Purges are ſo much alike in their Operations, that one cannot be well apprehended without the other: thus much therefore is common to them both, that any Medicine which ſo far vellicates the Membranes and Coats of the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, as to draw them into convulſive Twitches, or much accelerate their natural Motions, will be *Emetic* or *Cathartic*, and ſometimes both. But the Action of Vomiting is more properly a convulſive Motion in the *Stomach* than any which can happen in the *Bowels*, unleſs their Periſtaltic Undulations,

dulations are inverted, as it happens in the *Paſſio Iliaca.* Whatſoever therefore comes into the Stomach, which ſo irritates its Fibres, as to make them contract, or draw up with Force, will throw its Contents upwards; the Vent being much larger that way than thro the *Pylorus,* which would ſend them down by Stool. The difference therefore between an *Emetic* and a *Cathartic,* lies only in this, that the latter conſiſts of ſuch Particles as paſs the *Stomach* without any violent Vellications of the Fibres, and the former of ſuch as have that Effect almoſt as ſoon as they come there; ſo that a *Vomit* ſeems ſtronger than a *Cathartic:* and this is the reaſon why a *Cathartic* in an increas'd Doſe, will prove *Emetic.*

Some are of opinion, that the Subſtance it ſelf, that procur'd a *Vomit,* is thrown up again in the firſt or ſecond Ejection; and that the following Sollicitations are cauſed by the Acrimony of the Juices, which the firſt Motions pumped, as it were, and occaſioned to drain into the Stomach. It is of no great Importance whether it be thus or not; but 'tis certain, that the Action of Vomiting gives the ſtrongeſt Shake to all the Muſcles and Solids of the Body, that any Motion is capable of; and therefore in all medicinal Intentions it may be conſider'd as an *Exerciſe.* And the laſt Reachings do generally diſcover a Drain of Humors derived into the *Stomach* from ſome conſiderable Diſtance; their Color ſhewing them to come from the Liver, or Parts more remote. But ſervice is not ſo much to be expected from what theſe Medicines diſcharge upwards, as from what their violent Emotions and Concuſſions fit for Separation and Force thro other Outlets; and even that by the Skin is prodigiouſly increas'd by theſe means, as is manifeſt from the profuſe *Sweats* which a Perſon naturally falls into afterwards, upon the leaſt encouragement thereunto.

Tinctures, Extracts and *Reſins,* are always obſerv'd to operate rougher this way than more ſimple Preparations; and the reaſon ſeems to be, that ſuch Management of an Ingredient divides its Parts too much, and makes them too intimately come into contact with the Fibres; ſo that they are not ſo ſoon ſhook off by their convulſive Twitches or Throws, as more groſs Parts might be. Upon this account therefore moſt of the *Simples* which come under this Head, are beſt order'd in their natural Forms; and the elaborate Preparations of the *Chymical Pharmacy* eſpecially, produce no Vomit ſo good as we find amongſt Nature's own Productions: and this Opinion the preſent Practice fully ſupports; for all the *Antimonial* and *Mercurial Emetics* are almoſt quite laid aſide, unleſs in very obſtinate *Caſes*; and ſome *Simple* generally is now preſcrib'd, only in Powder, as the *Ipecacuanha.* The *Emetic Tartar* likewiſe, which us'd to be ſo much in vogue, is at preſent to be found only in ſuch Hands as are Strangers to milder and ſafer Methods.

Folia, Leaves of,

448. ERIGERI, *Groundſel,* called alſo *Senecio,* and diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine,* ——— *Minor vulgaris.* This grows moſtly upon old Walls, and amongſt Rubbiſh; and is much known and us'd by the common People for a Vomit. They infuſe or boil it in Whey or Poſſet-Drink, and then ſtrain the Liquor. It is a good and ſafe

Vomit

Vomit; but it is not us'd in the Shops, nor, as I ever met with, preſcrib'd in extemporaneous Practice.

Flores, Flowers of,

449. PERSICARUM, *Peach-Bloſſoms.* Theſe are us'd only in a *Syrup*, which is directed in the *College Diſpenſatory*. It is a very palatable and gentle Medicine for Children, provoking them to puke without any manifeſt Sickneſs. It alſo moſt commonly gives a Stool or two,

Semina, Seeds of,

450. CARTHAMI, *Baſtard-Saffron,* called alſo by many *Cnicus,* is produced by Culture. Theſe are ſaid to purge watry and viſcid Humors, and deterge the *Mucus* which adheres frequently to the inner Coats of the Stomach; but they are very little uſed in Compoſition, and hardly ever occaſionally preſcrib'd.

Radices, Roots of,

451. SCILLÆ, *Sea-Onions,* or *Squills,* diſtinguiſhed —— *Vulgaris radice rubrâ* by *C. Bauhine.* They are uſed only in Infuſion, generally with Vinegar, which they render Emetic. It is ſometimes boil'd into the Conſiſtence of a *Syrup* with *Honey,* and call'd *Oxymel Scilliticum* in the Shops, which retains the ſame Properties. They wonderfully deterge and ſcour off viſcid Adheſions in the Bowels, and gently irritate the Stomach to ejection. They are alſo, as all of the Onion-kind are, very *Diuretic*; and therefore in great eſteem with ſome in *Dropſies:* for if their Infuſion be mix'd with *Cinnamon-Water,* they will ſeldom vomit; but work downwards, and very forcibly by Urine. In *Aſthma's,* and all Obſtructions or Infarctions of the *Lungs,* which are to be remov'd by *Deterſives* and *Expectoration,* there is ſcarce any thing more effectual. Theſe are alſo eſteem'd *Alexipharmic,* and upon that account have a Place in the *Theriaca Andromachi.*

452. IPECACUANHÆ, *Ipecacuanha,* or *Braſilian Root.* This is very differently called and ſpelled by different Authors; but this is the moſt received Way in *Purchas's Pilgrim*; and by *Laet* it is called *Igpecaya ſive Pygaya*; by Mr. *Ray, Herba Paris Braſiliana polycoccos*; and in the *Oxford* Catalogue, *Periclymeno accedens planta Braſiliana, floſculis congeſtis albis.* Its Root is but lately receiv'd in Medicine. The *French,* ſince their Knowledge of it, ſeem to have been much more diligent in learning its Virtues than our ſelves. Monſieur *Homberg* a *Chymiſt,* and Monſieur *Bolduc* an *Apothecary,* have both made *Analytical* Enquiries into its Texture. It will be worth the Reader's while to be inform'd of what the latter ſays of it in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences* for 1700. He takes it for granted, that all allow it to be a Divine Remedy in *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries*; and that it is at the ſame time *Emetic, Cathartic,* and *Aſtringent.* He leaves to *Botaniſts* the Deſcription of the Plant, of which it is the Root; and contents himſelf to obſerve, that there are two ſorts of it, the one *grey,* the other *brown,* inclining to *black* on the outſide. The *grey* is leſs violent in its Operation, tho the other is more certain; as he learn'd from his own Experience, as well as the Report of others. But the Gentleneſs of

the

the *grey* has made it of more general Uſe. He adds, that of late we have another ſort brought over, which is white, and unlike the others, and which is given to pregnant Women and Infants, by reaſon of its Mildneſs. He confines himſelf for that time to the Examination only of the *grey*, referring the reſt to ſome other Opportunity. And this he does both by Diſtillation with a Retort, and Extraction with ſuch different Diſſolvents as are proper and convenient. By Diſtillation he drew off a Phlegm, an acid Spirit, and a little Oil; and from the black Maſs that was left at the bottom of the Retort, he was able to get but a very little fix'd Salt, by a violent Fire. It was not found worth while to take further notice of this *Analyſis*; believing the other way by Extraction to afford more light into the Nature of this Root. The Extraction was begun with very well rectify'd *Spirit of Wine*, by which was drawn off its *Sulphur* or *reſinous* Part, ten Drams from eight Ounces of the Root. The Remainder thus depriv'd of its reſinous Parts, and well dry'd, weigh'd ſix Ounces. From this he again drew with diſtill'd Rain-Water, two Ounces of an Extract as ſolid as the former, which contain'd nothing beſides the *ſaline* Particles, accompany'd with ſome *terreſtrial* ones, which were inſeparable from the others. This laſt was but of a lax Conſiſtence, becauſe all the reſinous Parts were ſeparated by the preceding Operation. The Remainder, or *Caput Mortuum*, thus depriv'd both of its reſinous and ſaline Parts, weigh'd but four Ounces. Monſieur *Bolduc* believ'd this double Extraction to be uſeful, *viz.* One by the Spirit of Wine, the other by the Water: being perſuaded that the Virtue of the Root did not reſide alone in the Reſin, but likewiſe in the ſaline Parts, on which the Spirit of Wine did not act, and whereof the Water is the only proper Diſſolvent. It hence appears that the Root contains much more ſaline Parts than reſinous, independent on the terreſtrial ones. Whence it is inferr'd, that without the help of the Spirit of Wine, both its ſaline and reſinous Parts might be drawn with Water alone; ſince the ſaline more abound in it than the reſinous Parts, the former would attenuate, draw off, reſolve and attract the latter, inſomuch that they would become one Body, *i. e.* make a Maſs compos'd of the ſaline and reſinous Parts. This is conformable to Experience, ſince it is the known Property of Salts to diſſolve the Sulphurs; which is confirm'd by Trials made on purpoſe. For with Rain-Water alone, and the ſame quantity of Root, Monſieur *Bolduc* drew three Ounces and a half of an Extract, as ſolid, and conſiſtent, and united in its Parts, as the former: and from the remainder, which, when well dry'd, weigh'd five Ounces, and whereof the Water could extract no more, he could draw with Spirit of Wine but a Dram of ſomewhat like Reſin.

In another Diſſertation publiſh'd in the ſame Year, Monſieur *Bolduc* gives his Obſervations on the *brown Ipecacuanha*. By Diſtillation, he remarks, that it yielded leſs Oil than the *grey*; and that the laſt Portion of Spirit which comes away with its Oil upon the greateſt Violence of Fire, altho conſiderably acid, appear'd to him to have more volatile Parts, than the ſame Portion of Spirit in the former. He ſays, that by trial with *Salt of Tartar*, the Particles of the *brown* eſcaped with the

the greater briskneſs, and ſtruck the Senſe of Smelling more powerfully. Hence he concluded beforehand, that as the *brown* contains leſs oily Parts than the *grey*, ſo it contains fewer reſinous; and in the ſecond place, that this laſt Portion of Spirit ſeems to contain more volatile Parts; which is the reaſon that it is more violent in its effects. This Obſervation may countenance the Opinion of ſuch as believe the purgative Virtues of Medicines to be exalted by means of a certain volatile Salt; and that they are more or leſs violent, in proportion to the quantity of volatile Salt contain'd in them. By Extraction both by Spirit of Wine and by Water, that of the *brown* weigh'd leſs than the *grey*. The Proportions are theſe, from eight Ounces of the *grey*, he had by Spirit of Wine ten Drams of a reſinous Extract; but from the ſame quantity of the *brown*, but ſix Drams. From the remainder thus freed of its reſinous Parts, by an aqueous *Menſtruum* he drew from the *grey* two Ounces of a ſaline Extract; but from the *brown* only between five and ſix Drams. The remainder of the *grey*, after it had been thus depriv'd of its reſinous Parts by the Spirit of Wine, and of its ſaline ones by the Water, weigh'd four Ounces, but that of the *brown* weighed near ſix Ounces; which ſhews that the active Principles abound more in the *grey* than in the *brown*: which is farther confirm'd by the following Way of Extraction. In the former he began with the Spirit of Wine, and then uſed Water; but here he extracted firſt with Water, and afterwards with Spirit of Wine; and obſerv'd that eight Ounces of the *brown* yielded by a watry *Menſtruum* one Ounce three Drams of an Extract very ſolid and compact: and the remainder well dried, yielded by means of Spirit of Wine, but twenty four Grains of a reſinous Extract; whereas the like quantity of *grey* afforded, by an aqueous *Menſtruum*, three Ounces and a half of Extract, and its remainder by Spirit of Wine, thirty ſix Grains of a reſinous Extract. Whence Monſieur *Bolduc* thinks it eaſy to conclude, that the *brown* contains leſs of principal Parts, and more of terreſtrial ones than the *grey*. It is however certain, that the *brown* is more efficacious, which ſeems a ſort of *Paradox*: The reaſon of which is conjectur'd to be, that active Virtues are not to be eſteem'd according to the Meaſure or Weight of their Bodies. Thoſe of leſs Bulk have often more Force and Energy: *Vis maxima in minima Mole*, is a Maxim which holds good in many Inſtances. It has been taken notice, that the Spirits drawn laſt from the *brown* were more picquant, and ſtruck the Senſes more briskly than thoſe of the *grey*; why then may they not have the ſame Activity in our Bodies, to irritate the interior Parts, and agitate the Humors more violently? The Extracts of the *brown* are indeed leſs in quantity, but their Virtues may be more concentrated, and by conſequence more active.

In the Memoirs for 1701, this ſame Inquirer diſcourſes farther on the *Ipecacuanha*, and ſays he has found means to deprive this Root of its *emetic Quality*. The Difference that is between this and other violent *Purgers*, he ſays, encouraged him in this Search. The other violent *Cathartics*, as *Scammony* and *Colocinth*, however prepared and corrected, leave too often fatal Marks of their Action; but *Ipecacuanha*,

cuanha, tho it may appear very brisk in its Operation, leaves generally behind it but an Aſtriction of the Parts it had before open'd and fatigued. He made a reſinous Extract with Spirit of Wine, and then drew out the ſaline Parts with Rain-Water, and found by Experience, that its Violence, as in moſt other *Purgers*, was owing to its Reſin. For the Effects of the Reſin were more violent than the Root itſelf, leaving little or no Aſtriction afterward; but the ſaline Extract was *Diuretic*, purg'd gently without any or little Nauſeouſneſs; and in ſhort, had the ſpecific Quality of the Root, that is, to cure Dyſenteries.

Thus far we thought proper to follow our *French* Guide, whoſe Experiments give a good Inſight into the Contexture and Virtues of this Root. But the common Practice here makes any Preparations of it little needed, it being moſt eſteem'd and preſcrib'd in Subſtance. Its Doſe is from *ten Grains* to *two Scruples*; ſome give a *Dram*, but it will not fail to work in a leſs quantity with proper Management.

Minerals.

453. BORAX, *Borace*, is the *Santerna* of *Pliny*; and we have of it two kinds, *Native* and *Factitious*. The *Native* is only the *Chryſocolla* or *Tincal*, calcined, diſſolved, and cryſtalized. There are alſo two kinds of the *Factitious*, one made of *Nitre* and *Urine*, and the other with an addition of more things, which may be ſeen in *Schroder*, but it is now neglected. Its uſe in Medicine is but little. Taken alone in Pouder it provokes to vomit; but 'tis ſeldom us'd for that purpoſe. Mixed with any warm Aromatic, it has no ſuch Effect in the Stomach; but is reckon'd of ſome efficacy in aſſiſting Delivery; and is by our *Midwives* frequently adminiſter'd with a Drop or two of *Oil* of *Cinnamon*, for that end. It is alſo ſometimes uſed in Gargariſms.

SECT. VIII.

Of Cathartics.

SOmewhat may be underſtood concerning the Operation of *Cathartics*, from what has been already ſaid about *Emetics*; the Vellication or Irritation of the Fibres and Membranes being the ſame in both. But as the Difference of the Parts, in which their Scenes of Action are, makes a great deal of Difference in the Conſequences of their Operation on many accounts; therefore it may be further neceſſary to know what a *Stimulus* will do, in the *Inteſtines* particularly.

The *Periſtaltic* or *Vermicular* Motion of the *Guts*, is ſuch as continually propels forwards their Contents, from the *Pylorus* down to the *Rectum*. Now every Irritatton either quickens that Motion in its natural Order, or occaſions ſome little Inverſions of it. In both, what but ſlightly adhered to the Coats, or inner Membranes, will be looſen'd and

and ſhook off, and carried forward with their Contents; and they will alſo be more agitated, and thus render'd more fluid. By this only it is manifeſt, how a *Cathartic* haſtens and increaſes the Diſcharges by Stool; but the ſame manner of Operation alſo carries its Effects much further, in proportion to the Force of the *Stimulus*. For where it is great, all the *Appendices* of the Bowels, and even all the *Viſcera* in the *Abdomen*, will by a Conſent of Parts, that is, a Communication of Nerves, be pulled or twitched, ſo as to affect their reſpective Juices in the ſame manner as the *Inteſtines* themſelves affect their Contents. The Conſequences of which muſt be, that a great deal will be drain'd back into the *Inteſtines*, and made a Part of what they diſcharge. And when we conſider the vaſt Number of Glands in the Inteſtines, with the Outlets of thoſe *Viſcera* opening thereinto, and particularly of the *Pancreas* and Liver; it will be no wonder what vaſt quantities, eſpecially in full Conſtitutions, may be carried off by one ſmart *Purge*.

It has been a prevailing Notion, that there is ſome Specific, or Elective Quality in *Cathartics*, by which ſome are ſuited to draw off, and expel ſuch particular Humors, and will not meddle with, or affect any other; and upon this Notion it is, that they are ſo conſtantly diſtinguiſh'd in Phyſical Writers, by peculiar Names expreſſive of their reſpective Properties: hence ſuch a one is call'd a *Cholagogue*, a *Purger* of *Choler*; this a *Hydragogue*, a *Purger* of *Water*; and another a *Phlegmagogue*, a *Purger* of *Phlegm*. But our Theory in the *firſt Part* will not admit of any ſuch Concluſion; becauſe no Medicine under this Denomination, how efficacious and ſurprizing ſoever in its Operation, can act but mechanically, according to thoſe Laws of Motion, which all other Bodies are ſubject to: and therefore when the Diſcharges by Stool diſcover an over-proportion of any particular Humors; the *Purge*, to whoſe Efficacy it is aſcrib'd, is not to be ſuppos'd to have done it by any ſuch Election; but that there was either a Redundance of ſuch a Humor, whoſe Diſcharge any common Irritation would occaſion; or that there was ſome peculiar Aptitude from the Figures and Bulks of the Medicine, to deterge thoſe Parts where they were lodg'd, and ſet them in fuſion. Thus in proportion to the Proximity of ſome Humors to the *inteſtinal Tube*, and the Diſpoſition of the Paſſages to convey them that way, they require greater or leſſer Vibrations, or Shakes of the Fibres from a *Cathartic*, to fetch them out. For this reaſon the briſker *Cathartics*, which vellicate the Membranes moſt of all, pump out as it were, from all the *Meſenterial* Glands, and neighbouring Parts, their Contents; which, becauſe they abound ſo much with *Lymphatics*, and viſcid watry Humors, make the Diſcharges thin and watry: thoſe which act in ſomewhat a lower degree, yet irritate enough to deterge and draw out a great deal of mucous and viſcid Matter; which ſometimes by Lodgment, and want of due Motion, changing into various Colors, occaſions different Names of *Phlegm*, or *Choler*. As the former therefore paſs for *Hydragogues*, ſo do the latter for *Purgers* of *Phlegm* and *Choler*.

Dr. *Keil*, in his *Account of Animal Secretion*, ſeems to favour this Opinion of the Antients about *elective Purgers*, becauſe it appear'd to him

him ſolvable by his Theory of Attraction; but it is to be fear'd he tranſgreſs'd his own Laws, when he makes the Particles of *Jalap* attract the aqueous Particles out of the Blood as it waſhes thro the inteſtinal Glands, by any other Power than the Particles of any other Medicine would do it, in the like Circumſtances, that is endu'd with the ſame mechanical Properties. Whatſoever therefore has the ſame Properties, as by the Effects it appears ſeveral Medicines have, as *Jalap*, it will purge Water as much as *Jalap*; and conſequently deſerve as much the Name of a *Specific*. But if it can be explain'd, as here it is hoped to be done, how ſuch Medicines are fitted by their manifeſt and mechanical Properties to produce ſuch an effect; then it muſt be much more inſtructive to rely upon ſuch Procedure, than have recourſe to an imaginary Agency, which puts the Underſtanding in confuſion.

Upon another account alſo, beſides that of a *Stimulus*, a *Cathartic* anſwers its Intention; and that is by fuſing the Humors, or rendring them more fluid than they were before; whereby they are better fitted to paſs off by their proper Emunctories. And how this is done, may be underſtood from many Hints already interſpers'd in this Work. Thoſe which conſiſt of very ſubtile and active Parts, are not ſo ſenſible in the larger Paſſages, becauſe of the great quantities of Matter which lay too great a Load upon them, and make them unheeded: but when they are got into the Blood in any conſiderable Number, they divide and fuſe thoſe Coheſions which obſtruct, or move heavily in the Capillaries, and ſcour the Glands; inſomuch, that every Pulſation throws ſomething thro the inteſtinal Glands, which goes off by Stool, that the refluent Blood had waſhed away, and brought back from all Parts of the Body: Of this kind are all thoſe *Cathartics* which are ſaid to purge the Joints, and are preſcrib'd in *Rheumatiſms* and *Arthritic* Pains, as the *Radix Turpethi*, and all the *Aloetics*. It may not be amiſs here to obſerve, that the reaſon why *Cathartics* of this ſort are ſo eaſily chang'd into the moſt efficacious *Alteratives*, is becauſe an *Alterative* is a *Cathartic* in this Senſe, in a lower Degree, or of a more remiſs Operation. Whatſoever brings ſuch Particles to a ſecretory Office, which are fitted for its Paſſage oftner than uſual, either by accelerating the Blood's Motion, or breaking it into more Particles of that particular Size and Inclination, will increaſe that Secretion. According therefore to the Difference of the Parts, where ſuch Secretions are enlarg'd, as the Glands of the *Inteſtines*, *Kidneys*, or *Skin*, are the Medicines, which are inſtrumental therein, term'd either *Cathartics*, *Diuretics*, or *Diaphoretics*.

Further, another way of promoting the Diſcharges by Stool from Fuſion, or rendring the Humors more fluid, is to mix ſuch Particles with them, as prevent their running into viſcid Coheſions, and by degrees divide and break them when in Contact; whereby they are render'd fitter to run off by the moſt convenient Outlets. This is done by Subſtances which have Parts rigid, groſs, and full of Aſperities; and theſe are many kinds of *Salts*, and tartarous Medicines. For by Experiment, the moſt eaſy to be tried, thoſe Bodies mix'd with any thing tenacious and adheſive, will deſtroy ſuch Properties.

Thus, let any one mix a few Grains of *Salt of Tartar* with the *Extractum Rudii*, which of it ſelf is ſo tenacious as to draw out into any figure; and it will immediately run into almoſt a dry Pouder, and crumble ſo as not to be capable of being made into Pills. To the quantity of this Salt alſo in the *Matthew's Pill*, as it is commonly called, is owing, that that Maſs is ſo difficultly made up into *Pills*. Likewiſe all tenacious and mucilaginous Bodies of much thinner Conſiſtence, will by the like means be render'd much leſs adheſive, and more diſpos'd to Fluidity. *Cathartics* of this ſort are generally too groſs to paſs thro the *Lacteals*; and therefore their Influence extends no farther than the *Primæ Viæ*, that is, the *Stomach* and *Bowels*. After this manner *Cream of Tartar*, with its *Cryſtals*, which differ not much, *Manna*, and all the milder *Purgers* operate; that is, by ſeparating and keeping from Contact and Coheſion, the ſeveral Contents of thoſe Parts, which renders them ſo fluid, as to run off the ſooner, and in larger quantities by Stool, than otherwiſe they would do.

Claſs 1. *Of the Milder Purgers.*

Folia, Leaves of,

454. Senæ, *Sena.* The beſt comes from *Alexandria*, is the ſharpeſt-leaved of any of the ſorts, and ſmells brisk if it be not old. The Brightneſs of its Colour, and Quickneſs of its Flavor, are the Indications of its Goodneſs; for when it has loſt its Scent, and grows dusky, it is good for little. It is one of the moſt common *Purgers* in the Shops, and in extemporaneous Preſcription. Altho it is here p'aced amongſt the milder ſort, yet in ſome Circumſtances, and eſpecially in an increaſed Doſe, it will work ſmartly enough. Its Doſe in Pouder is from *half a Scruple* to *half a Dram*, but it is ſeldom given in that manner by it ſelf; altho it is in ſeveral of the *College* Compoſitions of *Species*, and one has its Name from it of *Pulvis Sennæ compoſitus*: of which there are the leſſer and greater, but in both, the Proportions of *Sena* are near the Doſe here aſſign'd; as alſo in the *Pulvis Diaſenna*, allowing for the addition of *Diagrydium*. In common Preſcription it is generally order'd in Infuſion, from *one Dram* to *half an Ounce*. Its common *Correctors* are *Liqueriſe*, ſome of the *Carminative* Seeds, or *Salt of Tartar*: the latter gives a much higher Color to the Infuſion, and ſeems a very agreeable Ingredient as a *Corrector*; for all *lixivious Salts* both divide the *ſulphurous* Parts of a *Cathartic*, whence they are not ſo apt to adhere to the Coats of the *Bowels*, which often makes their Vellications too ſenſible; and they alſo aſſiſt in attenuating thoſe Viſcidities, which a *Cathartic* is intended to carry off, and therefore make them paſs away more eaſily. This *Drug* is apt at firſt taking to nauſeate the *Stomach*; and therefore in its Infuſion, or to the ſtrain'd Liquor, if a little *Cinnamon*, or a *Dram* or two of its diſtill'd Water be added, it paſſes thro with leſs Sickneſs, and will afterwards operate as well. This is exactly conformable to the Sentiments of *Ludovicus*, who ſays, the purgative Quality of this Herb reſides in its mucilaginous or gummy

gummy Juice, which, the more it is divided, makes it gripe leſs in its Operation; and therefore he orders its Infuſion in Water or ſmall Wine with half a Dram of *Salt of Tartar* to a Doſe, and ſome *Cinnamon* or *Ginger*. But the Doſe he determines by the quantity of the *Menſtruum*, upon a Conjecture that it cannot be ſated beyond a certain Degree; ſo that if the quantity of *Sena* exceeds the Proportion which will do that, it makes it never the ſtronger, the *Menſtruum* being capable of receiving no more. *Rulandus* imagin'd a *Sudorific Quality* to be in it, and accordingly order'd it in ſome Compoſitions of that Intention. This is ſo antient in Medicine, that *Schroder* ſays, *Serapion* firſt deſcribed it. There are ſcarce any Forms of *Cathartics*, in which this is not an Ingredient; and it is generally the principal, in purgative *Diet-Drinks* and medicated *Ales*.

455. FUNGUS AGARICI, *Agaric*. This is a *Fungus* or *Muſhroom*, growing on the *Larch-Tree*, that produces the *Venice*-Turpentine. That is accounted beſt which is light, ſpongy, and white; tho the beſt rather makes People ſick, than purges them, for it is extremely nauſeous to the *Stomach*, and without the help of other *Purgers*, is not ſtrong enough to work of it ſelf. There are many *Correctors* mention'd by ſome Authors for this *Cathartic*, generally of the *Aromatic* kind, as it has been in great eſteem heretofore; but much the beſt way is quite to expunge it the Shops, which the preſent Practice has almoſt done. A purging Pill in the *College-Diſpenſatory* has indeed its Name from it, but it is hardly at all in uſe, or to be met with in Preſcription.

Flores, Flowers of,

456. ROSARUM DAMASCENARUM, *Damask Roſes*. They blow in *May* and *June*, and are much us'd both in the Shops and amongſt the common People, who are well enough acquainted with them as a *Purge*. They work gently ſo as to be ſafe to Infants in a proper Doſe, but it may be increas'd ſo as to make it very ruffling and ſtrong. From *half a Dram* to *two Drams* of the Leaves well dry'd, is the uſual quantity in Infuſion; and of the *Syrup* made of them in the Shops, from *two Drams* to *two Ounces*. In making this laſt, the Infuſion of them when dry is much better than the expreſſed Juice; for in the remainder, tho preſs'd ever ſo hard, there is a great deal of the purgative quality, which Infuſion would draw out, left behind. The diſtill'd Water therefore which is made from them, and is a good *Cordial*, as was before taken notice, *Sect.* 1. *Claſs* 1. ſhould be made by the *hot Still*; and the ſtrain'd Liquor of what remains will have all the purgative Quality, which may be conveniently made into a *Syrup*.

457. VIOLARUM, *Violets*. Theſe blow early in the Spring, and are in every one's acquaintance, for their Uſe in Medicine. The *Syrup* made of them is the only Preparation in the Shops, but it is not by much ſo often preſcribed as formerly; altho amongſt the Nurſes, it ſtill remains in its wonted eſteem, for a ſafe and gentle *Purger* of young Children. Its Doſe is from a *quarter of an Ounce* to *one Ounce*. It's never given to grown Perſons, becauſe no Doſe is ſufficient to make it a proper *Purge* to them. Some have got the Art of levigating the

teſtaceous Pouders for the *Pulvis è Chelis compoſitus*, with the expreſſed Liquor which is made for the *Syrup*; for that changes them green, very much reſembling the *Bezoar* color, ſo as to ſave a great deal out, if not all, of that coſtly Ingredient.

Fructus, Fruits:

458. Casiæ Fistularis, *Caſſia*, or the *Pudding-Pipe Tree*. This is a kind of *Pod* or Cane, which grows upon a large Tree in ſome Parts of *Braſil*, not greatly unlike our *Walnut*. The Part uſed in Medicine, is the Pulp which grows within ſide, and is black, and extremely ſweet, which makes ſome call it *Wild Honey*. That is beſt which is bright, black and heavy, and does not rattle when ſhaked; becauſe when the Pulp decays with too much drying, the Seeds which lie in certain interſtices, have room enough to ſtrike againſt the ſide, and ſo be heard upon ſhaking. This Pulp is a gentle *Purger*, not much ſtronger than *Syrup of Violets*; and therefore is more uſed to procure a convenient Laxneſs in ſome coſtive Habits, than as a *Purge* to diſcharge any Overload of Humors. This *Pulp* or *Extract* is kept in the Shops by it ſelf, chiefly for *Glyſters*; but it is ſeldom boil'd up high enough to make it keep long without Fermentation and Souring. *Etmuller* had an odd Notion of its purgative Property conſiſting in ſome fermentative Quality, which made him forbid it to hypocondriacal Perſons, and Women big with Child; as alſo at the beginning of a Fever, leſt it ſhould add to the febrile Ferment: But ſuch ways of Reaſoning have now loſt their Credit too much to be regarded. Its principal uſe is in the *Lenitive Electuary* of the *College*, in which it is a chief Ingredient.

459. Myrobalani, *Myrobalans*. Theſe are a kind of dry foreign Plumbs. They were not known to the *Greek Phyſicians*, but are much in the *Arabian Pharmacy*. *Sennertus* often uſed them, and frequently in *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries*, for ſome Aſtringency which attended their purgative Quality. They are in ſome officinal Compoſitions, but not regarded in common Preſcription. The medicinal Catalogues take notice of ſeveral kinds of theſe; and even the new one of our *College* does ſo; but the beſt of them are not worth any regard, and rather clog than aſſiſt in any Compoſition.

460. Pruna, *Prunes*. The medicinal Uſe of theſe, almoſt every one is acquainted with. They are gently laxative and cooling, and are an Ingredient in the *Lenitive Electuary*.

461. Tamarindi, *Tamarinds*. This is the Fruit of an *Indian* Tree of the *Palm* kind, and not greatly unlike the *Engliſh Aſh* in manner of Growth. It is called *Siliqua Arabica* by *C. Bauhine*, and *Intay ſive Tamarindus* by *Piſo*. The Fruit is by ſome Writers call'd *Indian Dates*, and by others *Indian Acacia*. They come to us now from both the *Indies*, and are either blackiſh or red. The former are uſually prefer'd. The Sailors are apt to enlarge their Bulk with too much Sugar, for a little does not hurt them. They are acid, pleaſant, and cooling; and gently relax the Bowels. For this reaſon they are in the *Lenitive Electuary*, and alſo preſcribed in *burning Fevers*, to moiſten and cool the Mouth, by ſucking and gradually ſwallowing them.

462. Aloes,

462. ALOES, *Id.* It is the inſpiſſated *Juice* of a *Ferulacious* Plant. The extreme Bitterneſs of this *Drug* has occaſion'd ſome Writers to call it *Fel Naturæ.* There are three principal kinds of this taken notice of. The —— *Vulgaris* of *C. Bauhine*, which is the *Sempervivum marinum* of *Gerard* and *Parkinſon*: The —— *Guineenſis Caballina vulgari ſimilis, ſed tota maculata*, of *Commeline*; and the —— *Succotrina anguſtifolia ſpinoſa, flore purpureo*, of *Breynius.* The ſecond kind is called *Hepatic*, from its Liver colour, and *Caballine*, from its Strength and cuſtomary Uſage for Horſes; and the third ſort hath its Name from the Place it chiefly comes from. Many are of opinion, that they all differ only in degree of Fineneſs and Purity; but the obſtinate Smell of the *Caballine* ſort, which cannot by any Ablutions be deſtroyed, makes *Commeline*, *Dale*, and ſome others, think them ſpecifically different. The *Hepatic* comes from *Barbadoes* in great Shells like Gourds, from which Place it likewiſe ſometimes takes its Name; and the *Succotrine* is brought in Skins, being of a ſhining, golden Hue, and no ill Smell: and this ſort is always intended for inward Uſe, being mild and ſafe; the other is ſo nauſeous and offenſive to the Stomach, that it is uſed for little elſe but Cattel, and is a mighty *Purge* for Horſes in *England*. *Ludovicus*, *Etmuller*, and many others, will have this compos'd of two ſorts of Subſtances; the one *reſinous*, which is ſooneſt diſſolv'd and taken up by a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*; and the other mucilaginous or gummy, which ſooneſt joins with Water, and *Menſtruums* of that kind. Hence the Diſſolvent in this caſe is to be more or leſs ſpirituous, as the Intention is for briſker or milder Purgation. In the reſinous Parts likewiſe, which mix with a ſpirituous Liquor, is ſuppos'd to conſiſt the Quality which makes it ſo good a *Vulnerary*. Its Bitterneſs renders it ſo nauſeous, that it is not much uſed in liquid forms, but generally made into *Pills*, where *half a Dram* is a mean Doſe. *Salt of Tartar* is its beſt *Corrector*; and *Etmuller* inſinuates, that ſo much may be mix'd with it, as will quite deſtroy its purgative Quality. There are hardly any of the officinal *purging Pills* without this in their Compoſition. There is certainly a Dexterity in bringing this to be little more than an *Alterative*; and *Tinctura Sacra*, which is an Infuſion of the *Species Hieræ*, of which this is the chief Ingredient, as it is order'd uſually in the Shops, with many will not operate until a long time after taking: and I have known Inſtances, where it has been ſo manag'd, as not to work ſenſibly till after a third or fourth Doſe. It appears that many antient Phyſicians had a Skill to uſe it thus; and in caſes where the Veſſels are ſtuffed, and as it were almoſt glued up with *Viſcidities*, if this be ſo order'd as not to go off by the firſt Diſcharges, but gradually to mix with the Blood, it cannot but very powerfully break and deterge the Humors in the ſmalleſt Veſſels, ſo as to fit them for ſome Evacuation. And this is the reaſon, that frequently after repeated Doſes, when it once begins to operate, it continues to do ſo long together; for having in its many Circulations at laſt ſo much fuſed the Juices, they flow thro the inteſtinal Glands in great quantities, and run off by Stool. But in theſe caſes great caution muſt be had, that the Evacuation, when it once begins, does not continue long

enough to make a waſte of the neceſſary Fluids; which the Strength of the Patient is the ſureſt Rule to know by. It is a good *Cathartic*, in watry, cold, corpulent Conſtitutions, as it heats and attenuates very much; but it is bad for thin and hectical Perſons. It is accounted very efficacious in promoting the *menſtrual* Diſcharges, and is very proper to be interpos'd in *Steel Courſes*. It is alſo good to deſtroy Worms, and ſcour away thoſe ropy viſcid Humors, apt to breed them in the Bowels of Children. The *Hepatic Aloes* is ſo penetrating in its Scent, as to purge, and kill Worms, apply'd only to the Belly in a *Plaiſter*. It is of great account amongſt Surgeons, in the *Tincture of Myrrh*, for external Intentions. In ſhort, there is not any one *Drug* of more univerſal Uſe in Medicine than this, or of greater Efficacy for many important Ends.

463. MANNA. This is a *Drug* in great uſe now, but does not appear to have been very long ſo, by the ſilence of antient Authors about it. It is thought by ſome to be a kind of *Honey-Dew*, that falls in the Night, gathers upon certain Trees, and hardens with the Sun; but this Opinion does not obtain, becauſe ſuch *Dew* melts in the Sun, whereas *Manna* whitens and hardens in it: for ſuch *Dew* is found only on the Tops and Extremities of the Leaves, whereas *Manna* is obſerved to lodge neareſt the Trunks of the Branches; and becauſe the *Honey-Dews* fall only upon Trees open to the Air, whereas *Manna* abounds on thoſe Trees that are under Cover, as hath been experienced by Dr. *Cornelius*, who hath gathered *Manna* from Branches covered on purpoſe with Cloths; and *Lobelius*, with ſome others, affirm *Manna* to have been collected from Branches of the *Aſh*, which had been thrown the Day before into a Cellar, none being then viſible upon them. Beſides which Conſiderations, this comes only from a particular Tree in *Calabria*, and ſome few other Parts of *Italy*, which is the true *Fraxinus*: but why it is not produced from it in other Countries, is accounted for from the difference of Soil, Climate, *&c.* which occaſions as great Changes in other Plants. Dr. *Tancred Robinſon*, in his Travels about *Naples*, obſerved certain Animals to feed upon this *Aſh*, and conjectured the *Manna* to flow out at thoſe little Holes theſe Creatures made to draw out their Nouriſhment. It iſſues out moſt about *Midſummer*, and before the Autumnal Rains fall, and then ceaſes to flow till the following Year. It is as ſweet as Sugar, and, like it, diſſolves in any warm Liquor. It is given to Children, from *two Drams* to an *Ounce*, and to grown Perſons from *one Ounce* to *two*, or upwards. It is reckon'd only to deterge the *Primæ Viæ*, and carry its Influences no farther than the Stomach and Bowels. It is therefore not to be depended on in any caſes of Obſtinacy. That is now accounted beſt which comes from *Calabria* in *Italy*, and is in white large Flakes; tho formerly the *Syrian Manna* was in greateſt eſteem, which granulated like *Maſtich*. Some have imagin'd ſtrange Properties in a Spirit to be made from it, from its wonderful Volatility and Penetration, which it receives from the ſubtile Salts of the *Air*, as *May-Dew*; and pretend great things from it, in extracting the *Sulphur of Gold*. But theſe are

fitter

fitter for Amuſement, than reducible into any uſeful Practice.

Radices, Roots of,

464. HERMODACTYLI, *Hermodactyls. Caſp. Bauhine* calls this *Colchicum radice ſiccatâ albâ*, which is the *Meadow-Saffron*; but many diſpute whether it be of this kind, or not, ſome taking it to be a Species of the *Dens Caninus*, others of the *Iris tuberoſa*, amongſt whom is *Mathiolus*, and others of the *Cyclamen*: However, this ſtands ſo much in the eſteem of ſome Writers, as to be dignify'd with the name of *Anima Articulorum*, the *Soul of the Joints*; becauſe they believ'd it to be very efficacious in ſcouring the mucilaginous Glands, and preſerving them from the Lodgment of ſuch gritty Matter, as occaſions the *Gout* and *Arthritic Complaints*. This is of that kind of *Cathartics*, which exert not themſelves but in the ſmalleſt Paſſages, and therefore are ſlow in Operation, altho of great conſequence in their Effects. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* has a compound Pill with its Name from it; and it is a principal Ingredient in the *Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri*, as likewiſe in ſome *Recipes* of the *Extractum Rudii*, and other officinal Compoſitions of the like Intentions.

465. MECHOACANNÆ, *White-Jalap*. This is brought chiefly from a Province in *New Spain*, call'd *Mechoacan*, whence it has its name. Some indeed call it *Indian Rhubarb*, but improperly. *Monardus* will have it a Species of *Exotic Bryony*; and *C. Bauhine* calls it *Bryonia Mechoacaona alba*; *Ray*, *Convolvulus Americanus*. It is deſcribed under the Title of *Jetucu* by *Piſo*, and it is by moſt ſuppoſed the *Tacuache ſeu Radix Michuacanica* of *Hernandez*. This is reckon'd, as the former, a very efficacious Purge, but of ſlow Operation, the Seat of its Action being chiefly in the extreme Parts, and therefore accounted good in all Arthritic Pains: for which purpoſe it ſtands in great commendation amongſt the Antients, altho it is almoſt rejected in modern Practice.

466. RHABARBARI, *Rhubarb*. This is a Species of the *Lapathum*, and comes to us of two ſorts; one from *China*, titled amongſt Botaniſts, *Lapathum Chinenſe longifolium*, which is of a fine Nutmeg Grain; and another from *Muſcovy*, that is heavier, and of a more dusky Colour; tho *Garcias* and *Acoſta* believe it all to grow naturally in *China* only; and that what is met with in *Muſcovy*, is brought thither by the way of *Tartary* to *Aleppo*, and thence further. It is certain this Root was not known to *Dioſcorides* or *Galen*; ſo that ſome injudiciouſly confound it with their *Rhapontic*, tho they differ in moſt of their manifeſt Properties: and the preſent officinal *Rhubarb* is accurately deſcribed by *Abr. Muntingius*; which ſhews the Miſtake of *Amanhus*, who denies it ever to have been ſo. That which is accounted the fineſt of all, is very little purgative, but is much preferable in all the Intentions of a Reſtringent, and therefore is beſt in Fluxes of all kinds. The purgative Quality of this Root ſeems to conſiſt moſt in its gummy Parts, by reaſon it is beſt drawn out with *aqueous Menſtrua* impregnated with a *lixivial Salt*. Extreme drying deſtroys its purgative Virtue; wherefore it is frequently order'd to be toaſted on purpoſe to make it leſs purgative and more aſtringing. It is infuſed from *one Dram to three*,

for a Doſe, and given in Pouder from *ten Grains to two Scruples.* It greatly ſtrengthens the Stomach and Bowels, and is an excellent Medicine againſt Choler, and other diſtemper'd Contents of the inteſtinal and meſenteriac Glands. It is accounted by ſome to be ſo great a Purger of the *Liver,* as to have deſerv'd the name of *Cor Hepatis,* or *Heart of the Liver.* The *Kidneys* do not lie too remote for its Influences, for it frequently paſſes ſo much that way, as to diſcover it ſelf in the Color of the *Urine.* It therefore is very good in Obſtructions of the Reins and *Ureters.* But in the *Jaundice* it almoſt paſſes for infallible. *Paracelſus* pretended to a Tincture from it, which had not its purgative Quality, but only operated by *Urine,* and purg'd away *Gravel* and fabulous Concretions. It is good againſt Worms in Children, and is the beſt Purge that can be given them, to clear away thoſe Crudities in the Bowels, which are apt to breed Worms: it alſo gives a Firmneſs to the Fibres, which from the Slipperineſs of Childrens Diet are generally too lax; ſo that its Repetition to them can hardly be too frequent. This is of great uſe in extemporaneous Preſcription, and is alſo in many officinal Compoſitions; particularly in *Syrups* and *Tinctures:* altho none of them are ſo good as the Root pouder'd and given in ſubſtance.

467. TURPETHI, *Turbith.* It is not agreed, of what this is properly the Root: Some will have it of the *Thlaſpia,* which *Schroder* is poſitive in; and *Cluſius,* of the *Scammony.* We find it however deſcribed by *C. Bauhino — repens foliis Althææ,* and by *Ray* and *Herman, Convolvulus Indicus, alatus, maximus, foliis Ibiſco nonnihil ſimilibus, anguloſis.* It is much of the nature of *Hermodactyls* and *Mechoacan,* but more efficacious. It yields good ſtore of reſinous Particles to a ſpirituous *Menſtruum,* which affect not much the larger Paſſages; but is very active and brisk in the ſmaller Veſſels and glandulous Contortions, which it wonderfully clears of all viſcid Adheſions. The Antients had a Notion, that where *Agaric* fail'd, *Turbith* took effect; and when that was not ſufficient, *Coloquintida* was the furtheſt they could proceed with ſuch kind of Inſtruments. This is not much in extemporaneous Preſcription, but in pretty many of the officinal Compoſitions, the *Extractum Rudii* particularly. *Horſtius* relates ſomewhat almoſt incredible in his Obſervations, of bringing away from a Country Perſon ſomewhat like *Toads,* with the *Species Diaturbith cum Rhabarbaro,* in which this is a principal Ingredient. The Compoſition is in *Schroder,* and ſome other *German Diſpenſatory*-Writers, but is not in our Shops or Practice. This Simple is hardly ever given alone, or to any but grown Perſons: its Doſe is from *half a Dram* to a *Dram,* in Pouder; and from *one Dram* to *half an Ounce,* in Infuſion. Some commend it in obſtinate ſcorbutic Caſes, and even in the moſt aggravated Symptoms of the Venereal Diſtemper; but common Practice does not much own it in thoſe Intentions.

Claſs

Claſs 2. *Of the Rougher Purgers.*

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

468. CHAMÆDAPHNES, *Spurge Laurel*, is the *Laureola* of *Gerard* and *Parkinſon*; diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine*, *Semper virens flore viridi*; and by *J. Bauhine*, —— *flore luteolo*. It grows in Woods and Hedges, and flowers in *February*. It is very hot, and vehemently purges bilious and watry Humors. Another Species of the *Laureola* is call'd *Chamælæa*, or *Mezereon*, the *Spurge Olive*, and accounted of the *Female* kind, as the preceding is the *Male*. This is cultivated in Gardens, and hath the ſame Virtues as the former. The *Thymelæa*, *Spurge Flax*, is alſo of the ſame Claſs, and to be met with in the Phyſic Gardens. The Berries of this laſt have the ſame Virtues, and are the *Grana Cnidia* of the Shops, according to the Opinion of the moſt skilful Botaniſts amongſt the Antients; but *Cordus* and *Schroder* will have the officinal *Grana Cnidia* to be the Berries of the *Mezereon*: but none of theſe are now much uſed in Medicine.

469. LINI CATHARTICI, *Purging Flax*, titled —— *Sylveſtre*, by ſome; and —— *Pratenſe floſculis exiguis*, by *C. Bauhine*; by *Cluſius*, *Chamælinum flore albo*; and by *J. Bauhine*, *Alſine Verna glabra floſculis albis, ſeu potius Linum minimum*. This is own'd in Medicine only by the common People. It is a rough harſh Purge, and powerfully deterges and evacuates viſcid and watry Humors, from the moſt remote Lodgments. This makes them fond of it in *Rheumatiſms*, but it is only fit for very robuſt ſtrong Conſtitutions. It is uſually infus'd or boil'd in Ale or Wine; what they call a ſmall Handful, in a ſufficient quantity of Liquor, being the uſual Doſe.

Semina, Seeds of,

470. CATAPUTIÆ. There are two ſorts of this; the *Cataputia major*, which is the *Ricinus Americanus* of *Piſo*, and by ſome called *Palma Chriſti*; and the——*Minor*, or *Lachyris*, which is a Species of *Tithymal*, or *Spurge*: but both theſe agree in a violent purgative Quality, ſo that they are ſeldom ventured on but by *Empirics*. The laſt of theſe is by ſome, tho falſely ſays *C. Bauhine*, called *Granadilla*. Theſe are violent *Purgers*, both by Vomit and Stool; and therefore hardly ever met with in Practice, unleſs amongſt *Empirics* and Perſons of no Credit.

Fructus, Fruits of,

471. COLOCYNTHIDIS, *Bitter Apple*, diſtinguiſhed *Fructu rotundo minor*, by *C. Bauhine*. This has been a *Drug* of mighty account in Medicine for many Ages. Its Roughneſs and Violence of Operation has always tortured the ſeveral Hands it has paſs'd through, to determine in what part of its Compoſition this Quality reſided, that they might the better know how to *correct* and *mitigate* it. By ſome it ſeems to reſide in certain reſinous Particles, which ſooneſt join with a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*, and therefore make ſuch Infuſion too violent; for which reaſon they direct more aqueous Diſſolvents, and ſuch as are capable of uniting with *Salt of Tartar*, which would ſeparate the

the Reſins, and make their Efficacies upon the Fibres more moderate. *Schroder* and *Ludovicus* ſpeak much of this Management, and commend the Extract made by Evaporation of the Liquor with *Salt of Tartar* for its *Corrector.* They direct it from *three to eight Grains.* Others conjecture its *Cathartic Property* to be more in its ſlimy and mucilaginous Parts, which are beſt drawn out and diſſolv'd by plain Water; but moſt aſſign it to a penetrating volatile Salt. And this latter ſeems to have been the Opinion of the Antients, particularly of the *Arabians*; for which reaſon, in the *Trochiſci Alhandalæ* (for *Handala*, or *Alhandala*, was the name by which this *Drug* was known to them) it ſtands *corrected* with gummy and mucilaginous Bodies; as they are moſt proper to blunt the violence of thoſe *Spiculæ*, and prevent their too great Irritation of the Membranes. *Van Helmont* ſpeaks of this as a thing which might eaſily be diveſted of its purgative Quality, and reduced into an extraordinary Alterative in ſome chronic Caſes: but this is a Secret not yet found out.

In the *Memoirs of the* French *Academy* for 1701, the above-mention'd Monſieur *Bolduc* has given his Obſervations and Experiments on this *Drug*, which are worth our notice. He tells us, that it is the Fruit of a Plant of the nature of a *Wild Gourd*, and is very purgative; inſomuch that its operation is ſometimes attended with Excoriations of the Membranes and Blood. Whence many have conjectur'd, that *Coloquintida* by its volatile *Salts* would render the Blood more fluid: but our Author did not find this true by his own Experience; for he put a good quantity of it in Pouder to new-drawn Blood, which did not prevent it from running into its uſual Coagulations. The little Succeſs of the Means hitherto attempted to correct this Remedy, has not hinder'd Monſieur *Bolduc* from trying others. He fermented *four Ounces* of its Pulp with *ſix Pounds* of good Muſt of Wine, for ten or twelve Days together; then he diſtill'd this Mixture in *Balneo Vaporis*, by degrees. The firſt Portion of *eight Ounces* was very clear, moderately ſpirituous, and exceſſively bitter. The other Portions gradually decreas'd in their Qualities; and when the Liquor came altogether inſipid, he put an end to the Diſtillation, and evaporated the Remainder into an Extract, which was of a ſufficiently ſolid Conſiſtence, and weighed *two Ounces* and a *half.*

With theſe, Experiments were made upon the *Sick* with all neceſſary Precaution. An Ounce of what came away firſt in the Diſtillation, caus'd great *Nauſea's* and ſevere *Cholics*, without Effect; which were obliged to be appeas'd by other Remedies: tho two Ounces of the ſame upon another Trial, had its effect, but with Gripings. Of the Extract made after Diſtillation, he gave ten Grains, which operated without Violence or Irritation; which he attributed to the *eſſential Salts* of the Wine, whoſe Acids had ſuppreſs'd, and as it were fix'd the *volatile Salt* of the *Coloquintida.*

Next, inſtead of Muſt, Monſieur *Bolduc* made uſe of Water, and put in digeſtion for fifteen days, ſixteen Ounces of the Pulp, with two Quarts of boiling Water; after which he diſtill'd the whole. The Liquors which came away, had nothing in them penetrating or volatile, had no taſte, and if taken inwardly, had no effect. But the Extract made of what remain'd after Diſtillation, he found

found to be very efficacious. It was a gentle Purger, and of ſufficient force, given in but little quantity. Perhaps, ſays he, as the Subſtance of the *Coloquintida* is extremely ſpongy, its mucilaginous Parts, which are in great number, are the moſt offenſive; and a long Digeſtion in a large quantity of Water may ſo attenuate, ſubtilize, and diſſolve them, that an Extract made in this manner may be a good Preparation: and he believes the following Experiments confirm this Opinion. He drew from the *Coloquintida* all the Tinctures poſſible with Water, and by Filtration ſeparated the clear from the mucilaginous: of each of theſe he made a ſolid Extract, of which the former was a more efficacious, tho a more gentle Purger, than the latter. The laſt Trial he made, was with Spirit of Wine. From eight Ounces was obtain'd but half an Ounce of a reſinous Extract, whereas he had from the ſame weight, by the means of Water, near three Ounces of a ſaline one, reckoning both its clear and mucilaginous Parts. Whence he concludes, that the *Colocinth* contains much more *Salt* than Oil or *Sulphur*; and that it is probable the *Salts*, particularly the more groſs, enveloped in the mucilaginous Parts, are the occaſion of its violent Operation.

I ſhall leave the Reader to make the beſt Application of this Account to his own Practice he can, and only obſerve, that the common way of making the *Euſtachian Extract*, that is, *Extractum Rudii*, contradicts Monſieur *Bolduc*'s firſt Experiment, of the Spirits coming over exceſſively bitter and purgative: for the Liquor in which the Ingredients of this Compoſition, the chief being *Colocinth*, are infus'd, when it is drawn off by Diſtillation (which moſt do only for good Husbandry, as it may ſerve for the ſame uſe again) has neither Color, Taſte, or purgative Quality, any more than common Spirit of Wine. So that Monſieur *Bolduc* ſeems to have made a Miſtake in the Experiment, by letting ſome ſmall quantity of the Infuſion inadvertently paſs over into the Receiver, which in the leaſt quantity would give an extreme Bitterneſs to the whole that came over by Vapor.

This *Drug* is yet much in the offcinal Compoſitions, but hardly ever met with in extemporaneous Preſcription; its nauſeous Taſte not making it tolerable in any forms but *Pills*, where it can be cover'd. It is ſo ſmart a *Purger*, as not to be ſafe but to athletic Conſtitutions, and ſuch full Habits, where the Fibres are ſufficiently guarded by a *Saburra Humorum* from its vehement Vellications. It is by all eſteem'd very efficacious againſt *Worms*; but its Roughneſs of Operation makes it hardly ſafe to give to Children, who moſtly want it upon that account, unleſs in *Glyſters*. The *Confectio Hamech*, which our *College* retain in their *Diſpenſatory*, is never preſcribed, becauſe it is ſo irkſome in taking, from the taſte it has of this Ingredient.

472. RHAMNI BACCÆ, *ſeu Spinæ Cervinæ*, *Buckthorn Berries*. Theſe are too well known by all People, to want deſcription. The Syrup which is made by many private Families, as well as in the Shops, is the only Preparation of them now in uſe. It is a ſtrong *Purger*, and effectual in diſcharging watry and flatulent Humors; and is therefore in eſteem in *Dropſies* and *Rheumatiſms*. It is alſo reckon'd by ſome to be powerful and ſearching enough, ſo as to fetch bad Humors

Humors from the Extremities, and to do ſervice in the *Gout*. We are told, that one of the *German* Emperors made it his conſtant Medicine in that Diſtemper, and with good ſucceſs. It is frequently given by the poorer ſort to purge their Children, but it is too rough for ſuch tender Conſtitutions. They give of it from *two Drams* to an *Ounce*, and to grown Perſons *two Ounces*. It is frequently in extemporaneous Preſcription order'd in *Cathartic Draughts*, which are made of other purgative Ingredients by Infuſion, in proportion to their ſtrength, to quicken their Operation.

Gummi, Gums:

473. GAMBOGIÆ, *Gamboge*, called alſo *Gutta Gamba*, *Gamandra* and *Jemou*, comes from the *Cartapuli* of *Parkinſon*, and the *Bauhines*, deſcribed by *Ray*, *Fructu malo aureo amulo*, which grows in *Malabar*. It hath indeed been diſputed of what this is a Gum, and whether it be *natural* or *factitious*: ſome will have it from *Spurge*, as *Bontius*; others from a *Ricinus*; and others again from a *Convolvulus*, not unlike what produces the *Scammony*: but ſuch Controverſies are of no great moment here. This Gum hath been longer known in Painting than in Medicine, for its yellow Color. The Violence of its Operation, both by Vomit and Stool, has occaſion'd abundance of Search for ſome proper *Corrector*; but none has yet been found better than the *lixivious Salts*, and particularly *Salt* of *Tartar*. Monſieur *Bolduc*, who has been induſtrious this way, and communicated his Experiments to the *Academy of Sciences* upon many of the moſt efficacious medicinal *Simples*, in the *Memoirs* for 1701, has a Diſſertation upon *Gamboge*. He ſays, that it ought to be reckon'd amongſt the reſinous Juices, ſince it is inflammable and will flow in the Fire, and be almoſt intirely diſſolv'd in Spirit of Wine; but on the contrary, in aqueous *Menſtruums* ſpreads itſelf into a milky Subſtance like *Scammony*, and afterwards precipitates. It ſeems at firſt to be inſipid upon the Tongue, but ſoon after becomes ſenſible in the Throat by its Acrimony, and an inſupportable Drought. It is a powerful *Hydragogue* and *Emetic*, but ought to be uſed with caution, and not until it has been corrected. Monſieur *Bolduc* ſays, he endeavour'd to get Flowers from this reſinous Juice, like thoſe from *Benjamin*, but without ſucceſs. He made trial on it with Spirit of Wine, a Lye of alcalious Salts, and Water: The Spirit of Wine diſſolv'd all, except about a ſixth Part; the remainder, which the Spirit would not touch, was eaſily diſſolv'd by a Solution of *Salt of Tartar*. This, ſays he, may be eſteem'd the ſaline part of *Gamboge*; and tho it had no purgative Virtue, was very *diuretic*. The Reſin, which was made by the Spirit of Wine, purg'd more violently, and with greater Irritation, than the *Gamboge* itſelf.

This *Gum* was intirely diſſolv'd by an equal quantity of *Salt of Tartar*, and a ſufficient one of boiling Water, excepting ſome few terreſtrial Parts. The Liquor filtrated and evaporated by a gentle Fire, gave a ſort of *grey Salt*, which eaſily flow'd in the Air, if not kept cloſe ſtopt in a Phial. This ſaline Extract purg'd with leſs Irritation, and in a ſmaller Doſe than the *Gum*; but caus'd a great Acrimony and Heat in the Throat, inſomuch that it was intolerable, and ought therefore to be inveloped in ſome

other

other convenient Subſtance when it is given.

This Gentleman obſerv'd before, that Water would not diſſolve it, but only made it flow into a milky Subſtance of a yellow Color, which ſoon precipitated, and left the Water clear above it. This Reſidence dry'd, differ'd in nothing from the *Gum*, only was more pure. By caſting *diſtill'd Vinegar* on this milky Subſtance, it became clear; *Oil of Vitriol* on the contrary, made it again turbid; and *Spirit of Wine* gave it a golden color. There are many ways this Author obſerves, of correcting it, but he thinks that by *alkalious Salts* the beſt. However he gives one of his own, which as it is different from any other hitherto uſed, he alſo continually practis'd it with ſucceſs. The manner is by tying the *Gum* in a Rag, and putting it into a hot Loaf, as it comes out of the Oven, where it muſt remain for twenty-four Hours: Afterwards it is to be pouder'd, and this muſt be repeated four or five times. By this management, he ſays, he always found it freed from its great Violence, as well *Purgative* as *Emetic*. He farther obſerv'd the Crum of the Loaves thus uſed, to have both a *Purgative* and *Emetic* Quality.

From this account it is not very difficult to determine the Qualities of this *Drug*, wherein its Efficacy conſiſts, and the moſt advantageous Means of managing it in Preſcription; tho it does not clearly appear what way of Reaſoning directed the Author to the Loaf of Bread, becauſe it has no relation to the means made uſe of in other Trials; nor is it eaſily to be accounted for, how ſuch a method made it of a milder Operation. It is a powerful *Hydragogue*, and therefore good in *Dropſies* and all watry Corpulency tending thereunto. But its Roughneſs requires the utmoſt Caution and Skill in its Exhibition. It is a fit Purge only for grown Perſons, and thoſe of a ſtrong Conſtitution; and to ſuch a *Scruple* is an outſide Doſe. With all the Care poſſible to prevent it, it will frequently vomit, before it paſſes downward. The moſt convenient form to give it in is a *Bole*, or *Pills*; for no *Menſtruum* will equally draw out all its Qualities by Diſſolution. It will not well pouder without ſome Portion of a *lixivious Salt*, or fine Sugar; and ſuch are its beſt Correctors, by dividing its reſinous Parts, and preventing their Adheſion to the Membranes in too forcible a manner. In ſeveral Intentions which are moſt conveniently anſwer'd by the *Urinary Diſcharges*, that particular management of Monſieur *Bolduc's*, which diveſted it of its purgative Parts, and left only the ſaline, which were very *Diuretic*, may be worth putting in practice.

474. ELATERII. This is an inſpiſſated Juice, or Extract, made of the *Wild Cucumber*, called *Cucumis Aſininus*. It is the moſt violent in Operation of any of the *Hydragogus*, and therefore is ſeldom preſcrib'd, but where the Caſe is ſtubborn and deſperate; and then only from *two* to *four* or *five Grains*. But with all the Caution imaginable, it will be ſo violent, that few care to truſt their Reputation in its Preſcription, unleſs ſuch *Empirics* as have none to loſe.

475. SCAMMONII, *Scammony*. This is the inſpiſſated Juice of a Root call'd by many *Scammonium*, of the *Convolvulus* kind. That which we have now in the Shops, muſt be different from the *Scammony* of the Antients; becauſe they

they gave it in much larger Doſes, theirs being frequently a whole Dram, whereas ours cannot be truſted in the moſt robuſt, beyond a third of that quantity; and this makes *Fallopius*, and many others of opinion, that the preſent *Scammony* is adulterated with the ordinary *Spurge*. This *Drug* is greatly eſteem'd in Medicine, and enters almoſt in all the officinal *Purgers*, whoſe Forms are ſuitable for its Reception; becauſe it is not convenient in any that are more liquid than an *Electuary*, as the *Caryocoſtinum*. That is reckon'd beſt which is light and grey; the heavy and black is not much eſteem'd. It is ſo adheſive that it will not pouder, unleſs the *Mortar* be ſometimes rubbed with a little *Oil:* and in the poudering, Care ſhould be taken, that it does not get up the Noſe, for it will purge the Head ſo violently, as to occaſion oftentimes a great deal of Miſchief. *Loaf-Sugar*, and any *Alkalious Salts*, are alſo very convenient to rub it into pouder with; for they divide its Parts, and make it operate more gently, as they do all other reſinous Purgers. It wonderfully deterges the Paſſages and Glands of mucous and viſcid Humors; and therefore is a good Ingredient in all Compoſitions intended againſt thoſe Diſtempers, which have ſuch Humors for their Cauſe. It is reckon'd a good Deſtroyer of Worms, but great Care is to be taken how it be given to Children: altho ſome *Empirics* put off *Sugar-plumbs* and *Lozenges* for ſuch intentions, where this is the only purgative Ingredient; as its quantity in a Doſe is but ſmall. But ſuch things, altho they chance to work off well with ſome ſtrong Children, yet they often do a great deal of Miſchief, and occaſion Convulſions, by their inſupportable Vellications of the tender Membranes and Fibres.

Cortex, Bark of,

476. ALNUS NIGRÆ, the *Black Alder*, called alſo *Frangula*; the *Arbor fœtida*, or *Stinking Tree*, of ſome Writers, is the ſame; and the *Alnus nigra baccifera*, the *Black-berry*-bearing Alder of *C. Bauhine*, is the ſort referred to by our officinal Preſcriptions, tho it is indeed but ſeldom met with in them. It is a very ſtrong *Cathartic*, and uſed therefore to be given in Dropſies, and where a great Load of Humors were to be purged away. The Antients accuſtomed themſelves to correct it with *Cinnamon*, *Ginger*, and the *Carminative* Seeds; but it is now very little in uſe.

Radices, Roots of,

477. ELLEBORI NIGRI, *Black Hellebore*, called alſo *Veratrum nigrum*. This has been a medicinal *Drug* of the greateſt eſteem among the Antients, in the moſt obſtinate chronic Caſes; but grows neglected now, either thro our Unacquaintance with its Virtues, or the Sort which comes to us not having the efficacy of that which they made uſe of. The latter may be our Unhappineſs; for Botanic and Diſpenſatory Writers differ much in determining which is the true officinal *Hellebore*. *Mathiolus* tells us, that is the right which flowers like a *Roſe*; others, that it has a sky-colour'd Flower, and *Bauhine* takes it to be the *Elleborus niger, tenui folio, Buphthalmi flore*. And by the ſtrength and manner of the Operation of that they ſpeak of, ours ſeems to be of the ſame *Species*, but much weaker in Efficacy. What comes

comes to us now, will not operate much by *Stool*; but is a powerful *Alterative*, and wonderfully affects the Juices in the moſt remote Receſſes. For this reaſon it greatly promotes all the thinner Secretions, and particularly that by *Sweat*, eſpecially if join'd with any convenient *Volatiles*. This Root is almoſt infallible in Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, and where *Steel* is not only ineffectual, but improper; as in Plethoric Habits: for in ſuch, *Steel* will ſometimes raiſe *Hyſteric* Commotions, Convulſions, and a ſort of *Uterine Furor*; whereas this ſo thins the Blood, as to diſpoſe it for that Diſcharge without making it more impetuous. So that tho *Steel* and *Hellebore* both promote the *Menſes*, yet they do it different ways; one by increaſing the Blood's Velocity, and giving it a greater *Momentum* in the *Uterine Arteries*; and the other by dividing it, and rendring it more fluid. In all *Nervous* Caſes the moſt antient Practice confirms its efficacy, but eſpecially in a *Mania* or Diſtraction. In this laſt Intention it has been ſo famous as to make it even proverbial, *To ſend ſuch an one to Anticyra*, whom they would inſinuate to be mad, becauſe that Country produced the greateſt quantities of this *Drug*. *Paracelſus* commends it as inſtrumental to procure long Life; to which purpoſe one *Tachius* made trial of it upon himſelf.

Monſieur *Bolduc*, to whoſe Induſtry in Experiments of this kind we have been much beholden already, gives us ſome which he made upon this Root alſo, in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences* for the Year 1701. We ſhall not take notice of thoſe made by Diſtillation, becauſe he himſelf believ'd them to be of no conſequence. The Extract which he procured with Spirit of Wine, was very little in quantity, becauſe this Root contains few reſinous Parts: and I am, ſays he, the more confirm'd in this, ſince from what remain'd I was able to get a great quantity of an Extract with Water.

He alſo made an Extract of the Root with Water, wherewith was drawn all that could be extracted; for from the Reſidue there was nothing to be got by means of Spirit of Wine. Whence it ſeems reaſonable to conclude, that the ſaline Parts are able ſo to diſſolve its few reſinous ones, that both may be drawn off by Water, without the aid of Spirit of Wine. He further remark'd, that the firſt Extract, which was purely reſinous, and made with Spirit of Wine, purg'd little, and with Irritation; that the Extract made of its remainder with Water, purg'd not at all, but was very *Diuretic*; and that on the other hand, the Extract made firſt with Water, and without Spirit of Wine, purged well and gently. And this, he ſays, he has obſerv'd of moſt *Purgatives*: whence he thinks that the Extract made by Spirit of Wine alone, ought to be ſuſpected; ſince being depriv'd of its proper Salts, which when join'd to the Ferment of the Stomach, open, divide, and attenuate the Reſin, it happens that its thick and ſulphurous Parts do adhere to the Fibres of the Stomach, and cauſe Gripings, and by remaining undiſſolv'd ſome time, excite a *Teneſmus*. And this is confirm'd by Experience; for the moſt able practical Phyſicians are wont to correct the Reſin with *Salt of Tartar*. He confeſſes that to be a good method in theſe Caſes; but ſuppoſes one may do without it, by leaving to thoſe reſinous Extracts the proper Salts which Nature has endued them with

with. Whence he affirms, that the way of making the Extract with Water, is preferable to the common way of doing it by a ſulphurous *Menſtruum*; ſince thereby the Subſtance is freed from its terreſtrial Parts, without depriving it of any of its natural Principles. He takes notice, that *Hellebore* which is brought from *Switzerland*, is preferable to that which comes by the way of *England*. This latter, whether it is ſpoil'd by keeping, or loſing its Virtue in Tranſportation, he found to have little or no effect.

So that by this Perſon's Account, as well as the Reaſons above given, there is ground to ſuſpect very much, that our *Hellebore* falls greatly ſhort of the Goodneſs of that uſed by the Antients; ſince we find there is ſo great a difference between it, and what ſo near Neighbours as the *French* have in uſe among them at this time. Of ours I have frequently given fifteen and twenty Grains in Pouder, as an *Alterative* and a *Sudorific*; and in *Tincture*, where the Root has been *one Part*, and the *Menſtruum three*, it may be given to *ſixty* or *one hundred* Drops to a Doſe. I have found its Virtues beſt drawn, by rubbing a little *Salt of Tartar* with it in a groſs Pouder, and letting it lie until the Air runs it; for that ſo penetrates into the very Subſtance of the Root, that its Parts immediately join with the *Menſtruum*, as ſoon almoſt as put into it. Small Wine I have imagin'd the beſt, as moſt likely to take up all the Parts of any medicinal efficacy.

478. Jalapii, *Jalap.* This is the Root of a Plant not unlike our *Bryony*, and is therefore by ſome call'd *Bryonia Peruviana*; for it is brought to us chiefly from *Peru* and *New Spain*. The *Mechoacan* and this, are both reckoned Species of the *Convolvulus*; and therefore as this is ſometimes called *Mechoacanna nigra*, ſo that goes as often by the name of *Jalapium Album*. As this does not appear to have been known to the Antients, it has its Place in Medicine only, ſince thoſe Parts of *America* have been traded to by the *Europeans*, which now produce it. That which breaks blackeſt, moſt brittle, ſound and ſhining within-ſide, is beſt; by reaſon the reſinous Parts, which give it thoſe Properties, are ſuppos'd to contain its medicinal Virtues. Some take great pains to extract its *Reſin*, which is to be done with any ſpirituous *Menſtruum*; but afterwards *Correctors* are wanted for it. The moſt common one is *Salt of Tartar*, or *Loaf-Sugar*; for its being rubbed much with the latter, makes it operate milder for the ſame Reaſons as the *Salt of Tartar* does. But if correcting it conſiſts in ſeparating its Parts, what occaſion was there for the Pains of drawing them from the Root, and joining them in the Form of a *Reſin*? And therefore that Operation ſeems to have been very needleſs. Monſieur *Bolduc* has likewiſe upon this *Drug* made ſome Experiments very uſeful to inform us in its true Virtues: which we ſhall therefore abridge from the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences in* France, for 1701.

He ſays it is one of the beſt *Cathartics* we have. He has found it ſo by Experience, and wonders that it is ſo little uſed at preſent: for as it is ſo gentle, that it ſtands in need of no *Corrector*; it, on the other hand, wants nothing to promote its Operation: which can be hardly ſaid of any other. Yet he obſerves, that there are many Methods given to correct it, which

which rather ſpoil than meliorate it. Some have obſerv'd to its diſadvantage, that it binds the Body too much after its Operation is over; but this he thinks of no force, becauſe that effect is common to other *Purgers*, eſpecially the *Hydragogues*. His Experiments were made by Extraction with Spirit of Wine, and common Water: twelve Ounces of the Root yielded, with Spirit of Wine, *two Ounces* of a reſinous Extract well dry'd; the remainder being likewiſe well dry'd, weigh'd *nine Ounces* and *ſix Drams*. Out of this remainder by Water, he got *four Ounces* of a very ſolid and pure Extract. He took *twelve Ounces* more of the ſame Root, and digeſted it in common Water with a gentle Fire; then by Evaporation he got an Extract well condition'd, which weigh'd *ſix Ounces* and a *half*; the thick and mucilaginous Parts which he ſeparated by Filtration, being well dry'd, weigh'd *one Ounce* and a *half*, and the Reſidue weighed but *four Ounces* and a *half*.

Hence he obſerv'd, that the Extract made by Water, if given from *four and twenty Grains* to *thirty ſix*, purg'd gently; but was very *Diuretic*, as he had experienc'd in many Hydropical Caſes: That the Reſidue, which yet contain'd a little of what was reſinous, purg'd reaſonably, but with Gripings; that the remainder, depriv'd of its ſaline and reſinous Parts, purg'd very little, but was extremely *Diuretic*. Whence he takes the liberty to conclude, that Extracts to purge to the purpoſe, and without Irritation, ought to contain both the ſaline and reſinous Parts. For the former only paſs by *Urine*, and the other always, if taken alone, occaſion Diſorders; but both join'd together, their Effects are laudable: for the ſaline opening the reſinous Parts, and diſſolving and accelerating their Diſtribution, do thereby hinder them from adhering to, and inflaming the Parts they paſs thro.

According to the Opinion and Experience of this Perſon, both concerning this, and other *Drugs* of the like nature, the more pains is taken in their Preparation, the worſe they are; becauſe Nature ſeems to have furniſh'd them with the beſt *Correctors* in their Production. The *Jalap* Root it ſelf therefore ſimply pouder'd, is the beſt way of taking it, which may be mix'd into a Draught or a Bole. It may be given to adult Perſons from *half a Dram* to *one Dram*: and to Children ſome make the mean Rule, to give ſo many *Grains* as they are Years old; but that is ſomewhat in too ſmall a quantity, eſpecially when they are advanced above ten Years. The only reaſon that can poſſibly be aſſign'd for uſing the Reſin, is, that of the Root itſelf, one parcel abounds with more, another with leſs of the purgative Parts, which reſide in the Reſin: hence the Doſe of the Root will become uncertain; but thoſe of the Reſin, being thought to be all of the ſame efficacy, may have its Doſe determin'd very exactly; and its griping Quality may be certainly corrected by fix'd Salts, or Loaf-Sugar.

479. THAPSIÆ, *Deadly Carrot*, diſtinguiſh'd by *C. Bauhine*, — *Carrotæ folio*; and by *J. Bauhine*, —— *Sive Turbith Garganicum ſemine latiſſimo*. It grows in ſome Gardens, and the Juice of its Root is a violent Purger, but the preſent Practice makes no uſe of it.

SECT. IX.

Of Sternutatories.

THIS is a way of Application in Medicine ſeldom made uſe of, but to looſen and drain away ſuch Humours by the Noſe, as are not well to be come at by other means. A very little part therefore of the *Materia medica* falls under this Diviſion, altho many *Volatiles* and *Aromatics* are uſed for this Intention; which by reaſon of other more important Properties are ranked under other Heads: what we have ſubjoin'd here, being hardly made uſe of in Medicine for any other purpoſe.

How a Medicine occaſions Sneezing, is not at all difficult to underſtand, to one who has conſider'd well the manner by which *Emetics* draw the *Stomach*, and its Appendices, into that Motion which is obſerv'd in *Vomiting*. The Fibres and Membranes within-ſide the Noſtrils are extremely ſenſible; whatſoever therefore ſtimulates them, makes them contract, and thereby pull thoſe Parts they have any Communication with; which by degrees brings on that general convulſive Shake, that throws off the irritating Matter. Every one's own Experience demonſtrates, and beſt explains to himſelf how this is produc'd; and likewiſe manifeſts the great Influences which may be communicated over the whole Body, by the Communication of Fibres, from an almoſt unheeded Senſation upon the leaſt part.

The ſalutary Effects of this forcible Concuſſion of the whole Body, are very conſiderable. There are many Glands about the Head, deſtin'd for the Separation of very viſcid and mucous Subſtances; by which means many *Sinus's*, or Cavities, of ſervice in the OEconomy, are frequently ſtuffed ſo with ſuch Matter, as not to give that room to ſome of the Veſſels, as it is their Office to do; whereby the circulating Fluid in ſome Parts makes them too turgid: which upon many accounts will occaſion uneaſy Senſations, Pain, Giddineſs, and other Diſtempers frequently experienc'd in the Head. By a particular Conformaton the Noſe receives and diſcharges many ſuch ſuperfluous Viſcidities. Therefore a *Stimulus*, from what we call *Sternutatories*, or commonly *Snuff*, will provoke thoſe Parts to increaſe thoſe Diſcharges, whereby a troubleſom load is drawn off, and the Head render'd brisk and lightſom.

But, beſides the benefit which the Head immediately receives from ſuch a Diſcharge, the whole Conſtitution is likewiſe ſo ſenſibly affected, that in many Caſes it is of uſe as an Exerciſe. There is no Motion whatſoever, even not that of vomiting, which ſo ſuddenly and forcibly ſhakes the whole *nervous Syſtem*; ſo that in all Obſtructions of the finer Paſſages, and particularly of the nervous Fluid, whatſoever produces ſneezing muſt be of great Advantage. And common Experience in Practice confirms this in many Inſtances of *Paralytic*, *Apoplectic* and *Lethargic* Caſes; where

where this Motion rouſes and enlivens, as it were, the Spirits, and by ſhaking the moſt remote Fibres, aſſiſts their proper Juices in Circulation, which before ſeem'd to ſtagnate, or not to irritate the Fibres enough to maintain their natural Elaſticity. And of ſuch great efficacy is this Convulſion, that it is ſometimes procur'd on purpoſe to aſſiſt the Expulſion of the *Fœtus*, and with good Succeſs.

How far the Cuſtom of taking *Snuff*, as it now prevails, is ſerviceable or detrimental, is not directly to our purpoſe to determine; but thus far it may not be amiſs to inform thoſe who comply ſo much with it as a Faſhion, that they put it out of their power to receive any benefit from it as a Medicine, whenſoever there may be occaſion for ſuch helps: for continually ſtimulating thoſe Parts with hot pungent *Snuffs*, makes them by degrees grow as it were callous, and much leſs ſenſible; which all *Snuff-takers* experience, being not provok'd to ſneezing, if they take ever ſo much, when one Pinch of the ſame would immediately operate upon a ſtranger to it. There is another Inconveniency alſo from this Practice, and that is ſpoiling their Appetites: for moſt of the common *Snuffs* are *Tobacco*, of one kind or other; whereof ſome will paſs down the *Throat* into the *Stomach*, eſpecially in thoſe who take much; which deſtroys the natural Appetite, as many confeſs they find by Experience, altho they cannot be prevail'd with to leave it off. For ſuch who imagine the continual taking of *Snuff* to be neceſſary or beneficial to them, many things in liquid Forms would much more properly anſwer their Intention; ſuch as *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, diluted with ſomething proper, where it is too ſtrong by it ſelf. But 'tis to be fear'd no ſalutary regard can obtain ſuch a Reformation, unleſs that *Idol*, *Faſhion*, would vouchſafe its Sanction.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of;

480. PRIMULÆ VERIS, *Primroſe*, called *Verbaſculum Sylvarum majus, ſingulari flore*, by *C. Bauhine*: This flowers very early in the Spring. Both the *Flowers*, *Leaves*, and *Roots*, are mention'd by *Schroder* in ſeveral Forms for ſome medicinal Intentions, but chiefly *Paralytic* and *Arthritic* Complaints; but the Roots only are in any uſe now, and thoſe but ſeldom. Their Juice is generally expreſſed; and after it is fined *per Subſidentiam*, made uſe of to provoke Sneezing, in ſuch Caſes as the Drain which that procures, is imagin'd to do ſervice.

481. ASARI, *Aſarabaca*. This is become a mighty *Snuff* of late. The Leaves are common in the Phyſic Markets; and to dry and reduce them to Pouder is all that is requir'd in making them into *Snuff*. Some *Empyrics*, or *Traders* in phyſical Matters, have put off a *Snuff* by the Name of *Royal*, at a good round Price, which is little elſe than this, decorated with ſome *Leaf-Gold*. This has antiently been much in uſe as an *Emetic* and a *Cathartic*; and in ſome Authors we find a Superſtition in gathering it: for they alledge, that pulling forward makes it work moſt by *Vomit*; but pulling backward, moſt by *Stool*. *Rulandus* frequently preſcribes the Root as a *Diuretic*; as alſo does *Fernelius*; in whoſe Works we meet with an *Electuary*, in which that is the chief Ingredient. Its Operation is very brisk, and therefore commended in Conſtitutions

that are moiſt and cold, and ſubject to generate Viſcidities, and what obſtructs and fouls the *Viſcera*, and retards the contractile Force of the Fibres; but in none of theſe Caſes does the preſent Practice acknowledge it. As a *Sternutatory*, it does frequently good ſervice; for it powerfully drains mucous Humours out of the Head. It is not ſo pungent as to be immediately felt upon taking, like the *Tobacco Snuffs*; but after ſome time it makes the Noſe run very much, and not unfrequently Blood it ſelf, if its uſe be long continu'd. The uſual way is to take near a Scruple going to bed, for three or four Nights together; and by the next Morning its Operation will be very ſenſible, tho it occaſions little or no ſneezing, unleſs by the Acrimony of the Humors which drain off, and irritate the Fibres in their Paſſage.

482. EUPHORBII, *Id.* This is a Gum, or rather inſpiſſated Juice of a Tree, which Authors much differ about. *Dodonæus* deſcribes it as a Plant; but *Dioſcorides* mentions it as a Tree. *Etmuller* ſays, the *Euphorbium* of the Antients is not known to us; and that the Vegetable which produces it, is not in the acquaintance of the modern *Botaniſts*. Moſt make it a *ferulacious Plant*; and ſome of our Gardens ſhew Specimens of that kind. *Hoffman*, who was no incurious Writer, ſays it is an inſpiſſated, or rather indurated Juice of an *Indian Tithymal*; and we find it titled in *Herman*'s Catalogue, *Tithymallus Mauritanicus, aphyllos, anguloſus & ſpinoſus, ex quo Euphorbium officinarum.* It is ſo extremely hot and penetrating, as to prove even *Cauſtic*: wherefore, altho it is mention'd as a *Purge* in many Authors, againſt ſerous and viſcous Humors, and its Doſe aſſign'd from half a Scruple to a whole one; yet it is now never given inwardly, becauſe its Violence tears off the neceſſary *Mucus*, or Covering of the Stomach and Bowels, and occaſions *Dyſenteries*. As a *Sternutatory*, it is to be uſed very cautiouſly, and never to be taken alone, but mixed in a ſmall quantity with ſome other Pouders, proper to ſoften the Fibres, and guard them againſt the intolerable Heat of the *Euphorbium*. In pounding it there may be much danger; becauſe without great care, ſo much will fly up the Noſtrils, as to do miſchief. It is of good uſe in *Chirurgery*, in cleanſing very foul *Ulcers*, and exfoliating of carious Bones. *Etmuller*'s Reaſon for this is, becauſe its *Alkaline Qualities* deſtroy the *Acids* which erode *Ulcers*, and even the Bones themſelves, ſo as to induce Rottenneſs. *Hildanus* greatly commends it in the like Intentions.

483. ELLEBORI ALBI, *White Hellebore*, called alſo *Veratrum album.* It grows on ſome Mountains in *Germany*. The Antients gave this inwardly as a *Purger* of *Phlegm* and viſcid Humors; but its violent Operation has expell'd it now from internal uſe: and it remains at preſent in Medicine, little otherwiſe than as an *Errhine*. And even thus, its Irritations are ſo great, as to make it not prudent to venture it alone; and therefore it is join'd to other things which abate its Vehemence. It is alſo prepar'd in ſome Lotions for cutaneous Foulneſſes, and is ſucceſsful oftentimes in deterging thoſe little *Ulcerations* which blotch and deform the Skin, and are ſometimes infectious, or what the common People call *catching*.

484. NI-

484. NICOTIANÆ, *Tobacco*, called alſo *Petum* and *Tabacum*; by *Gerard*, *Hyoſcyamus Peruvianus*; by *Piſo*, *Petume*; and by *Hernandez*, *Pycielt ſeu Tabaco*; diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine* —— *Major latifolia*. But there is no occaſion for ſearching Natural Hiſtory for any Information concerning this Plant; becauſe Commerce, and its continual Uſe, makes us ſufficiently acquainted with it. Its Effects likewiſe upon the whole Conſtitution at firſt uſe, as it is ſmoaked, is enough in every one's knowledge. If it be infus'd, and the Liquor drank, it produces Sickneſs, Vomiting, and afterwards doſing Stupidity. And therefore altho it has been uſed for an *Emetic* amongſt ſome mean ignorant People; yet common Prudence has hitherto kept it out of juſtifiable Practice. How its conſtant Uſe comes to make it ſo familiar to Perſons, as not to have any of thoſe ſtrange effects upon them as it has at firſt, is not properly our buſineſs to explain here; altho the Fact is in every one's knowledge. Some Hints of this may be collected from what will be ſaid hereafter, in our Explication of the *Simples* under the next *Section*. What we place it for here, is as a *Sternutatory*, ſince it is the Baſis of all the Snuff now in uſe; in which manner of taking it, People are as well acquainted with it, as in ſmoaking.

SECT. X.

Of Narcotics.

UNDER this Head we include all that Part of the *Materia Medica* which any way produces Sleep, whether call'd by this name, *Hypnotics*, or *Opiates*. But altho many of this Tribe ſtand with ſome Authors in the rank of *Poiſons*, yet we ſhall not here enter into the Controverſies, whether ſuch things can be medicinal, or whether a Medicine can *poiſon*; becauſe it is certain there is Truth on both ſides the Debate. Theſe are Inſtruments whoſe Agency lies very remote from the reach of our Senſes, as wonderful Effects are often produced almoſt from unheeded Cauſes. But the difficulty here is very much remov'd, by what has been publiſh'd by one, whoſe true Merit has now ſet him at the head of his Profeſſion, in the opinion of all the beſt Judges, as well as the common Vogue: the Reader need not be inform'd that hereby is meant Dr. *Mead*, who in his fourth *Eſſay on Poiſons* has taught us how to reaſon in theſe abſtruſe Matters. And therefore what we there find for our preſent Purpoſe, ſhall be tranſcribed, as near as conveniently can be, in the *Doctor's* own words.

To underſtand the Manner of Operation of theſe medicinal *Simples*, and to help us to aſcertain their Uſes in many Caſes, we ſhould beforehand be rightly appriz'd of their Natures and Way of acting. And in order hereunto, it is neceſſary, beſides ſome other *Præcognita*, to

define diſtinctly what *Sleep* is, or rather (to avoid Confuſion and Diſpute about Words) what difference there is between an animal Body when *aſleep* and when *awake*.

Firſt then, there is no one but knows that in Sleep there is a Ceſſation from Action. When waking, we walk, diſpute, move this or that Limb, *&c.* but in natural and undiſturbed Reſt, there is nothing of all theſe: that is, whereas being awake we do perform ſeveral Motions by the *voluntary* Contractions of our Muſcles; when aſleep, thoſe Muſcles only are contracted, whoſe Action is in a manner involuntary, or to which the Mind has ſo conſtantly determin'd the Spirits, that it does it by a Habit, without the intervention of the reaſoning Faculty: ſuch are thoſe of the Heart and Breaſt. So that there is at this time a kind of Relaxation or Looſeneſs of the moving Fibres of the ſeveral Members; or at leaſt ſuch a quiet Poſition and State of them, by which all the Antagoniſt Muſcles are in an *Equilibrium* and Equality of Action, not overpowering one another. For this indeed ſeems to be one great Deſign of Sleep, to recover to the Parts overſtretch'd by Labor, their former Force: and therefore we do naturally, when compoſing our ſelves to *Reſt*, put our Body into that Poſture, which moſt favours the *particularly* wearied Limbs, and conduces to this end.

In the next place, it is very plain, that there is in Sleep not only a Reſt, and a Suſpenſion from acting of moſt of our bodily Organs, but even of our thinking Faculty too; that is, a ceſſation from ſuch thoughts, as when waking we are exerciſed about, which we do *reflect* upon and *will* to employ our Mind with. For tho Dreams are Thoughts, yet they are imperfect and incoherent ones, and are indeed either ſo faint and languid Repreſentations, as to be conſiſtent with our Sleep, as ſome may be; or elſe, if they be ſtrong and lively, they are, as every one knows, the Interruption and Diſturbance of it. From hence it will follow, that the Motion of the arterial Fluid muſt be, *cæteris paribus*, more ſedate, even, and regular, in the time of ſleeping than waking. For beſides the various Alterations which in the latter ſtate this receives from the ſeveral Paſſions of the Mind, the very Contractions of the Muſcles themſelves in Exerciſes of the Body do differently forward its Courſe; whereas in Sleep, the Force of the Heart and pectoral Muſcles, being more conſtant and uniform, gives it a more calm and equally continu'd Impulſe. Hence alſo it will come to paſs, that the *Influx* of the Liquor of the Nerves into the Organs of the Body, as alſo its *Reflux* towards the Brain, is in Sleep either none, or very inconſiderable: that is, that this Fluid has at this time but little or no Motion. For 'tis muſcular Action and Senſation that require it to be thus determin'd, this way or that, which are now hardly any. And yet by the arrival of Blood at the Brain, this Juice will ſtill be ſeparated there, fit to be derived into its Canals or Tubes. So that by this means there will be a kind of *Accumulation*, or laying up in ſtore, of Spirits, for the Offices and Requirements of *Waking*.

Thus we may, in ſhort, look upon the time of *Watching* as the time of wearing out, or the Deſtruction of the animal Fabric; and the time of *Sleep* as that in which it is repair'd and

and recruited; not only upon account of what we have juſt mention'd concerning the nervous Liquor, but alſo with reſpect to all other Parts, as well fluid as ſolid. For Action does neceſſarily by degrees impair the Springs and Organs; and in Motion ſomething is continually abraded, and ſtruck off from the diſtractile Fibres, which cannot otherwiſe be reſtored, than by their being at reſt from Tenſion. Beſides that ſuch a regular and ſteady Courſe of the Blood, as has been obſerv'd to be in *Sleep*, is by far more fit and proper for Nutrition, or an Appoſition of Parts to the Veſſels, which an uneven Hurry of it is more apt to tear off and waſh away.

The Caſe being thus, it is very plain, that whatſoever can induce ſuch a Diſpoſition of the Fluids and muſcular Parts of the Body, as we have deſcribed, will cauſe Sleepineſs. And in like manner, when any thing interpoſes and hinders this Compoſedneſs and Tranquillity, the removing the *Impediment* will be the cauſing of Sleep; inaſmuch as this is only reducing the Animal OEconomy to its right ſtate, in which by natural Order there muſt be a ſucceſſion of Sleeping and Waking. Thus it appears how neceſſarily continu'd Exerciſes cauſe Sleep, ſince theſe exhauſt the Juice of the Nerves; that is, both leſſen its Influx into the Organs of Motion, and incline the Mind not to determine it any longer that way, upon the account of the Pain and Uneaſineſs with which too violent a Tenſion of the Parts is always attended; which therefore we muſt deſire to relax or lay to *reſt*.

That Sleepineſs which follows upon a Fulneſs of the Stomach after eating or drinking, is owing to a different Cauſe; and does indeed ſo nearly fall in with the Effects of *Opiate* Medicines, that it requires a particular Conſideration.

As Hunger, or the Emptineſs of the Stomach, is a painful Senſation; ſo the ſatisfying or removing of this, is a pleaſing and agreeable one. Now all Pain is a *Stimulus* upon the Part affected; and this, we all know, being attended with Contractions of the pain'd Membranes, cauſes a greater Afflux than ordinary of the nervous Juice that way. On the other hand, *Pleaſure*, or a delightful Senſation in any Part, is accompany'd with a ſmooth Undulation, and eaſy Reflux of the Liquor of the Nerves towards the Brain. This is, as it were, the Entertainment of the Mind, with which being taken up, it does not determine the Spirits to the Organs of Motion: that is, there is ſuch a *Relaxation* of the muſcular Fibres, and ſuch a Diſpoſition of the nervous Fluid, as we have obſerv'd to be neceſſary to Sleep. And this is the reaſon of that *Chilline/s* in the Limbs, which is commonly complain'd of after a good Meal.

If it ſeems ſtrange that a Pleaſure in the Stomach ſhould ſo powerfully influence the Mind, let it be conſider'd on the other hand, what violent Effects an uneaſy and diſagreeable Senſation in the ſame Parts produces; what a terrible Agony two or three Grains of *Crocus Metallorum* throws the whole Fabric into; how readily the Fluid of the Nerves is with a more than ordinary *Impetus* determin'd and commanded into the Muſcles of the *Stomach* and *Abdomen*, in order to throw off the Enemy, and remove the ingrateful Senſation.

Now the Conſequences which are aſcribed to a pleaſing Senſe of this Part, are only juſt the contrary of theſe which the oppoſite Affection of Pain induces. And indeed, *Pleaſure* and *Pain* are two great Springs of Action in the Animal OEconomy. The Changes they make in the Fabric, are the Cauſes of many Effects which ſeem ſurprizing, becauſe we do not regard the Mechaniſm by which they are produced: but theſe muſt be more conſiderable in the Stomach, than any where elſe; this Part being, for many wiſe purpoſes, of ſo acute a Feeling, that ſome Philoſophers have for this reaſon thought it to be the Seat of the Soul.

Beſides theſe Conſiderations, it may be taken notice, that the Stomach being diſtended with Food, preſſes upon the deſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, and thus cauſes a greater Fulneſs of the Veſſels in the upper parts; whereupon the Brain is loaded, or the Derivation of Spirits into the Nerves diminiſh'd, upon which *Unactivity* or *Drouſineſs* enſues. From hence proceed thoſe *Fluſhings* in the Face, Redneſs, *&c.* after plentiful eating and drinking, moſt viſible in thoſe whoſe Veſſels are lax and weak; as in exhauſted and hectic Perſons they more eſpecially are. Thus we may, without the aſſiſtance of the *new Chyle* entering into the Veſſels, account for that Inclination to Sleep, which follows upon a full Stomach: tho we muſt alſo allow the Diſtenſion, from this, to be a conſiderable Cauſe of the ſame Effect. But this does not happen immediately, nay ſometimes perhaps not within two or three hours after eating; and the ſudden *Drouſineſs* muſt (as well as the preſent Refreſhment and Reviving which Meat gives) be chiefly owing to ſome more ſpeedy Alteration.

Now to apply this more ſtrictly to the Contents of this *Section*, it may be neceſſary to conſider yet more nearly the Effects of an *Opiate* or *Narcotic*; firſt upon the *Stomach*, and afterwards, when they have paſs'd the *Primæ Viæ*, upon the arterial Fluid itſelf.

An agreeable Senſation produced in the *Stomach*, together with a Diſtenſion of its Membranes, has been already obſerv'd to be the Cauſe of that Sleepineſs, to which we are ſo inclinable after eating. The one of theſe engages the Mind, the other acts upon the Body. For Pleaſure amuſes the Soul as it were, ſo that it does not think or exerciſe itſelf about any outward Objects; that is, it is inclined to *Reſt:* and the Fulneſs of the Veſſels in the Brain checks and hinders, in ſome meaſure, the Derivation of the nervous Juice into the Organs. Now they who take a moderate Doſe of an *Opiate*, eſpecially if not long accuſtom'd to ſuch things, are ſo tranſported with the pleaſing Senſe it induces, that they are, as they often expreſs themſelves, in Heaven; and tho they do not always ſleep, (which proceeds from the Preſentation of pleaſing Images to the Mind being ſo ſtrong, that like Dreams they do over-engage the Fancy, and ſo interrupt the State of Reſt) yet they do however enjoy ſo perfect an Indolence and Quiet, that no Happineſs in the world can ſurpaſs the Charms of ſo agreeable an Extaſy.

Thus we have from theſe Medicines, but in a far more eminent degree, all thoſe Effects which were obſerv'd to follow upon that grateful Senſe in the Stomach, which a moderate Fulneſs produces. For

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no Bodies are ſo fit and able pleaſingly to affect our ſenſible Membranes, as thoſe which conſiſt of volatile Parts, whoſe Activity is temper'd and allay'd by the Smoothneſs of ſome which are lubricating and oily: for they lightly rarify the Juices of the Stomach, and cauſe a pleaſant Titillation of its nervous Coat, whereby there is induced an agreeable Plenitude, and the Mind is entertain'd with Ideas of Satisfaction and Delight. And thus we eaſily ſee upon what Mechaniſm the other Virtues of *Opiates* depend: for their eaſing Pains, checking Evacuations, *&c.* proceed not only from the Mind's being taken up with a pleaſing Senſe, whereby it is diverted from a diſagreeable one; but all Pain being attended with a Contraction of the Part, the Relaxation of the Fibres, which they cauſe, eludes and deſtroys the Force of the *Stimulus*.

In like manner, in immoderate Secretions there is moſt commonly an Irritation of the Organs, the Removal of which will abate the Diſcharge. And herein lies the incraſſating Quality of theſe Medicines, in that the twitching Senſe upon the Membranes of the Lungs, Bowels, *&c.* being leſſen'd, the ſharp Humor is ſuffer'd to lodge there in a greater quantity, before it is ſo troubleſome to be thrown off and expell'd; it being all one as if there were no Irritation of the Part, if the uneaſy Senſe thereof be not regarded by the Mind. Theſe Effects will all be heighten'd by the mixture of the *Narcotic* Particles with the Blood; which is hereupon rarify'd, and diſtends its Veſſels, eſpecially thoſe of the Brain: and this does ſtill to a greater degree leſſen the Influx of the nervous fluid to the Parts, by preſſing upon the *Tubuli*, or little Canals, thro which it is derived. This is the reaſon of that Difficulty of Breathing, which they do for a time experience who take this kind of Medicines; this Symptom being inſeparable from the Rarifaction of the Blood in the Lungs.

From hence it appears that the Action of theſe Medicines, and particularly that of *Opium*, is very analogous to that of other volatile Spirits; only that a ſmall Portion of the former has a force equal to that of a greater quantity of the latter. And this is very evident in thoſe who accuſtom themſelves to take large Doſes of *Opium*; as the *Turks* and *Perſians* do to ſuch a degree, that it is no uncommon thing there to eat a Dram or two at a time; for the effects of it in them are no other than downright *Drunkenneſs*: upon which account it is a common Saying with them, and on the ſame occaſion, *He has eat Opium*; as with us, *He has drunk too much Wine*. Neither indeed do they bear ſuch large quantities of it otherwiſe than *Tipplers* will a great deal of Brandy; that is, by habituating themſelves to it by degrees, beginning with ſmall Doſes, and requiring ſtill more and more, to raiſe themſelves to the ſame pitch. Juſt as *Galen* tells of a Woman at *Athens*, who by a gradual Uſe had brought her ſelf to take, without any hurt, a conſiderable quantity of *Hemlock*: which Inſtance is the more to our purpoſe, becauſe *Nicolas Fontanus* knew one, who being recover'd of the Plague, and wanting Sleep, did, with very good effect, eat *Hemlock* for ſome time; till falling ill again of a Fever, and having left off the Uſe of this Remedy, he endeavour'd to procure Reſt by repeated Doſes of *Opium*, which (Nature having been

been accuſtom'd to a ſtronger *Alterative*) had no Operation, until the help of *Hemlock* was again call'd in, with the deſir'd ſucceſs.

It is a ſufficient Confirmation of all this Reaſoning, that *Proſper Alpinus* obſerv'd amongſt the *Egyptians*, thoſe who had been accuſtom'd to *Opium*, and were faint and languid for want of it, (as Drinkers are, if they have not their ſpirituous Liquors) to be recover'd, and put into the ſame ſtate of Indolence and Pleaſure, by large Doſes of *Cretic Wine*, made hotter by the Infuſion of *Pepper*, and the like ſtrong *Aromatics*. Nor is it perhaps amiſs to remark, that in *Maniacal* Perſons, as is frequently obſerv'd, a quadruple Doſe of an *Opiate* will ſcarce produce any conſiderable effect. Now in Perſons ſo affected, the Mind is deeply engag'd, and taken up with ſome Image or other, as *Love*, *Anger*, &c. ſo that it is not to be eaſily moved or diverted by thoſe pleaſing Repreſentations which it would attend to at another time, and upon which the Virtues of theſe Medicines do in a great meaſure depend. Beſides this, thoſe who are *Maniacal*, do to a wonder bear the Injuries of Cold, Hunger, *&c.* and have a prodigious degree of muſcular Force; which argues the Texture of their *Blood* to be very ſtrong, and the Coheſion of its *Globules* great: ſo that the ſpirituous parts of an *Opiate* cannot make that Diſunion and Rarifaction of this Fluid in them, which it does in ordinary Bodies and Conſtitutions.

How far this Theory is improvable into Practice, all ſuch are competent Judges, who have a true acquaintance with the Animal OEconomy. And becauſe many Medicinal *Simples* under this Diviſion, have often Effects which are term'd *deleterious* and *poiſonous*, inſomuch as to kill, and that very ſuddenly; it may be worth while to inform our ſelves from the ſame Inſtructor, who has conducted us hitherto on this head, how ſuch Inſtruments act in bringing about thoſe fatal conſequences. For the moſt gentle of this *Tribe* in an Over-Doſe, have the ſame effects as a *Poiſon*, and prove equally deſtructive. *Opium* in too great a quantity will inflame the Stomach, and rarify the Blood to ſuch a degree, that the Veſſels cannot again recover their Tone; whereupon *Apoplectic* Symptoms, *&c.* will enſue.

To be convinc'd of this Dr. *Mead* tells us, that he forced into the Stomach of a ſmall Dog about half a Dram of crude *Opium*, diſſolv'd in boiling Water. He quickly vomited it up with a great quantity of frothy Spittle; but repeating the trial, by holding up his head and beating him, the *Doctor* made him retain three or four Doſes, intermitting between each about a quarter of an hour. When the Dog had thus taken, as near as he could gueſs, about two Drams, he watch'd him an hour; when he began to ſleep, but preſently ſtarted up with Convulſions, fell into univerſal Tremblings, his Head conſtantly twitch'd and ſhook, he breath'd ſhort and with labor, and at length loſt entirely the uſe firſt of his hinder Legs, and then of the fore ones, which were ſtiff and rigid like Sticks. As he lay ſnorting, the *Doctor*, to haſten his End, was giving him more of the Solution, but on a ſudden his Limbs grew limber, and he died. Upon opening his Stomach, it was found wonderfully diſtended, tho empty of every thing but ſome Water and *Opium*, together with ſome parcels of frothy *Mucus* ſwimming in it; the inſide was as clean as if ſcraped

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and waſh'd from all the Slime of the Glands, and ſome redneſs here and there, as in a beginning Inflammation: The *Pylorus* was contracted: The Blood-Veſſels of the Brain were very full; and he took out a large Grume of concreted Blood from the upper part of it, by cutting into the *Sinus Longitudinalis*, as is not uncommon in Apoplectic Carcaſes: but found no extravaſated *Serum* in the Ventricles, nor among any of the Membranes.

And thus from the Effects of an Over-Doſe of an *Opiate* may we conceive how many under this *Claſs* are ſo powerful in their *Narcotic* Qualities, as to prove deadly in very ſmall quantities, and are therefore not ſafely admitted into Practice. Some of them conſiſt of ſuch hot, acrid, and corroſive Parts, as by rarifying the Juices of the Stomach, and wounding its nervous Membranes, are the cauſe of all thoſe Diſorders, which do immediately follow. For upon the Senſe of a violent Irritation and Pain, the Fluid of the Nerves is immediately in large quantities determin'd to the part affected; and this, if the *Stimulus* is not over-great, will be only to ſuch a degree as is ſufficient, by contracting the Fibres of the *Stomach*, and Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, to throw off the Cauſe of the diſagreeable Senſation: but the uneaſy twitching being too ſtrong to be born, the Mind by a kind of Surprize, does with haſte and fury as it were command the Spirits thither. Thus the buſineſs is overdone, and the Action of the Fibres becomes ſo violent, that the Orifices of the Stomach are quite cloſed; ſo that inſtead of diſcharging the noxious Matter, the Torment is made greater, and the whole OEconomy put into confuſion. The Inſtance of the Child in *Wepfer*, which in ſuch an Agony made *water* to the height of five or ſix foot, with a ſurprizing ſtrength and violence, is a Demonſtration of this forcible Contraction of the Muſcles. Nor is it any wonder, if in theſe Circumſtances all Senſe be loſt, Blood guſh out at the Ears, Noſtrils, *&c.* the Parts being all torn and broke by the violence of the Convulſions; which tho they begin in the Muſcles of the Belly, muſt at laſt prevail in the Members too, till the whole Fabric is ſhock'd and overturn'd; and ſome corroſive *Salts* perhaps getting into the Blood, and by the Rarifaction of it diſtending the Veſſels, the membranous Coats of them being already overſtretch'd, will the more eaſily give way and let out their Fluid.

And beſides the irritating ſaline Particles in the Compoſition of ſome of this kind, many of them abound with an extremely fetid and offenſive Sulphur; which gives ſuch a diſagreeable and uneaſy Senſation to the Nerves, as ſuffocates in a manner the Spirits, and deadens their Motions. But thoſe who deſire yet further Satisfaction concerning the Operations of theſe parts of the *Materia medica*, may turn to the Learned *Baccius de Venenis*, and Dr. *Mead's Eſſays upon Poiſons*, from whence this has been principally tranſcribed.

Folia, Herbs of,

485. CICUTÆ, *Hemlock*. This Plant grows much like *Parſley*, and it is ſo difficult to diſtinguiſh them when young, that in all probability they have ſometimes been gather'd and ſold together. For there have been many Inſtances of Perſons, and ſometimes whole Families being ſuddenly taken ill, ſo as to occa-

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ſion ſuſpicion of Poiſon, when they had reaſon to ſuſpect it in the *Parſley*, by having eat ſtuff'd Beef, as is common, or ſome other Food where that had been uſed. It has ſo much the Diſrepute of being *poiſonous*, that it is never taken inwardly, unleſs by ſuch accidental Miſtakes as above-mention'd; but I never heard of an Inſtance where it has proved deadly, tho many are ſo caught with it. It firſt affects Perſons with a Giddineſs of the Head and Dimneſs of Sight, and afterwards operates violently by Vomit and Stool. Fat Broths and oily ſoftening Liquors are good in ſuch Accidents, to defend the *Stomach* and *Bowels* againſt its Vellications. After its Fury is over, which laſts not long, it leaves ſometimes a Doſineſs or Heavineſs to Sleep, and goes off without any further miſchief. The *OEnanthe*, which *Wepfer* deſcribes under the name of *Cicuta Aquatica*, Dr. *Mead* thinks to be very probably the Poiſon which was uſed ſo much of old, eſpecially at *Athens*, for killing Malefactors: But the common *Hemlock*, he ſays, is not by much ſo malignant. *Etmuller* mentions a Perſon who took the Root inwardly, to the quantity of a *Dram*, which cured him of a *ſchirrous Liver* and *Spleen*; and recommends, for further knowledge of its Properties, to *Kircher*, *Simon Pauli*, and *Amatus Luſitanus*. But we have but indifferent warrant for ſuch Practice; and ſo antiently as *Dioſcorides*, does it ſtand rejected from all inward Uſe, for its poiſonous Qualities. However, it is by many in eſteem externally, for the *Spleen* and *Hypocondriac* Inflations. Its Juice is boil'd up with *Gums*, and ſuch convenient Ingredients, as are neceſſary for the form of an *Emplaiſter*. Our *College* has one which bears its name, and is pretty much preſcribed in the above-mention'd Caſe; as likewiſe to diſcuſs hard, flatulent, or cold Tumors, in other Parts.

486. MANDRAGORÆ, *Mandrake*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Fructu rotundo* by *C. Bauhine*. This is of a ſtrong *Narcotic* Quality, and is mention'd in ſome antient Writers as convenient to be given before an Amputation, to deaden the Senſe of Pain by ſtupifying the Patient; but modern Practice owns it not for any ſuch uſe. It is reckon'd cooling in external Applications, and therefore commended in Inflammations of the Eyes, or any *Eryſipelas*; upon which foot it ſtands in the *Unguentum Populneum* of the Shops in preſent uſe.

487. NICOTIANÆ, *Tobacco*. See the preceding Claſs. Common Experience manifeſts, upon the firſt Uſe of this, its *Narcotic* Properties; altho it be only ſmoak'd according to the uſual cuſtom, or chew'd, as ſome take it, or adminiſter'd in *Snuff*, it has always the ſame effect: But upon long Practice, like many other things of this kind, it grows leſs perceivable in ſuch Qualities; and with ſome ſeems to have no Influence at all. Its inward Uſe is no way practis'd, but amongſt ſome poor People for cheapneſs ſake, as a Vomit; unleſs in thoſe unnatural ways which Invention has found out, of ſmoaking, chewing, or taking it in *Snuff*.

488. SOLANI, *Nightſhade*. Of this there are various kinds deſcribed by Botaniſts; the chief of which are the *Solanum Lignoſum*, the ſame as *Dulcamara*, or *Amara Dulcis*, Bitter-ſweet; and the —— *Pomiferum fructu rotundo ſtriato molli*, of *C. Bauhine*, or *Mala aurea odore fœtido quibuſdam Lycoperſicon*, of J. Bau-

J. Bauhine; Love-Apples. But the ——*Vulgare* of *Parkinſon* is the only officinal kind, which is reckon'd very cooling, inſomuch as not to be ſafe in inward uſe, being deadly in its Conſequences. Some Authors commend its external Application to the Temples, againſt the *Head-Ache*, and in Inflammations of the Eyes; and to the Feet, in burning Fevers: but it is little uſed now any of theſe ways, and is loſt in our *Materia medica*, except for the ſmall ſhare it has in the *Unguentum Populneum*.

489. STRAMMONEI, *Thorn-Apple*, is the *Solanum fœtidum pomo ſpinoſo oblongo*, of *C. Bauhine*. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in *June*, but Medicine at preſent is a ſtranger to it, altho 'tis ſaid to be *Narcotic*, and has a Place given in the new Catalogue of our *College*.

Flores, Flowers of,

490. PAPAVERIS ERRATICI, *Wild Poppies*, is the ῥοιὰς of *Dioſcorides*, *Theophraſtus*, and *Pliny*; the *Rhœas* of *Gerard*; and the *Erraticum rubrum campeſtre* of *J. Bauhine*, the *Corn Roſe*. The Flowers blow in *June*, and have a fetid faint Scent, but make a *Syrup* pleaſant enough, which is much uſed in the Shops. They are gently Anodyne and Narcotic, ſo that they are given ſafely to young Children; of the *Syrup two Drams* to *half an Ounce* in a Doſe, very moderately inclining to Sleep, and alſo promoting a *Diaphoreſis*. There is an Infuſion made of them in a low Spirit, in ſome Shops; which being dulcify'd, and warm'd with a few proper *Aromatics*, makes a very toothſom Dram; and is much uſed by ſome with good ſucceſs, under the title of *Aqua Papaveris rubra*, in cholic Pains and Flatulencies at the *Stomach*. And theſe are the principal Ingredients in moſt of thoſe Waters, which are ſold in the Diſtillers Shops, by the name of *Cholic Waters*; and anſwer their End in giving preſent Eaſe, by their ſoporific Properties. This Quality does not reſtrain ſomewhat which is detergent in their Compoſition; for they help Expectoration, and are good in many Diſtempers of the *Breaſt*, more particularly the *Pleuriſy*, in which ſome will have them to be a Specific, eſpecially *Van Helmont*. The ſimple *Syrup*, which is commonly made with them, has a beautiful red Color, and not only is a good Sweetner of *Alexipharmic Juleps*, but makes them pleaſant both to the Eye and Palate.

491. PARALYSEOS, *Cowſlips*, are the *Primula Veris major*, of *Gerard*; and the *Verbaſculum pratenſe odoratum*, of *Herman* and *C. Bauhine*. The Flowers are commonly enough known, and reckon'd of the ſame Virtues as the former, but in a leſs degree. They are in uſe very little, but for a *Syrup*, a *ſimple Water*, and a *Conſerve*. The *Syrup* is well enough to ſweeten *Juleps* for Children, but is not ſo effectual in any reſpect, as to deſerve an Aſſignment of its Doſe, there being no fear of Error in Quantity. The *Water* is good for nothing, and the *Conſerve* for little elſe than to give a convenient Conſiſtence and Bulk to *Electuaries* or *Boles*, amongſt Ingredients of more efficacy.

Fructus, Fruits:

492. NUX VOMICA, *Id.* This is the Fruit of the *Solanum arboreſcens Indicum*, according to *Breynerus*; the Wood of which is the *Lignum Colubrinum*. Its princi-

pal

pal Uſe is to do miſchief with, by killing a *Dog* or *Cat*. It has all the Operations of a violent *Poiſon*. The *Semina Hyoſcyami*, *Coccula Indica*, and *Staphidis agria*, are all ſo much of the ſame nature, that we have forbore to give them diſtinct places. They are commended for deſtroying ſuch Vermine as are apt to breed in uncleanly People. *Riverius* preſcribes the *Coccula* in a *Cataplaſm*, againſt the *Gout*. Some *Poachers* have learnt a trick of making theſe up into Paſte to intoxicate Fiſh with, ſo that they may be taken out of the water with one's hand. And this appears to have been an old Practice, as we find them for this reaſon in ſome Authors diſtinguiſh'd by the name of *Bacca Piſcatoria*.

493. CAPITA PAPAVERIS ALBI, *White Poppy-Heads*. Theſe are cultivated in the Gardens, and contain a great deal of a Juice, which may be extracted into an *Opium*, being of the ſame Virtues.

494. CAPITA PAPAVERIS NIGRI, *Black Poppy-Heads*. Theſe grow as the former, but wild amongſt the Corn, and are reckon'd ſtronger. With theſe is made the *Syrupus de Meconio*, ſo much in uſe. They are ſo *Narcotic*, that their Scent will even affect Perſons with Drouſineſs. Of this I once knew an odd Inſtance: A whole Family inſenſibly fell into ſuch an Inclination to Sleep and Heavineſs, as for two or three days to be ſcarce able to keep awake; until at length imagining the Cauſe to be from a great many green *Poppies* which were hung almoſt in all the Rooms to dry, the Poppies were remov'd, and the *Lethargy* wore off.

Succi, Juices:

495. MECONIUM, *Id.* This is the Extract of our *Engliſh Poppies*, which has all the Virtues of the Foreign *Opium*, but in ſomewhat a lower degree.

496. OPIUM, *Id.* This is the inſpiſſated Juice of the *Turky Poppies*, and very much in the acquaintance of all concern'd in Medicine. This Drug is of ſo great conſequence, that there is no following the Notions of all Authors concerning it; many Treatiſes have been wrote profeſſedly about it. The moſt worth the Reader's while to conſult, is *Hartman*. Some have been fearful in meddling with it; but others again are very bold in its uſe. *Platerus* extols it prodigiouſly; and *Sylvius* us'd to ſay, if it was not for *Opium* he would not practiſe. Its moſt difficult uſe is in *Deliriums*, which ſometimes it does mighty ſervice in, and ſometimes much miſchief. *Van Helmont* forbids it at ſuch times; but ſo much Skill in a Phyſician is requir'd in this caſe, that the room we have here for Hints only cannot teach any Perſon its uſe, who is not ſo qualify'd. What concerns its Principles and Preparations, we ſhall be as large upon as poſſible in the latter end of this Part. For further Acquaintauce herewith, let the Reader conſult Dr. *Mead*'s Eſſay upon it; and a Book wrote by Dr. *Jones*, call'd, *The Myſteries of Opium reveal'd*.

SECT.

SECT. XI.

Of Coolers.

THESE are as little regarded in Medicine as any Claſs of *Simples*; being of ſlight efficacy, and us'd for no important Intention; ſeldom preſcrib'd any otherwiſe than as *Palliatives*, and to mitigate the uneaſy Senſation of ſome particular Symptoms, more than to cure the Diſeaſe whence they ariſe.

All of this Rank may be conſider'd under theſe two Diviſions: The firſt are ſuch as immediately produce a preſent Senſe of Cold. Theſe are chiefly *Fruits* and *Acid Juices*, and are moſt commonly order'd to cool the Mouth and Stomach, and allay that extreme Thirſt, which an inflammatory Fever is apt to occaſion. What comes under this Intention, ſeldom has any further effect, than giving a grateful Senſation to thoſe Parts, which were before uneaſy with Heat and Drought, unleſs they are taken down in large quantities; and then they may, from a ſudden Chilline's, make ſuch an alteration in the Pulſation of the Fibres, as will ſhock the whole Conſtitution. And this is an effect ſo much in the Experience of every body from ſuch things one time or another, that it needs no large Explications: only theſe two Conſequences are moſt likely to happen; ſuch convulſive Contractions of the Veſſels may either obſtruct their Contents, and thence cauſe *Stitches* and Inflammations; or may ſo ſuddenly retard the circulating Juices, as will diſpoſe them to undue Coheſions and Conſiſtencies.

The other kind of *Coolers* are ſuch, as by their Viſcidity are diſpos'd to communicate the ſame Quality to the Animal *Fluids*, with which they are mixed. Theſe can be preſcrib'd in no ſalutary Intention, unleſs to check the inordinate Celerity of the Blood, which ariſes from a Debauch with ſpirituous Liquors; or to give a thicker Conſiſtence to that of hectic Conſtitutions, whereby it may be reſtrain'd from flowing too faſt. But in both Caſes there is a great deal of hazard from the ſame means, becauſe the diminution of the Blood's Velocity cannot ſo exactly be reſtrain'd, but it may be carried too far, and prove too great: whereupon ſuch Subſtances for want of due Motion from Circulation, will fall into one which is fermentative; and ſo by allaying one Heat, raiſe another of much worſe conſequence. Thro this Error, *Coolers* in the hands of injudicious Perſons, frequently change ſimple *Inflammatory Fevers*, which would perhaps ſoon go off by a critical *Diaphoreſis*, into *putrid* and *malignant ones*, which often terminate in Death.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

497. ACETOSÆ, *Sorrel*, called alſo *Oxalis*. It is diſtinguiſhed into ——*Pratenſis*, and ——*Vulgaris folio longo* by the *Baubines*. It grows

grows in Meadows and Paſture Grounds, as well as by Culture in Gardens, and flowers in *May*. It is well known in our common *Sallets*, and is little otherwiſe us'd. It is acid and grateful to the *Stomach*, quenches *Thirſt*, allays the Heat of *Choler*; and, as *Schroder*, with many others, ſays, reſiſts Putrifaction, and is of great uſe in Peſtilential Fevers. But a better *Theory*, and Experience, now renounces ſuch Practice, and convinces us, that ſuch things by retarding and chilling the Juices too much, give them an opportunity of fermenting, and running into Corruption and Putrifaction. It is a grateful and ſalutary Ingredient in a Summer *Sallet*, if eat in moderation: But it is little taken notice of in medicinal Preſcription.

498. AGNI CASTI, *Agnus Caſtus*, the *Chaſte Tree*, called alſo *Vitex* by *Gerard*, and ſome others, and diſtinguiſhed ——— *Foliis anguſtioribus, cannabis modo diſpoſitis*, by *C. Bauhine*; and *Agnus folio non ſerrato*, by *J. Bauhine*. This has got a Name for a *Cooler*, and particularly of the *genital* Parts, ſo as to have been preſcrib'd to allay thoſe inordinate Emotions and Deſires, which ariſe from Seminal Turgeſcency: for which Intentions many Authors have Compoſitions, wherein this is a principal Ingredient, and from whence they take their Names. But they are not now in any eſteem, or ſcarce ever made or us'd in the Shops.

499. ALSINES, called alſo MORSUS GALLINÆ, *Chickweed*, or *Hen-Bit*. There are many ſorts of it deſcribed by Botanic Writers; but the *Alſine Media*, the middle kind, of *C. Bauhine*, is the *Chickweed* of the Shops. It grows in Gardens, and almoſt all manured Grounds. It comes out in the Winter, and flowers until *Midſummer*. The whole is in Uſe, and is accounted a *Cooler*, much of the ſame Virtues as *Pellitory of the Wall*; but it is now rarely uſed in Medicine.

500. ANCHUSÆ, *Alkanet*. Some make this a Species of the *Bugloſs*, and aſcribe to it the ſame Virtues, particularly of its being moderately cooling. But it is uſed only in officinal Compoſitions, and in them but very ſeldom.

501. CICHOREI, *Succory*, is diſtinguiſhed by Botaniſts into a Garden, and a wild ſort, but they differ not. This Plant has generally paſs'd for a *Cooler*; but *Schroder*, and after him our own Mr. *Ray*, from its Bitterneſs, pronounce it rather on the contrary ſide, and will have it to be a good *Detergent*; and upon that foot, of ſervice in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and particularly of the *Liver*, which makes it in their account an excellent *Hepatic*: and indeed, in this view is it regarded in thoſe Shop-Compoſitions where it is concern'd. Almoſt all Authors extolling it in Caſes proceeding from a Redundance of *Choler*, may have occaſion'd it to paſs for a *Refrigerative*. *Etmuller* greatly commends the *Syrupus de Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro*, which the *College* yet retain in their Diſpenſatory, for Children. *Panarolus* much commends this Herb in all Intemperaturns of the *Viſcera*; and *Spigelius* mentions it as an *Antiarthritic*. In extemporaneous Preſcription we ſeldom meet with it, unleſs in a few *medicated Ales*.

502. CUSCUTÆ, *Dodder*. This grows out of, or ſo cloſely adheres to ſome Plants, from whence it is reckon'd to have its Nouriſhment; that ſome have diſgrac'd it with the Names

Names of *Herba inferni*, and *Diaboli inteſtina*, i. e. *Hell-Weed* and *Devils-Guts*. Some queſtion whether it be properly a Plant, or rather an Excreſcence of another. It is ſomewhat aperitive, and therefore reckon'd amongſt *Hepatics*, and other *Deterſives*. *Hoffman* obſerves all Plants of the like manner of Production to be of the ſame Virtues. And ſome ſuppoſe it to derive thoſe Properties from the *Signature* which is taken from its ſhape. It is now hardly ever met with in any kind of Compoſition, either officinal or extemporaneous, altho taken notice of by moſt Diſpenſatory-Writers.

503. ENDIVIÆ, *Endive*. This flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is very much like the *Succory*, and preſcrib'd for all the ſame Intentions, but reckon'd rather more cooling.

504. LUJULÆ, *Wood-ſorrel*. This is alſo called *Acetoſella*; *Trifolium acetoſum vulgare* by *C. Bauhine* and *Parkinſon*; *Oxys alba* by *Gerard*, and *Trifolium acidum flore albo & purpuraſcente* by *J. Bauhine*. It grows in Woods and ſhady Places, and flowers in *April*, and the beginning of *May*. It is reckon'd much of the nature of common *Sorrel*; but it is not quite ſo ſharp, and it ſeems ſomewhat more of a *Balſamic* kind. It has paſs'd with many for a *Cordial* from its *Signature*, its Leaf reſembling a Heart; but ſuch Conceits are not now regarded. The *Syrup* which is made of it in the Shops is very pleaſant, and a good Sweetner of *Juleps* and *Apozems* preſcrib'd as *Cleanſers*. Its Conſerve alſo is much us'd in *Electuaries*, and to mix *Alexipharmic Species* into the Form and Conſiſtence of Boles.

505. LENS PALUS-TRIS, *Duck-Meat*, called alſo *Lens Aquatica*. It grows upon Ponds and ſtagnant Waters, and by ſome, particularly *Mathiolus*, is recommended to cool Inflammations; but the preſent Practice takes no notice of it.

506. POPULI, *Poplar*. The Leaves of this Tree are us'd for the *Ointment*, in the Shops, which borrows its Name of *Populneum* from it, and are accounted cooling in that Compoſition; but they are of no other uſe.

507. PORTULACÆ, *Purſlain*. This flowers in *June*. It is very little us'd beſides in *Sallets*; tho formerly it ſtood recommended for a great Aſſuager of choleric Heat. It is alſo accounted good in the *Scurvy*, and all cutaneous Eruptions.

508. LACTUCÆ, *Lettice*. This is alſo much more us'd in Sallets than in Medicines, and is found ſufficiently in the Gardens. It is reckon'd pretty much of the nature of Succory, but more cooling; whereby it inclines to ſleep: upon which account it procures eaſe in Pains, both taken inwardly and externally apply'd. *Schroder* ſays it affords great Nouriſhment, and much increaſes Milk in the Breaſts of ſuch as give ſuck; as likewiſe that it cools the *Urine*, and upon that account does ſervice in *Gonorrhœa's*.

509. SALICIS, *Willow*. There are ſeveral kinds of this, but none of them have any Credit in the preſent *Pharmacy*, however it comes about that the *College* have given it a Place in their new Catalogue.

510. SEDI, *Houſe-Leak*. This ſtands commended by ſome Writers as a convenient *Cooler* in Fevers; but the preſent Practice

knows it not in any ſuch Intention. It is us'd in the *Populneum*, and in ſome other outward Applications for Burns and Inflammations.

511. SONCHI LÆVIS, *Smooth Sow-Thiſtle.* There is alſo a *Sonchus Aſper*, the *Prickly Sow-Thiſtle:* but neither of them are of any uſe in Medicine, and therefore deſerve not any further Deſcription or Notice.

512. SPINACHIÆ, *Spinage.* This is well enough known in Food, but has nothing to do in Medicine, except in counterfeiting the Colors of ſome things of value.

513. TARAXACI, *Dandelion.* This is much like the *Endive* and *Succory*, tho ſomewhat more cooling. It flowers in *April* and *May*. It abſterges, opens, and is a good *Hepatic*. *Etmuller* ſays it is not a deſpicable Medicine in *Pleuriſies*, and other Obſtructions from grumous Blood. It is alſo accounted outwardly a good Abſterger, and Cleanſer of foul *Ulcers*. Some have fooliſh Superſtitions in gathering its Root, and wearing it as an *Amulet* againſt ſome Diſtempers of the Eyes, and alſo againſt *Tertian Agues*.

514. UMBILICI MURALIS, *Wall Navel-wort.* This is not known of late in Medicine, except in the *Populneum*; and is the true and only ſort which ought to be in that Compoſition, the other, *Umbilicus Veneris*, being of a contrary Quality: Altho, as the Ingredients for that *Ointment* are generally diſpers'd in the Markets and Phyſic-Gardens, the rough ſort is put for both, that being moſt in plenty, and few being curious enough to diſtinguiſh one from the other.

515. SEMINA CANNABIS, *Hemp-Seed.* This is very rarely met with in uſe. They are ſaid to have the ſame Virtues as the *Agnus Caſtus*, and to abate Venereal Deſires. Some commend them alſo in the *Jaundice*, but not hitherto with Authority enough to bring them into Preſcriptions of any kind.

Fructus, Fruits of,

516. AGRESTÆ, unripe *Wild Grapes.* The Juice of theſe is the *Omphacium* of the Antients; as their *Oleum Omphacinum* was the expreſſed Oil from unripe Olives. They uſed to expoſe the Grapes to the Sun ſome days, and then preſs out their Juice into large Vats; and in the time of *Dioſcorides* they uſed to let it ſtand open in them, expoſed to the Sun, till moſt of the Humidity was exhaled, and the Remainder inſpiſſated into a *Rob*, a Form much uſed amongſt the Antients. This is reckoned a Cooler, but hath little or no place in our preſent *Pharmacy*.

517. AURANTIORUM, *Oranges.*

518. LIMONUM, *Lemons.*

519. CITRI, *Citrons.* Theſe are well enough known to all People. They very much agree in their Medicinal Virtues, only the Lemons are ſomewhat the ſharpeſt and moſt efficacious. Their Juices are wonderfully grateful to the Stomach, and very proper to allay Drought in Fevers, and any Diſorders attended with that Symptom, where common Drinks are not proper; and particularly in *Diarrhœa's*. They are very good to take *Nauſea's* from the Stomach, and ſtop vomiting which proceeds from a Redundance of *Choler*. The Lemon-Juice wonderfully aſtringes and hardens the Fibres in the Stomach, which makes it greatly aſſiſting in Digeſtion: and there is hardly any one

one thing, which better enables it to retain its Food without Regurgitation, after hearty eating.

520. CUCUMERUM, *Cucumbers.* Theſe are ſufficiently known in Food, both *Raw* and in *Pickle.* They are very cooling and viſcid, and therefore apt to diſpoſe the Blood to putrid Fermentations; inſomuch, that it is to be fear'd theſe have no ſmall ſhare in occaſioning thoſe ugly Fevers which appear at the latter end of the Year, and are often of a malignant kind. They do well therefore, who dreſs them with a good quantity of *Vinegar* and *Pepper*; for as the former helps to keep up the due Tenſity and Contraction of the Solids, the other preſerves the proper Fluidity of the Juices, and prevents them from running into morbid Coheſions. They are likewiſe pretty well ſecured againſt the above-mention'd Miſchiefs by pickling, with the like Ingredients. They are of little or no uſe in any officinal Compoſitions, or occaſional Preſcriptions; only as their Seeds are ſometimes in *Emulſions*, and ſtand the firſt amongſt the *four greater cold Seeds.*

521. CUCURBITÆ, *Gourd.* This Fruit ſeems to be of the ſame *Species* with the former, and grows in the ſame manner, but larger. It is of no uſe in Medicine, unleſs for the Seeds, which are alſo of the *four greater cold* ones.

522. GROSSULARIÆ, *Gooſeberries.* Theſe are by all known to be a grateful cooling Fruit, and very wholeſome, if eat in moderation. There is a great deal of difference between what they are when *green*, at which time they are us'd for baking, *&c.* and when ripe enough to eat as they come from the Tree: The former are much more acid, cooling and aſtringent; and the latter more inclining to Viſcidity, likelier to produce Diſorders, and what the common People call *Surfeits.* There is a fine pleaſant Wine which many make of this Fruit, little inferior to ſome foreign Wines.

523. MALI ARMENIACÆ, *Apricocks.* This is a fine Fruit, and if not too ripe, or too mellow, as it is uſually call'd, agreeably aſtringes and ſtrengthens the Stomach.

524. MALI PERSICÆ, *Peaches.* This is much of the nature of the former, but hardly ſo reſtringent: of the ſame kind is alſo the Nectarine, a Fruit now much known in our Gardens.

525. MALORUM HORTENSIUM *omnium, all Orchard Apples.* Theſe generally agree in the common Property of cooling and aſſuaging Thirſt; tho they ſomewhat differ in degree, as they are more or leſs acid or auſtere. Thoſe are moſt wholeſom, which moſt abound with this laſt Property; becauſe that maintains the due Tenſity of the Fibres, and prevents their corrupting with the animal Juices. Theſe make a very good Part of our Food in the Summer-time, when the Heat evaporates ſo much of the animal Moiſture, as would be inſupportable to the Conſtitution, were it not frequently refreſhed with the grateful Senſations which ſuch Coolers produce.

526. MALI SYLVESTRIS, *Crabs.* Theſe are ſo extremely ſour, and reſtringent upon the Palate, as not to be eaten raw; they are therefore us'd only for their expreſs'd Juice, which ſerves in ſome Countries inſtead of Vinegar, and is much of the ſame Virtue. It is ſold by the Name of *Verjuice*, and makes in many caſes a very good *Gargariſm.*

527. MELONES, *Melons.* Theſe differ not much from the *Cucumber*, either in Property, or Manner of Production, only as they are a larger Fruit, and ſomewhat more delicate. The Seeds alſo are another of the *four greater cold* Seeds.

528. MORI, *Mulberries.* Theſe afford a grateful auſtere Juice, and are us'd pretty much in the Shops for the Syrup which is made of them, and bears their Name. It both cools and aſtringes the Stomach; and is often an Ingredient in *Gargariſms* for its deterſive Roughneſs. If the Fruit hangs until it is too mellow, it grows more ſlimy, and is not ſo good.

529. OLIVÆ, *Olives.* Theſe are not the Produce of our own Country; but come to us in *Pickle*, chiefly in *Salt-Water.* They are very oily and ſmooth; and are therefore not ſo good for the Stomach, being apt to pall and relax it too much, as moſt things of the like *Properties* generally do. It is from the ſame Fruit we have the *Oil of Olives*, ſo much in uſe; the Virtues of which we ſhall conſider in the thirteenth *Section.*

530. RIBESIÆ, *Currants.* Theſe are of many ſorts, but the red and white only are in uſe, unleſs for ſome very ſingular Purpoſes. For the black, and chiefly the Leaves upon firſt coming out, are us'd by ſome to flavor *Engliſh* Spirit, and counterfeit *French* Brandy. The red and white are very agreeably acid, and accounted as wholeſom Fruit as any we have of our own Growth. They greatly aſſuage Drought, cool and fortify the Stomach, and help Digeſtion. They may indeed be eat in too great quantities, otherwiſe no Harm can be receiv'd from them.

SECT. XII.

Of Topics.

IN this Diviſion the Reader will meet with ſeveral of the *Simples*, which have been placed under the foregoing Heads for ſome internal Intentions; but the great ſhare they will alſo be found to have in external Applications, may juſtify ſuch Repetition. The Materials which neceſſarily come into this rank, are ſo few, without ſuch as for more important Efficacies have been already taken notice of in ſome other, that we have made the number of Subdiviſions, expreſſive of the Intentions of what they contain as ſmall as poſſible.

Claſs I. *Of Repellents.*

TO underſtand rightly the Operation of ſuch *Simples* as will occur under this Head, it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that by *Repelling* is meant thoſe Means which prevent ſuch an Afflux of Fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a Tumor: But to know how this may be effected, it will be convenient to attend to the ſeveral Cauſes which can

can produce a Swelling, or force out of the Veſſels any of their fluid Contents by ſome unnatural Diſcharge.

All Tumors have neceſſarily one of theſe in their Cauſe; either an Increaſe in the Velocity or Quantity of the Fluids, or a Weakneſs in ſome particular Part; and ſometimes both concur. An Increaſe in the Velocity of the Fluids makes them more forcibly puſh againſt, and diſtend all the Parts in their Circuit: If therefore any Part be unequally preſſed, or relaxed by external Injuries, that will be more elevated than any other; and for want of equal reſiſtance with the reſt of the Body, will at length receive ſuch a quantity of Fluid, as will raiſe it into a Tumor, eſpecially if any of its Veſſels be obſtructed: becauſe the Protruſion of freſh Matter *à tergo* will continue to add thereunto, until the Part is upon the utmoſt ſtretch, and can hold no more. In this caſe all thoſe Means are ſaid to be *repellent*, which check the growth of the Tumor, and aſſiſt the refluent Blood in taking up the obſtructed Matter, and waſhing it again into the common Stream. This Intention is chiefly favor'd by Evacuation and Revulſion; for whatſoever leſſens the quantity of the Fluid, will diminiſh the force upon the tumefy'd Part: But it concerns us moſt here to know, how external Application to the part it ſelf, helps in this Affair.

Now a Medicine comes to be a *Repellent* in this caſe, by conſiſting of ſuch ſubtile Parts, as may tranſmit ſome of them thro the Pores, and help to render the obſtructed Matter more fluid; ſo that it becomes the more eaſy to be looſen'd, and fall again into the circulating Current. But in this caſe there is a hazard of ſuch things likewiſe putting the obſtructed Humor into a Ferment, whereby it ſooner turns into *Pus*, and then they come under the Denomination of *Suppuratives* or *Ripeners*. What therefore in the moſt ſtrict Senſe is to be reputed a *Repeller*, is that which aſtringes and ſtrengthens the Part, ſo as to make it reſiſt any ſuch Lodgment. Theſe are ſuch whoſe Virtues reſide in their Coldneſs and drying Properties. But there are ſo very few Inſtances wherein *Bandage* is not better than ſuch Application, that very little comes to be us'd for that purpoſe. In *Hæmorrhages* and Ouzings out of *Serum*, ſo as to deform the Skin, *Simples* of this nature moſtly take place, which anſwer their Ends by aſtringing the Fibres, whence thoſe Apertures are ſo clos'd, as not afterwards to admit thro them any ſuch Fluid.

Some things alſo anſwer this end only by ſtimulating the Fibres of the tumefy'd Part, ſo as to give them ſudden and forcible Twitches, whereby the Obſtruction is ſometimes looſened and ſhook, as it were, away into the refluent Current. Such a ſort of Motion will be occaſion'd by the ſudden Application of any thing extremely cold, as common Water: but the Practice is ſeldom ſafe; becauſe, if the firſt Efforts, which the Fibres are put upon by thoſe means, do not ſucceed in breaking away the inclos'd Matter, they will be ſtrain'd, and not able afterwards to repeat their natural Vibrations: the Conſequence of which is weakning the Part, which will render the Tumor more obſtinate. There are many other Means and accidental Circumſtances, which contribute to favor or retard this Intent; but theſe Hints may be ſufficient, eſpecially for a Part which cannot be allow'd any great length in this Work.

531. ALBUMEN OVI, *White of an Egg.* This is of a glutinous binding Quality, and therefore is often mixed with *Bole Armeniac*, and other things of the like nature, to defend any ſtrain'd Part from Diſtenſion and Elevation into a Tumor, and to reſtore it to its due Tone and Elaſticity; and likewiſe under convenient Bandage and Compreſſure, to prevent the Luxation of Bones after Reduction. It is us'd alſo in ſome Mixtures for conſolidating freſh Wounds, and preventing too great an Effuſion of Blood.

532. LAPIS CALAMINARIS, *Calamine.* This has been already mention'd under *Claſs* 3, *Section* 2. as an *Abſorbent.* Externally it is us'd in *Collyria* againſt *Inflammations* of the Eyes, and in *Cerats* to cool, and in ſome meaſure deterge foul Ulcers.

533. CERUSSA, *White Lead.* This is a Preparation of *Lead*, whoſe Virtues we ſhall conſider amongſt the Preparations of that Metal at the latter end of this Part; as alſo in the following.

534. LITHARGYRUS AURI, *Litharge of Gold.* It generally is call'd thus for its Color ſake, tho it ariſes in the Purification of Silver; and therefore ought more properly to be nam'd *Litharge of Silver.* It is much us'd in *Emplaſters*; and boil'd with Oil, diſſolves in it, and gives it a proper Conſiſtence, as in the *Diachylon.* It is reckon'd to be cooling, and to give a Tenſity to the Parts upon which it is apply'd; and therefore it is accounted a *Repellent*, altho it is alſo in ſome Compoſitions of other Intentions.

535. MANUS HOMINIS MORTUI, *A dead man's Hand.* This is ſuppoſed, from ſome ſuperſtitious Conceits amongſt common People, to be of great Efficacy in diſperſing *ſcrophulous Tumors.* The Part, forſooth, is to be rubbed with the dead Hand for ſome time: And Report furniſhes us with many Inſtances of Cures done hereby; ſome of which may not improbably be true, both as the Imagination in the Patient contributes much to ſuch Efficacies, and becauſe the Senſation which ſtroaking in that manner gives, is ſomewhat ſurprizing, and occaſions a ſhuddering Chillineſs upon the Part touched; which may in many caſes put the Fibres into ſuch Contractions, as to looſen, ſhake off, and diſlodge the obſtructed Matter; in which conſiſts the Cure: but ſuch Practice as this is too whimſical to be countenanced by any of Worth in the Profeſſion of Phyſic.

536. MANUS REGALIS, *The Royal Touch.* I muſt confeſs never to have met with this before in any *Catalogue* of *Medicinal Simples*; but the foregoing reminded me of ſo extraordinary a *Drug*, which ſeems to claim a place here pretty much upon the ſame foot as that does, and may as often be attended with Succeſs from the ſame Reaſon: for the ſolemn Appearance and Ceremony of the Matter, may wonderfully ſtrike the Imagination of moſt who are the Subjects of this *Exorciſm.* And what ſtrange and ſurprizing Effects may be produced in the Animal OEconomy by ſuch means, cannot be novel to thoſe who are converſant in the Hiſtories of Phyſic. But there are too many Inſtances of Miſcarriage in this Craft, to ſuffer any thinking Perſons to believe there is any thing more in it, than to contribute to that ſuperior regard, which Political Views may have made neceſſary to the Perſon in whom ſuch a Power is ſaid to be lodg'd. Theſe Articles ſo naturally ſuggeſt

ſuggeſt ſomewhat of Pleaſantry, that it is hard to leave it, without ſaying ſomething perhaps too light, as well as foreign to a Work of this nature. This Virtue is ſuppos'd to be tranſmitted to a whole Royal Race, on account of the pretended Piety of one of their Anceſtors. The famous *Laurentius*, in the firſt Part of his Treatiſe *de Strumis*, has very ridiculouſly endeavour'd to prove ſuch a miraculous Virtue in the Kings of *France*; and very confidently denies, as moſt *French* Writers on that Subject do, any ſuch Qualification in our *Britiſh* Monarchs: but Mr. *Wiſeman*, in Chap. 1. of his fourth Treatiſe, has from many grave and ſober Hiſtorians, attempted to vindicate this Right of our Princes, from the Deſigns of *Frenchmen* to leſſen it. However, perhaps the preſent *Royal Family*, whoſe Merits have ſo juſtly placed them over us, will never condeſcend to make uſe of ſuch a Stratagem to awe their ſuperſtitious Subjects, as may have been neceſſary to a weak or tyrannical Governor.

537. MINIUM, *Red Lead.* This is Lead calcin'd, as we ſhall ſhow under the Preparations of Lead; and we ſhall alſo give its Virtues there.

538. LAPIS TUTIÆ, *Tutty.* Authors differ about its Production. *Garzias* ſays it is made from the Aſhes of a *Tree*. *Bontius* will have it to be a Preparation from a certain clammy *Earth*; but Mr. *Dale* agrees with thoſe who ſuppoſe it to proceed from the Smoke of *Braſs* as it is melting, and that it adheres to the ſides of the *Furnace*. It is drying, may be uſed in foul Ulcers, and Diſeaſes of the Eyes.

539. POMPHOLYX, *Id.* This is a Metallic Pouder of a white Color, and lighter than *Tutty*; for as that, in the making of *Braſs*, adheres to the ſides of the *Furnace*, this mounts up to its top. Its Virtues are the ſame with the *Tutty*.

540. SEDUM, *Houſe-Leek.* This has been mention'd in inward Uſe, we took notice of it in *Sect.* 11. but it is very little uſed that way; nor even in external Applications, only amongſt the common People, who have got a way of managing it into an *Ointment* with *Cream*, for *Burns* and *Inflammations*, by reaſon it is a great *Cooler*.

541. SPODIUM, *Putty.* This is heavier than either the *Pompholyx* or *Tutty*; for while the *Braſs* is melting, this falls down to the Pavement. Its Virtues are the ſame with the other two, but 'tis more rarely uſed in Medicine.

542. TELA ARANEARUM, *Cobweb.* Every one knows what this is, and how produc'd. It appears not in medicinal Preſcriptions, but as Accident, for want of other Helps, has taught its Uſe to common People for ſtopping Blood in a freſh Wound. And this it ſeems to do by its extraordinary Fineneſs, which makes it adhere to and ſtop up the mouths of the Veſſels, ſo as to prevent the Effuſion of their Contents.

Claſs 2. *Of Ripeners and Drawers.*

THIS Intention is frequently of mighty importance in *Chirurgery*, but there are very few who well weigh the Conſequences of the Operation in thoſe Medicines which are preſcribed to anſwer it, nor the Accidents to which they are liable. For a *Ripener* or *Drawer* is what, by the

Activity and Warmth of its Parts, is able to penetrate the Pores, and mix with and rarify any obſtructed Matter, ſo that it may be render'd fit for Diſcharge upon laying open the Part by a *Cauſtic* or *Inciſion*. Now in many Inſtances, as the Matter by this means rarifies and grows more fluid, the refluent Blood is apt to waſh it back into the common Maſs; which ſometimes is of that nature, as to do a great deal of Miſchief; or by making it take up more room upon its Rarifaction, occaſions it more to diſtend the Parts in which it is contain'd, whereon a Senſe of Pain is excited, and thereby a greater Concourſe of Fluid, and conſequently a needleſs Increaſe of the Tumor. So that Medicines under this Denomination require to be in the hands only of ſuch, who are ſo well acquainted with the Mechaniſm of the Animal OEconomy, as to be able to apply them to the beſt advantage, and know how to avoid the hazards which may ariſe from their Abuſe.

543. ADEPS ANSERIS, *Fat of a Gooſe.*

544. CANIS, *of a Dog.*

545. HOMINIS, *of a Man.*

546. VIPERÆ, *of a Viper.*

547. URSI, *of a Bear.*

Theſe are all to be met with in this Intention, becauſe they are reckon'd to be of a penetrating nature, and therefore ſuited to diſſolve and rarify the inclos'd Humors, and bring them, as it is call'd, to *Maturity*. There are ſome ſpecific Virtues aſcribed to theſe in particular Caſes, but they have not been ſupported by Reaſon or Experience. And they ſeem not poſſeſs'd of any Properties different from other Subſtances of like kind, unleſs what may ariſe out of their different Conſiſtencies, and Degrees of Volatility. That of the *Viper* ſeems to have the moſt right to claim ſomething extraordinary upon this account; and therefore we ſhall give the Reader the Thoughts of the beſt Authority the Profeſſion can produce concerning it, in an Eſſay upon this Animal. Having inquired into the many ways of curing the *Viperine Poiſon*, which is inflicted by a *Bite*; he tells us, that the Viper-Catchers have a Remedy far beyond them all, and in which they place ſo great Confidence, as to be no more afraid of a *Bite*, than of a common Puncture; immediately curing themſelves with this Fat, which they value in ſuch Caſes as a *Specific*, as he diſcover'd upon the ſtricteſt Inquiry. But to be convinc'd himſelf further of the Truth, in ſo important a Point, the *Doctor* enraged a Viper, and cauſed it to bite a young Dog by the Noſe: both the Teeth were ſtruck deep in; he howl'd bitterly, and the Part began to ſwell; but upon Application of ſome of the *Axungia*, which was ready at hand, he was very well the next day.

But becauſe ſome Gentlemen who ſaw this Experiment, were apt to impute the Cure rather to the Dog's Spittle (he licking the Wound) than to the Virtue of the *Fat*, he was caus'd to be bit again in the Tongue: upon which, forbearing the Uſe of this Remedy, he died within four or five hours. The ſame Trial was made another time with like ſucceſs: which the *Doctor* aſcribed to the clammy and viſcid Parts of the *Fat*, tho withal it was more penetrating and active than other *oily* Subſtances. For by this Property he ſuppoſes it to involve, and as it were ſheath the volatile Salts of the Venom, ſo as to prevent their ſhooting into thoſe *Spiculæ*, which were

were obſerv'd to be the Inſtruments of thoſe deadly Miſchiefs following the Bite.

548. FIMUS COLUMBÆ, *Pigeons Dung.* This is ſometimes order'd in *Cataplaſms*, to be apply'd to the Soles of the Feet in malignant Fevers and *Deliriums*, with an intent to draw the Humors downwards: which may not be ill gueſs'd; for if we may judge of the nature of this, from that of the Bird of which it is the Produce, which by the way is no ill Rule, it certainly conſiſts of ſubtile hot Parts, which open the Pores where it is apply'd, and by rarifying and expanding them, occaſions a greater Flux of Fluid that way. But that theſe things particularly draw away the peccant Humors only, is a groundleſs Figment. There may perhaps at ſuch a time be ſeparated in readineſs for a critical Diſcharge, ſomewhat in the Cauſe of the Diſtemper, which may happen upon ſuch a *Stimulus* to be provoked or derived that way; but that would happen equally from any the like Alteration in the Part, without any ſpecific Quality in the Medicine to occaſion it.

549. FIMUS VACCÆ, *Cows-Dung.* This ſeems to be of a hot penetrating nature, and is experienc'd to do good in *Eryſipelatous* Swellings, which it ſeems to do, by diſcuſſing the beginning Obſtructions in the Capillaries, and breathing them away by Tranſpiration. It is uſed in the form of a *Cataplaſm*, with the mixture of enough of ſome unctious Matter to prevent its hardening upon the Part. And here it may not be amiſs to take notice of the difference between allaying an Inflammation by Coolers, and curing of them by Tranſpiration with things of this kind. The former rather palliate than cure, and ſeem to give only a more agreeable Senſation to the Part, by aſſuaging at preſent the troubleſom one of Heat; in which there is often danger of fixing either the Humors more obſtinately upon the Part affected, or ſending them back into the common Maſs; both which may be attended with bad Conſequences: whereas the latter way diſcharges in a little time the offending Humors, not only from the Part affected, but from the whole Body. This *Cataplaſm* is highly commended by ſome in the *Gout*, and it ſeems conſonant enough to Reaſon to anſwer with ſucceſs; yet I cannot ſay I have ever try'd it, tho often enough provoked to it by my own ſufferings in the like caſes.

550. FURFUR, *Bran.* This being of a porous ſpungy Subſtance in the Compoſition of a *Cataplaſm*, the Warmth of the Part it is apply'd to, ſo rarifies it, that being kept from external Air, all that can tranſpire will be ſuck'd up into its Interſtices; for the ſame Reaſon, or *Mechaniſm*, as the Fleſh riſes up into a *Cupping-Glaſs*. Things that are efficacious therefore in this manner, ſhould be only apply'd where there is good probability of the Matter's tranſpiring; otherwiſe they will draw more to the Part, and thereby increaſe the Malady.

551. FLOS CEREVISIÆ, *Yeaſt.* By the common Uſe this is put to, in raiſing other Bodies into Fermentation, as well as from the manner of its Production, may eaſily be conceiv'd how it comes by the Denomination of a *Drawer*. For by the Subtility of thoſe ſpirituous Parts with which it abounds, it cannot but tranſmit a great many of them into the Part to which it is apply'd; and

and there, by rarifying the incloſed Humors, diſpoſe them to what is call'd *Maturation.*

552. HALEC, *a Herring.* This Fiſh, as it is in *Pickle,* is often preſcribed in a *Cataplaſm* to the Feet, in Fevers; becauſe it is reckon'd to draw the Humors downward, and thereby relieve the Head. But ſuch a Property ſeems more likely to ariſe from the *Salt* which is uſed in the *Pickle,* than the Virtues of the Fiſh; for the Heat of the Part will put the ſaline Particles into motion, which by vellicating the Fibres, which are very ſenſible in the Soles of the Feet, occaſion a greater Derivation of Fluid that way, and thereby may make a Revulſion from other Parts.

553. HIRUDO, *a Leech.* The Uſe of this is commonly enough known. They are convenient ſometimes to draw Blood from a particular Part, as the *Temples, Hemorrhoidal Veins,* and where the *Lancet* cannot well be uſed; as likewiſe from young Children, whoſe Veins ſeem too ſmall to admit of Puncture by an Inſtrument with ſafety. It is the general Opinion, that theſe are good to draw away the Humors from any particular Part, eſpecially if it be much pain'd: and under this notion they are apply'd to the *Gums* for the *Tooth-Ache.* But in ſome Habits of Body, and peculiar Diſpoſition of Humors, they occaſion ſuch a Derivation to the part ſuck'd, as to raiſe great Swellings, and ſometimes an *Eryſipelas.* They ought not therefore to be us'd inadvertently, and without proper Advice.

554. MELILOTUS, *Melilot.* This was mention'd before, *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 3. But its Uſe being chiefly external, we judg'd it proper to take notice of it again here, upon that account. It is the principal Ingredient in the *Plaiſter,* which has its name from it in the Shops, ſo much in uſe. It conſiſts of warm ſubtile Parts, as is manifeſt by the very Scent of the Plant, and upon that foot comes under this Head of *Ripeners.* It is moſtly employ'd in dreſſing *Bliſters* until they ceaſe running, and skin over: for its Warmth ſtill promotes the Diſcharge, and prevents Mortification, which in ſome Conſtitutions they are very liable to; eſpecially if dreſs'd with things that are cooling, which the Heat of the Part frequently provokes Perſons very injudiciouſly to do.

555. NICOTIANA, *Tobacco.* Altho this has been mention'd before, both as a *Sternutatory,* Sect. 9. and as a *Narcotic,* Sect. 10. yet it deſerves alſo to be conſider'd particularly as a *Topic*; being of more real uſe that way, than any other in medicinal Intentions. It is ſo hot and penetrating, as to yield to none of this Rank as a *Drawer* or *Ripener,* eſpecially when we conſider that at the ſame time it gives this Diſpoſition to the incloſed Humors, it alſo quiets and ſooths the Parts with its Narcotic Qualities; whereby the Irritation is prevented, which many of this Tribe too much occaſion. Upon this account it is frequently of great ſervice where there are ſharp Pains, attended with a Tumor; and particularly in thoſe of the *Rheumatiſm* and *Gout.* The Leaf bound upon the Part, is the beſt way of applying it, eſpecially if it be rubb'd over firſt with a little *Oil.*

556. OLEUM, *Oil.* Hereby is meant only the common *Oil* of *Olives.* Some oleous and fat Subſtances prove *Ripeners,* as thoſe firſt mention'd under this Head, by their having ſomething in them ſubtile

and

and penetrating; but this lays claim to the ſame title upon a different account, proving ſo only by relaxing the tumefy'd Part, and thereby giving more room for the inclos'd Humors to expand and rarify, upon which they ſooner come to *Maturation*. And for this very reaſon it's judiciouſly practis'd, to mix with all *Cataplaſms* of this Intention ſome *oleous* Materials, becauſe by ſuch means the Part is kept ſupple and lax, and more vent given for the Humors either to tranſpire, or turn into *Matter*, fit for an artificial Diſcharge, by a *Cauſtic* or *Inciſion*.

557. PIX BURGUNDICA, *Burgundy Pitch.*

558. PIX NAVALIS, *Common Pitch.*

559. RESINA, *Reſin.* Theſe are all too well in the acquaintance of common People, to want any Deſcription, or Account of their Production. And therefore we ſhall only obſerve, that they prove *Ripeners* or *Drawers* after a manner peculiar to all hard adheſive Bodies: which is by ſticking ſo cloſe to the Part affected, that they ſtop the Tranſpiration of the common perſpirable Matter thro the *Skarf-Skin*, or *Cuticula*. The Conſequence of which is, that ſuch comminuted Matter returns with ſome degree of force, and at laſt by a Tendency to move the ſame way, occaſions ſuch frequent Encounters and Occurſions, as will by degrees attenuate and diſlodge the obſtructed Humors; whereby they either ſuppurate into Matter, or are propelled thro the true Skin; and for want of room, by means of the *Plaiſter*, to get further, they elevate the *Cuticula* from it into a *Bliſter*, and lie collected between both in the form of a thick *Serum* or *Jelly*. And this is the reaſon why ſuch Subſtances apply'd to any Part undiſtemper'd, will often raiſe *Bliſters*; as it is frequently practis'd to make Revulſions, in ſome Pains of the *Head*, *Defluxions*, and ſore inflamed *Eyes*. Theſe are more or leſs in the Compoſition of moſt officinal Plaiſters, becauſe they give a due Conſiſtence, and are a kind of Cement to other Ingredients: as is alſo the *Bees-wax*; which ſeems indeed to be of this *Claſs* upon a double account, both as it ſends ſomewhat into the included Juices, in the ſame manner as many things already explain'd under this Head, and alſo by its ſticking, tho not ſo ſtrongly as the Ingredients under theſe Articles.

560. SEVUM CERVINUM, *Deer's Suet.*

561. BOVINUM, *Ox's.*

562. OVINUM, *Sheep's.* Theſe ſtand in the Catalogue of *Medicinal Simples*, much upon the ſame account, and can hardly be diſtinguiſh'd in their Efficacies, in any Intention, from what were aſſign'd before to *Oil*, N° 556. only theſe ſeem ſomewhat more to approach to the *Bees-Wax*, and therefore may not quite ſo much, or ſo ſoon, relax as *Oil*; and they may have ſome ſmall ſhare of Subtility, or what is volatile (as indeed moſt animal Fats have) whereby they enter into the Pores, and aſſiſt alſo that way, in bringing the deſtin'd Humors to maturity. The common *Axungia*, or *Lard*, is likewiſe for the ſame reaſon more a *Ripener* than any vegetable expreſſed *Oil*; altho it does alſo, as *Oil*, aſſiſt by relaxing the Fibres, and giving the Part larger dimenſions. This holds good in all animal *Oils*, or *Fat*, that they are more penetrating than ſuch as are expreſſed from vegetable

Subſtances,

Subſtances, becauſe by reaſon of a ſtronger Digeſtion they are in themſelves more ſubtile, and have alſo wrapt up in them ſome Portion of a volatile animal *Salt*, which makes them more effectual in this Intention.

563. THUS, *Frankincenſe.* This comes to us of different Conſiſtencies and Colors; ſome being hard, and more brittle, and others ſo ſoft as to run; that is, too fluid to keep in any form upon a Plain, as being almoſt like a thick *Turpentine.* The former ſort ſome diſtinguiſh to be a *Male Frankincenſe*, and take it to be the officinal *Olibanum*, deſcribed *Sect.* 2. *Claſs* 1. And the latter, *Thus Fœmineum*, or *Female Frankincenſe.* But both ſorts fall in with this Intention, by having ſomewhat conſiderably penetrating and warm in them; whereby the inclos'd Humors are agitated, divided, and diſlodg'd, ſo as to forward their *Maturation*, or *Ablution* into the refluent Current. This *Drug* alſo is very adheſive, and ſticks cloſe to the Skin, either by it ſelf, or in the Compoſition of *Emplaſters*; ſo that on that account alſo it forwards the ſame End. Some pretend, that this, ty'd to the Wriſts, and Soles of the Feet, will cure Childrens Intermittents; and others alſo apply it to the Pit of the *Stomach* for the like purpoſe; but it does not ſeem fitted to anſwer any ſuch important End. And what is frequently aſcribed to this in ſuch caſes, is much more likely effected by *Cinnabar*, *Camphire*, and ſuch like things which are mix'd with it.

Claſs 3. *Of Detergents.*

THE Operation of all *Topics* of this Denomination, may be underſtood by what has been ſaid in Explication of the third *Claſs* of the fourth *Section*, concerning *Vulneraries*, and the following of *Detergents.* The Reader is therefore deſired to turn back thither, for what concerns this Claſs.

564. ÆRUGO ÆRIS, *Verdigreaſe.* This is a Solution of *Copper*, the Manner of which will be taught under the Article of *Copper*, amongſt the Preparations of Simples at the latter end of this Part; as alſo its Uſes in Medicine.

565. ALBUM GRÆCUM. This is the white Dung of ſome Dogs: it is reckon'd to have a deterſive Quality, but upon that foot is uſed only by the common People for *ſore Throats*; it is ſpread alſo with *Honey* in the form of a Plaiſter, and apply'd outwardly in the like caſe.

566. GUMMI ELEMI, *Id.* This claims a place under this *Claſs*, upon the merit of the *Linimentum Arcei*, or *Unguentum è Gummi Elemi*, in the *College Diſpenſatory*, in which it is a principal Ingredient; and is in great account in Chirurgical Practice, for a *Digeſter*; but it is little met with elſewhere.

567. OS SEPIÆ, *Scuttle-Fiſh Bone.* This is white and ſpungy, and ſeems almoſt to be calcin'd by the *Sun.* It is rough and abſterſive, and uſed chiefly as a *Dentifrice*; for it wonderfully cleanſes the *Gums*, and whitens the Teeth. Some commend it in inward Uſes, but it is now never met with in Preſcriptions of that kind.

568. VI-

568. VITELLUM OVI, *Yolk of an Egg.* This is mix'd with the *Turpentines* frequently, upon account of its *glutinous incarnative* Qualities. For in ſome Intentions the *Turpentines* deterge too much, and draw off the nutritious Matter as well as what is morbid. This therefore moderates in ſome meaſure the Violence of their Action; and after an Ulcer is once well cleans'd, mightily helps to incarnate and fill it up with ſound Fleſh.

569. TEREBINTHINÆ & BALSAMA OMNIA, *All Turpentines and Balſams.* Theſe all come under thisHead, and are more or leſs deterſive,as theymore or leſs abound with warm, aromatic, and ſubtile Particles. Some of them are too cleanſing, and therefore the *Yolk of an Egg*, as was taken notice of under the preceding Article, is mix'd with them to check their Activity, and adminiſter as it were an external Nouriſhment to the abraded Part. Medicines of this Tribe ſometimes incarnate too faſt, and fill up the Ulcer with a *Fungus*, or what is commonly call'd *Proud Fleſh*; which brings on a Neceſſity for the ſubſequent *Claſs*. Beſides what hath been already ſaid under the different kinds of *Turpentines* above, which was chiefly extracted from Authors who wrote ſometime ago, it may be acceptable to acquaint the Reader that our *New-England* Traders have found out ways to imitate, or come up very near to the fineſt *Turpentines* and *Balſams* of the *Eaſt*, from Trees of their own Growth; inſomuch that not many have skill enough to diſtinguiſh them; tho the true *Balm* of *Gilead*, the *Chio*, and *Strasburgh Turpentines* are yet ſingular in their chief Characteriſtics, particularly their Delicacy of Flavor. The Counterfeits which ſome make here, are knowable in a little time keeping, by a Separation of them into thinner Parts, almoſt like an *Oil*, and thicker, like a *Coagulum*. All the *Turpentine* of late vended for the *Venice* ſort, hath been thus manufactured from the common *Turpentine*; but that from *Strasburgh* will not eaſily admit of ſuch Adulteration, without being diſcovered at firſt ſight, its greeniſh Color, and peculiar Fragrancy being almoſt inimitable.

Claſs 2. *Of Cauſtics.*

THESE are ſuch things as by their violent Activity, and Heat thence occaſion'd, deſtroy the Texture of the Part itſelf to which they are apply'd; and eat it away, as we commonly expreſs it, or burn it into an *Eſchar*. And they differ from the former pretty much, as the *Piperine Volatiles* do from thoſe of the *Garlick* or *Onion*-kind; as was before obſerv'd. *Ripeners* and *Detergers* have ſomething ſoft and ſmooth in their Compoſition, which guards them againſt wounding the Fibres themſelves, tho it does not hinder their Volatility; but in theſe we call *Cauſtics*, the volatile Parts are altogether unguarded by any thing of that kind; and by their extreme Minuteneſs, Aſperity, and Quantity of Motion, like thoſe of Fire itſelf, tear aſunder all Obſtacles, deſtroy the Texture of the very Solids themſelves, and change what they are apply'd to, into a Subſtance like burnt Fleſh; which, in a little time, with detergent Dreſſings, falls quite off, and leaves a

Vacuity

Vacuity in the Subſtance of the Part. Theſe are of uſe generally in *Abſceſſes* and *Impoſthumations*, to eat thro to the ſuppurated Matter, and give it vent; and alſo to make *Iſſues* in Parts where cutting is difficult or inconvenient. We have rank'd ſome things under this Head, which do not come up to ſo great a degree of Efficacy as to make an *Eſchar*; but becauſe they are able to raiſe the Fleſh into *Bliſters*, and make conſiderable Changes by the ſame manner of Operation, in a more remiſs degree, we thought it moſt proper to give them a place here.

570. CALX VIVA, *Quick-Lime.* This comes by thoſe Qualities which intitle it to this *Claſs* from the Fire; for before Burning there is nothing in the Stone which has any ſuch Properties. Thoſe who are acquainted with the manner how this is burn'd in Kilns from Pit-ſtone into this Subſtance, will not wonder that ſuch a number of igneous Particles are lodg'd in it: but however, the Commotion and Heat which ariſe from its being firſt wetted with common Water, ſufficiently demonſtrates what it has in its Compoſition. Whenever therefore this is uſed as a *Cauſtic*, its Operation is to be accounted for in the ſame manner as that of Fire itſelf; which is to be underſtood from the preceding Explication. This is alſo uſed for many medicinal purpoſes beſides that of a *Cauſtic*. The Water in which it is ſlaked, as the uſual Term is, partakes ſo much of its hot drying nature, as to be wonderfully good in waſhing and cleanſing ſome ſloughy foul Ulcers, as alſo tetterous Eruptions; its *Alkaline Salts*, made ſo by *Calcination*, greatly deſtroying thoſe Acidities which ſo ouze out and deform the Skin. It is alſo in internal Preſcription, as a *Dryer* or an *Abſorbent*, which it obtains by the ſame Qualities. The Ingredients therefore for ſweetning *Diet-Drinks*, are frequently boil'd in it. It is likewiſe accounted one of the beſt Remedies in a *Diabetes*, for reaſons which the Reader may find in Dr. *Keil*'s Book of *Animal Secretion*, too long to be inſerted here.

571. CANTHARIDES, *Spaniſh Flies.* The external Uſe of theſe is ſufficiently known to all. They raiſe *Bliſters* by their Pungency and Activity; for ſtimulating the cutaneous Fibres, they occaſion a greater Derivation of Fluids to that part; which paſſing the *Skin*, and not being able to penetrate the *Cuticle*, they divide them, and elevate the latter up into a *Bliſter*, as has been already hinted under N° 556, *&c.* of the ſecond *Claſs* of this *Section*. The Subtility of theſe is manifeſt from their entering into the Blood in ſuch Quantities, when only externally apply'd, as are ſufficiently felt beyond the *Kidneys*, and often occaſion *Stranguries*, and great *Heat of Urine*. Theſe are ſometimes managed ſo as to open *Iſſues*, but it is a painful and uncertain way. The perpetual *Bliſter-Plaiſters*, which are ſo much advertis'd, are nothing elſe but the common *Epiſpaſtic*, dreſt with a mixture in which the *Cantharides* are finely pouder'd and mix'd: therefore thoſe who value themſelves upon it as a Secret, either abuſe themſelves or other People. By the ſame management *Iſſues* may be provoked to make the greater Diſcharges, the leaſt Particle being put at the bottom of the *Pea*, or touching the *Pea* with an Unguent, with ſome of them in its Compoſition.

572. CATA-

572. CATAPUTIA, *Spurge.* The Juice of this Plant, which looks white like Milk, will, apply'd to the Skin, corrode it into an *Eſchar*; but it is ſeldom uſed in any medicinal Forms. The common People, with the ordinary *Tithymal*, or *Spurge*, uſe it to eat off *Warts*; which it will do by frequent Application, if the Cruſt which hardens upon them be par'd off between whiles.

573. LEPIDIUM, *Dittander*; called alſo *Piperitis*, and diſtinguiſhed *Latifolium*. It grows on the Banks of Rivers; and *Dioſcorides* affirms, that it is good externally applied in Iſchiadic Pains; but the preſent Pharmacy knows nothing of it.

574. EUPHORBIUM, *Id.* We mention'd this amongſt the *Sternutatories, Sect.* 9. But its wonderful Subtility and Heat ſometimes give it a place in external Compoſitions, which are intended for powerful *Stimuli*, and to make a Derivation of ſerous Humors to the Parts where it is apply'd. Upon this foot it is an Ingredient in the *Emplaſtrum Cephalicum* of the *College Diſpenſatory*, which is laid upon the Head to draw out ſerous Humors, and make a Revulſion from thoſe Glands which ſuffer by the continual drain of Rheum, in common Defluxions and *Catarrhs*. The ſame Compound is alſo preſcribed to be apply'd to the Feet in Fevers, for the like Property.

575. GOSSIPIUM, *Cotton.* This in no reſpect has a claim to this *Claſs* for any medicinal Virtues, but as it is ſometimes order'd to be burnt upon the Parts afflicted with the *Gout*; in which caſes its Operation is to be accounted for in the ſame manner as that of *Fire* or *Quick-Lime*, it having no efficacy but from its burning. Of the Effects of Uſtion you will find a good account, at *pag.* 143. of *Van Horne's Microtechne*; which has been lately very well tranſlated into *Engliſh* by Mr. *Banyer*, a Surgeon. The Seeds are indeed ordered in ſome officinal Compoſitions; but they ſeem of no great Effect.

576. MOXA. This is alſo a particular ſort of *Cotton*, put to the ſame uſe as the former, and operating by the ſame means only. The notice Sir *William Temple* has taken of this in one of his Eſſays, gave it credit enough to be talk'd of for ſome time; but I cannot find that any Succeſs from trial made with it has yet encourag'd it to be brought into practice. See *Artemiſia*.

577. SILIQUA HIRSUTA, *Cow-Itch.* This ſtands in ſome Catalogues of medicinal *Simples*, but ſeems good for nothing; and is of no uſe but to gratify wanton People in playing Tricks with it. This is brought to us from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and is a Down, or hairy Subſtance, growing on the outſide of the Pod of the *Phaſeolus Zurratenſis ſiliquâ hirſutâ*. It is ſo pointed, as like a Nettle to ſting the Fleſh, but not with ſo painful a Senſation; this cauſing only to itch; which continues ſo long, and at laſt will grow ſo troubleſome, as to excite much Pain in rubbing to allay it; ſo that it frequently occaſions a Flux of Humors to the Parts.

578. TITHYMALLUS, *Spurge.* This differs not in Species from the *Cataputia*, nor in its phyſical Properties; and therefore needs no further explication than what is to be met with there.

579. SAPO, *Soap.* What we mean here is the black *Soap*, which has ſo much of the Pot-Aſh *Lixivium* in it, that it is extremely penetrating

netrating; and this makes it much order'd in *Cataplaſms*, to be apply'd to the Soles of the Feet in Fevers. It is ſo very ſearching alſo, as to reach even the Seat of the *Gout* in the Joints, and cauſe ſometimes the Exudation of a great deal of ſerous Matter. But the Severity of its Operation in ſuch Caſes, renders it hardly to be bore; and therefore ſome have procured skill to allay it with a convenient mixture of *Opium*, and ſuch *Unguents* as the *Populneum*; but this is not for unskilful Perſons to meddle with.

580. SPONGIA, *Spunge.* We have rather ſubjoin'd this to the *Claſs* of *Cauſtics*, than made it a part of them. Its uſe in *Chirurgery* thus far agreeing with the former, that they are all deſign'd to drain, or make diſcharge of ſome Humors. This is us'd for ſuch a purpoſe as a Tent, to dilate the Orifices of *Fiſtula*'s, or of any Abſceſſes which are too narrow to make proper Evacuation. And this it does by being put in dry, becauſe filling with the Moiſture of the part, it ſwells, and gradually thruſts wider the place it was put into.

SECT. XIII.

Simples *omitted, or not reducible under the former Heads.*

581. AMOMUM, *Amomum.* It is very much in doubt what was the true *Amomum* of the Antients: ſome will have it to be the *Paleſtine* Roſe, particularly *Cardus*; and *Cluſius* deſcribes many Plants under this Name, which by no means agree with thoſe deſcribed under the ſame Name by *Dioſcorides.* The Shops ſhew two kinds of Seed having the ſame Title; one of which is larger, blackiſh, and round, like Pepper, or Cubebs, with a biting Taſte, and ſeems to have been the *Siſon*, or *Sinon* of the Antients; the other is ſmall and paler, but they are both very little uſed; and moſt ſubſtitute *Acorus*, or Sweet Flag-Roots in their room. *C. Bauhine* indeed deſcribes the *Baſtard Stone Parſley* under the name of *Amomum Vulgare*, the common *Amomum*, and *Siſon officinarum*, the *Siſon* of the Shops; and *J. Bauhine* deſcribes the *Amomum Verum* with the *Cardamomi Vulgaris facie*, having the appearance of common Cardamoms; and by that we are to be guided, in conformity to the preſent officinal Compoſitions where it is retained.

582. AMORIS POMUM, *Love-Apple.* This is diſtinguiſhed by *J. Bauhine*, *Malum Aureum odore fœtido*, the Stinking Golden Apple; and is the ſame as others call *Lycoperſicon*, the *Wolf's-Peach.* But it is now ſo little, if at all uſed in Medicine, that it deſerves no further notice of its Diſtinctions or Virtues.

***. AMYLUM, *Starch*, is a commonly known thing, made from Wheat-Bran: but tho it is uſed in ſome few officinal Preſcriptions, its medicinal Virtues are of

of ſo little Conſequence, as to deſerve no further notice, than that it is chiefly uſed amongſt *Aſtringents* and *Agglutinants*.

583. ARBOR VITÆ, *The Tree of Life*. This, according to *C. Bauhine*, is the *Thuya* of *Theophraſtus*; but it is ſo little known in modern Pharmacy, as to require no further notice of it.

584. ALCEA, *Vervain Mallow*. Of the ſeveral kinds of this, that referred to by our officinal Preſcriptions, is the *Vulgaris Major*, the greater common *Vervain Mallow* of *C. Bauhine*. But it is uſed ſo very little, that it is of no Conſequence to know more about it.

585. ARECA, *The Indian Nut*, diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine*, *Palma cujus Fructus ſeſſilis Fauſel dicitur*, the Palm-Tree, whoſe ſquat Fruit is called *Fauſel*. But it is altogether neglected by the preſent Pharmacy.

586. ARUNDO, *The Reed*. The *Arundo vulgaris Paluſtris*, common Marſh Reed of *J. Bauhine*, is the kind referred to in the new Catalogue of our *London* Diſpenſatory; but it is not uſed either in officinal or extemporaneous Preſcription.

587. ASPHODELUS VERUS ALBUS, *The true white Aſphodel*, or *Daffidil*. Another Diſtinction is made by *C. Bauhine* of the *Albus ramoſus Mas*, the white branched Male Aſphodel. The —— *Verus luteus*, is the *Haſta Regia*, Kings-Spear, and is diſtinguiſhed by the ſame Author, —— *Luteus & flore & radice*, with a yellow Root and Flower. But none of theſe kinds are uſed enough in Medicine to deſerve any inquiry after their medicinal Virtues.

588. BALSAMITA, *The Balſam Tree*. This Name is uſed ſo commonly by Botaniſts for many Vegetables, that it is hard to ſay which hath moſt properly a Right to it. *Mathiolus* deſcribes a *Balſamita*, by others call'd *Momordica*, *Pomum mirabile*; and by *C. Bauhine*, *Pomum Hieroſolymitanum*, *Balſamita rotundifolia repens*, *ſeu Mas*, the *Jeruſalem* Balſam Apple, which was antiently uſed in Pharmacy, but loſt to us. A Species of the Mint is alſo called *Balſamita*, by the diſtinction of *Mentha rotundifolia flore ſpicato*; as likewiſe is one kind of the *Maudlin*, diſtinguiſhed by *Balſamita minor*, which is the *Coſtus minor hortenſis*, the leſſer Garden Coſtmary; and agrees with *Herman*'s *Balſamita mas*, *ſeu Tanacetum hortenſe foliis & odore Menthæ*, inſerted in the Catalogue of the new *London* Diſpenſatory. But none of theſe are enough uſed in Medicine to deſerve much enquiry about their Virtues. The *Balſamum Syriacum Rutæ folio* of *C. Bauhine*, called alſo the Balſam Tree, formerly growing wild in *Arabia Felix*, and tranſplanted from thence into *Judea* and *Egypt*, is of ſome note in Pharmacy, as its Fruit is the *Carpobalſamum*, the Shoots the *Xylobalſamum*, and the Juice the *Opobalſamum* of the Shops; which ſee in their reſpective Places.

589. BAMIA MOSCHATA; *Musk-mallow*, or *Moſch-Seed*, is a Species of the *Alcea*, or Vervain-Mallow. It is called *Bamia Egyptiaca Moſchata*, by *Parkinſon*; —— *Egyptiaca villoſa*, by *C. Bauhine*; and *Althæa Egyptiaca villoſa*, in the *Oxford* Catalogue. The *Egyptians* were ſaid to uſe it to ſtrengthen the Brain, and as a great Cordial. Moſt Botaniſts agree, that the *Bang*, with which the *Indians* intoxicate themſelves, and play ſtrange Tricks under its Influence,

is a Species alſo of the *Alcea*, being called *Alcea Indica Cannabino folio*, by Dr. *Paul Herman*, who lived a great while in *India*. But Dr. *Tancred Robinſon* will have it a genuine Species of the *Cannabis*, or Hemp: however none of theſe Diſtinctions enter into our *Pharmacy*.

590. BEHEN, *Ben.* There are of this two kinds taken notice of; the —— *Album*, Spatling Poppy, or the *white Ben*, ſaid to be a Species of the *Lychnis Sylveſtris*; and the —— *Rubrum*, called Sea Lavender, belonging to the *Limonium Herbariis*: And it hath been a diſpute, whether either of theſe were the *Been* of the *Arabians*; moſt inclining to think not. Some make the firſt of theſe to belong to the *Angelica*; others the *Eryngo*, others the *Zedoary*, and others again the *Wild Parſnip*: but its uſe in Medicine is ſo little, as not to deſerve much enquiry about either its Tribe or Virtues. The *Saponaria*, *Soap-wort*, is of the ſame kind.

591. BUTYRUM, *Butter.* This is ſeldom met with in Medicinal Preſcription. Every one knows the uſe of it in Food. By the Texture and Nature of its Subſtance, it tends to relax the Solids, and ſupplies the Juices with Particles light and adheſive. Upon the firſt account it may be good in dry and coſtive Conſtitutions; but muſt be hurtful in lax, moiſt, and corpulent ones. By the Levity and Tenacity of its Parts, it is alſo very apt to ſtop in the Glands and Capillaries, whereby it fouls the *Viſcera*, but particularly the ſmall Glands of the Skin: hence it is apt to produce Blotches, and all cutaneous Deformities. And this Opinion is much confirm'd by the Experience of all whoſe Buſineſs has made them converſant with young Children, they having much of this in their Diet; whereby they have been obſerv'd to grow weakly, corpulent, big-belly'd, and very ſubject to breakings-out, and to bread Lice, and ſuch-like Uncleanlineſſes; but upon reſtraining them from it, without any other viſible means, they have out-grown all thoſe Inconveniences. Oil of Olives is much of the ſame nature as Butter, and is us'd in Countries which abound with it for the ſame purpoſe.

592. CASEUS, *Cheeſe.* This is ſomewhat of the ſame nature as the former, conſiſting of light, tough, viſcid Parts; which for the ſame reaſon, as given before, will occaſion Obſtructions, with their Conſequences: but in this reſpect *Cheeſe* is not ſo liable to thoſe Inconveniencies as the other, becauſe of the ſubtile *acid* which it has from the *Rennet*, that gives it a warm biting Taſte, and makes it more eaſy of Digeſtion and Comminution. However therefore the Palat may be prejudiced, yet without doubt that is the wholeſomeſt which is the ſtrongeſt, as we uſually ſay, of the *Rennet*. Tho indeed all the ſorts tend to Viſcidities, and are therefore bad in all caſes which ariſe from ſuch a ſtate of Blood; but particularly Diſorders of the *Breaſt*, as *Pleuriſies* and *Aſthma's*.

593. CONYSA, called alſo *Pulicaria*, *Flea-Bane.* It is divided by Botaniſts into three kinds; the —— *Major*, —— *Media*, and —— *Minor*, and diſtinguiſhed by different Characteriſtics, which are not worth recital here, becauſe its uſe now in Medicine is ſo little, although antiently recommended for driving away poiſonous Animals, and killing Vermin.

594. COPAL,

594. COPAL. This is the Gum of the *Rhus obſoniorum*, or officinal *Sumach*. The Antients had this Plant much in eſteem for its medicinal Qualities: but altho the preſent *Diſpenſatory* of our *College* retains a Compoſition which receives its Name from it, yet it is now hardly ever preſcribed. The many Diſtinctions of this therefore made by Botanic Writers, are not worth recital, nor an Enumeration of its Virtues. The Gum, called *Copal*, weeps from it when cut, and is chiefly brought from *New Spain*, and other parts of the *Weſt-Indies*: Altho indeed, according to *Piſo*, all odorous Gums are in common called *Copal* amongſt the *Indians*; and *Hernandez* deſcribes eight kinds of Trees producing *Copal*: but without doubt, the officinal Gum under this Name is from the *Copallifera ſecunda ſive Copalli quahuith patlahoca* of *Hernandez*, and is very probably the *Rhoes Virginiana Lentiſci foliis* of *Ray*, no ways differing in Species, but accidentally, from the different Soils and Climates, as is common to many Plants of the ſame kind: and Dr. *Leonard Pluckenet* affirms, that he hath himſelf gathered a white Gum not unlike the officinal *Copal*, from it. *Monardes* ſeems to have deſcribed the Gum *Anime* under this Name; nor is this the Production of *Piſo's Copaiba*, as *Paulus Ammianus* conjectures, for that ſupplies the true officinal *Balſamum Capivi*, as may be ſeen under that Name. But theſe are Diſputes of no great moment.

595. CYANI, *Blue-bottle*. The moſt conſiderable Diſtinction, amongſt many others, of this, is into ——— *Major, ſeu montanus latifolius*, and *Minor Segetum*: but they are both ſo little regarded by the preſent Pharmacy, as not to deſerve any notice of their medicinal Virtues.

596. CERVISIA, *Ale*. Under this Article is intended all that belongs to *potable Malt Liquors*: and theſe may be conſider'd under the following Diviſions; 1. Hopp'd and Unhopp'd Drinks. 2. Small or Strong. 3. Pale or Brown: and, 4. New and Old.

1. The difference made by *Hops* is beſt diſcover'd from the nature of the *Hops* themſelves. Theſe are known to be a ſubtile grateful *Bitter*. In their Compoſition therefore with this Liquor, they add ſomewhat of an *alkaline* Nature, that is, Particles which are ſubtile, active and rigid. By this means the ramous viſcid Parts of the *Malt* are more divided and ſpiritualiz'd, if we may uſe that Term; and therefore not only more eaſy of Digeſtion and Secretion in the Body, but alſo while in the Liquor, prevent it from running into ſuch Coheſions, as would make it ropy, vapid and ſour. But for want of this in unhopp'd Drinks, that clammy Sweetneſs which they retain after *working*, ſoon turns them acid and unfit for uſe; which is ſooner or later, in proportion to the Strength they receive from the *Malt*, and the Comminution it has undergone by Fermentation. It is much in the Opinion of ſome, that *Ale* is more *Diuretic* than *Beer*, that is, *unhopp'd* Liquor more than that which has *Hops* in it. In ſome particular Conſtitutions it may ſo happen, becauſe Ale is more ſmooth, ſoftening, and relaxing; and therefore where *Urine* is to be promoted by enlarging the Paſſage, that is moſt likely to do it: and this is moſtly the caſe of thin dry Conſtitutions. But where the promotion of *Urine* is to be made, by attenuating and

breaking the Juices, and rendring them more fluid, it is certainly beſt anſwer'd by thoſe Drinks which are well *hopp'd*. As to the Controverſy whether *Hops* tend to breed the *Stone*, it is too long here to enter into, and ſeems to have little foundation on the affirmative ſide: but thus far we may venture to ſay, where one Inſtance can be produced, of any probability for ſuch an Effect from this Cauſe, there may many more be brought, which can admit of no doubt, where Conſtitutions have been ſpoil'd by *Ale* on the contrary extreme. For that manifeſtly fouls the Glands, ſtuffs the Veſſels with Slime and Viſcidity, makes the Body unweildy and corpulent, and paves the way for *Cachexies*, the *Jaundice*, *Aſthma's*, and at laſt incurable *Dropſies*. The Urinary Paſſages, which likewiſe it is imagin'd to clear, it will by degrees fill with *Slough*, and Matter of as bad Conſequence as *Gravel*.

2. The Strength of theſe Liquors, makes them of different efficacies, as to any Medicinal Regards. The ſtronger they are, the more viſcid Parts they carry into the Blood; and although the ſpirituous Parts make theſe imperceptible at firſt, yet when they are evaporated or gone off, which will be in a few hours, the other will be ſenſibly enough felt by Pains in the *Head*, Nauſeouſneſs at the *Stomach*, and Laſſitude, or Liſtleſneſs to Motion. This thoſe are much the beſt judges of, who have experienc'd the Extremes of drinking of theſe Liquors, and of Wines: for a Debauch of Wine they find much ſooner wear off; and they are more lively and brisk afterwards, than upon over-tipling *Malt Liquors*, whoſe viſcid Remains will be long before they can be ſhook away. Theſe Liquors therefore are much the more wholeſom for being ſmall, that is, of ſuch a Strength as to carry ſome ſmall degree of warmth into the *Stomach*; but not ſo as to prevent their being proper *Diluters* of our neceſſary Food. People of robuſt Conſtitutions, who labour very hard, may diſpenſe with reaſonable quantities of the ſtrongeſt, eſpecially as their Food is frequently poor and ſlender enough, the Deficiencies of which this ſupplies; and their continual Exerciſe and Srength of Body, digeſts and breaks the Viſcidities of the Drink into convenient Nouriſhment: altho in Perſons of another Habit, and way of Living, they would only produce Obſtructions and ill Humors.

3. *Malt Drinks* are diſtinguiſhed into *Pale* or *Brown*, from the *Malt* they are brewed with. That which is ſlendereſt dry'd, makes it leſs tinge the Liquor in Brewing, and therefore is call'd *Pale*; whereas that which is higher dry'd, or roaſted as it were in compariſon of the other, makes it of a high Color; and a mixture of both, of an *Amber*, which Name likewiſe ſeveral of thoſe Liquors bear. The Pale *Malt* has certainly moſt of the Grain in it, and is therefore moſt nouriſhing; but alſo for that very reaſon requires a ſtrong Conſtitution, ſufficiently to digeſt it. Thoſe who drink much of it are generally ſleek and fat in the bloom of their Age; but if they are not ſuddenly cut off by Fevers, as they generally are, they fall very early into a diſtemper'd old Age, and hardly ſupport the Burden of Life, with a Retinue of Diſeaſes. The *Brown* makes a Drink much leſs viſcid, and fitter to paſs the ſeveral Strainers of the Body; but what is very ſtrong of it may be us'd

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in exceſs enough to bring on the Inconveniences of the former, tho a ſingle Debauch with it much more eaſily wears off. How far it may be a uſeful Hint to thoſe who find their accounts only in the Profits of brewing, I cannot be a judge; but for the Health of the Conſumer, I can venture to aſſure him, that the *Pale Malt* brew'd with hard Waters, ſuch as thoſe of *Springs* and *Wells*, is the beſt: becauſe the Mineral Particles, with which they are impregnated, will help to prevent the Coheſions of thoſe drawn from the Grain, and enable them to paſs the proper Secretions the better; as the viſcid Particles of the Grain will likewiſe defend them from doing the Miſchief, which otherwiſe they might occaſion. But ſofter Waters, as *Rain* and *River* Waters, ſeem moſt ſuited to draw out the Subſtance of high dry'd *Malts*, which retain many igneous Particles in their Contexture, and are therefore beſt loſt in a ſmooth Vehicle.

4. The Age of theſe Liquors is the laſt thing we are to conſider, by which they become more or leſs wholeſom. And this ſeems to do ſomewhat the ſame as *Hops*: for thoſe Liquors which are longeſt kept, are certainly leaſt viſcid; Age by degrees breaking the viſcid Parts, and rendring them ſmaller, makes them fitter for Secretion. But this is always to be determin'd by their Strength; becauſe in proportion to that, they will ſooner or later come to their full perfection, and likewiſe to their decay. But when *Ale* or *Beer* is kept until its Particles are broke and comminuted, as far as they are capable, then it is always the beſt; but beyond that it will continually be upon the decay, until the finer Spirits quite make their eſcape, and the remainder becomes vapid and ſour. By what therefore has been already ſaid, it will appear that the older Drinks are the moſt wholeſom, ſo they be kept up to this ſtandard, but not beyond it.

There is ſo much of Uſe might be ſaid upon this Head, becauſe theſe Liquors have the greateſt ſhare in our way of living, that it would exceed the Bounds we have ſet ourſelves. We ſhall therefore only make this further Obſervation, that thoſe whoſe Fortunes permit them to intermix *Wine* with their common Drink, are not ſo ſubject to *Coughs*, with other Diſtempers of the *Breaſt*, and Dropſies; yet they are more afflicted with *Gravel* and *Arthritic* Pains: ſo that altho the *French* may be merry (as what is not the ſubject of Mirth to them?) with the *Engliſh* coughing at *Church*, yet we can return it, that the *Engliſh* do not ſo often cry out under the Torments of the *Stone* and *Gout*, unleſs it be the unactive Drinkers of their Wines.

We have not here given *Wine* a diſtinct Article, becauſe it is a Foreign Liquor; and this Work is profeſſedly calculated for our own Country: however as it is ſo much in our common Drink, amongſt the higher Order of People eſpecially; it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the ſtronger Wines ſeem much the more agreeable to *Engliſh* Conſtitutions; but where they are too ſtrong when neat, they may be diluted with Water. Theſe by their Spirituouſneſs wonderfully conduce to the Digeſtion of the groſs Food of our Country, eſpecially the great quantities of Fleſh we eat; and are the more neceſſary by reaſon we eat but little Herbs. But the thinner Wines,

tho they are moſt grateful to the *Stomach*, and leſs diſorder the Head, yet they carry a *Tartar* with them into the Blood, which they leave behind in the *Mucilaginous* Glands of the Joints: where it occaſions thoſe racking Pains of the *Gout*, and ſometimes by degrees takes away the uſe of the Limbs, ſo far as to reduce Perſons to the ſtate of Cripples.

597. MEL, *Honey.* Monſ. *Lemery* the younger has a Diſſertation on *Honey*, in the *Memoirs* of the Academy for 1706; He ſays, that the Spring *Honey* is the beſt, becauſe the *Bees* are then in their Vigor. He eſteems that which is made in *Languedoc* and *Dauphiny*; but that of *Carbiere*, three Leagues diſtant from *Narbonne*, is preferable to all; and they therefore call it *Honey* of *Narbonne*. The Excellency of this is thought to be owing to the abundance of *Roſemary* that is to be met with thereabouts; but when he was in thoſe Parts, notwithſtanding all the *Roſemary* was deſtroy'd by the ſeverity of the preceding Winter, yet he obſerv'd the *Honey* to be as good as ever was known. In our Country, *Hampſhire Honey* has the greateſt name, but I cannot ſay, whether for its greater Excellency, or the Quantity which that Country affords. That which is whiteſt and hardeſt is moſt prefer'd, but the browner and ſmoother ſort is beſt in Medicine, becauſe it is not ſo apt to *cand*, which deforms and ſpoils it: beſides, *Lemery* the *Elder*, in his *Chymiſtry*, ſays it is more ſpirituous; which very well agrees with its keeping more fluid. And that certainly muſt moſt abound with ſaline Parts, which ſhoots ſooneſt into what is commonly call'd *Candy*. *Schroder*'s Authority alſo juſtifies the Choice of Monſ. *Lemery*; for he prefers the *Mel flavum*, and next to that the *Mel album*. Some Naturaliſts and phyſical Writers, ſpeak of *Honey* being found in many Places where there are no *Bees*, and it is by them therefore call'd *Ros* and *Cibus Cœleſtis*. *Pliny*, *Book* 21. *Chap.* 14. mentions a Mountain in *Crete*, where there was found great plenty of *Honey*, but never were ſeen any *Bees*. And *Galen* affirms, *Lib.* 11. *de ſimp. Medic. Facult.* that he found *Honey* perfectly form'd upon divers Trees and Plants. His words are to this porpoſe; *I remember I have ſometimes in the Summer obſerv'd Honey upon the Leaves of Trees and Plants, inſomuch that the Hinds have with joy cry'd out*, Jupiter *rains Honey!*

The medicinal Virtues of this are many and great, inſomuch that there is no Author from the moſt antient times but makes mention of them; eſpecially from the Divine *Hippocrates*, down to this Age. It is very penetrating and deterging, and is therefore good in all Obſtructions, eſpecially from viſcid and tough Humors. In Infarctions and Stuffing of the *Breaſt*, it is of great efficacy, and wonderfully promotes Expectoration. In ſhort, there is no Diſorder from *Phlegm*, or any thing which is the produce of a cold Conſtitution, which it is not of ſervice in. But in thin and hot Habits, it is not good. It was antiently uſed as *Sugar* is now; and great pity it is, that it is not at preſent more uſed. It does great ſervice to ſuch as are troubled in a morning with thick tough *Phlegm*, with which they cannot be eaſy, until it is hawk'd up, tho it gives a great deal of difficulty and ſtraining to do it. For this purpoſe it is very conveniently eat over night upon a Toaſt, or diſſolv'd in any warm Liquor. Some affirm it will deſtroy Worms, drank in Milk;

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but the Reaſon given for ſuch an effect, ſeems to be very odd; becauſe they do not ſuppoſe it diſagreeable to them, but that on the contrary they like it ſo well, as to feed upon it till it kills them by Exceſs. This has been much uſed in *Chirurgery* to cleanſe foul Ulcers, either by immediate Application, or waſhing them with Liquors in which it had been diſſolv'd.

598. Ova, *Eggs.* The medicinal Uſes of theſe have been already taken notice of under the preceding *Section* in *Claſs* 1. and *Claſs* 3. Here therefore we have to do with them only as a part of our Food, in which reſpect all know them to be of good Nouriſhment, and warm, but ſubject not to paſs well thro the *Stomach* with ſome People; which may ariſe from their ſoftening and relaxing the Membranes, and alſo their Tenacity and Difficulty of Comminution, eſpecially if they are made hard in the dreſſing. The beſt way of remedying this Inconveniency is with *Vinegar*, or *Pepper*, or both, as the uſual Cuſtom is; becauſe ſuch things aſtringe the Coats of the *Stomach*, and make them perform their Attritions more forcibly, whereby Digeſtion is ſooner perform'd.

599. Panis, *Bread.* Moſt of what concerns this Article may be found under *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 2. concerning *Barley*, and all kinds of *Bread-Corn.* Only here we ſhall juſt obſerve, that the Bread which is moſt baked, is eaſieſt of Digeſtion; becauſe what the Heat does in baking, forwards that Comminution of the more viſcid Parts, which is to be finiſh'd in the *Stomach.* The *Salt* and *Yeaſt*, or what is added to it as *Leven* to give it a gentle Ferment, very much aſſiſts to the ſame end; the lighter therefore it is, the better. The coarſe Bread which the Country People feed on, makes a good Change of Diet with ſome Citizens, who live upon Meats too nouriſhing, and for want of ſufficient Exerciſe, grow corpulent; becauſe it is deterſive, and will gently purge them at firſt.

600. Saccharum, *Sugar.* The Plant which produces this, is call'd *Arundo Sacchariſera*, or *Calamus Saccharinus*, the *Sugar-Reed*, or *Cane.* It has been a diſpute whether this was known or not to the Antients. *Quercetan* is of opinion, that *Ægineta* was the firſt Phyſician who mentions it; altho *Schroder* is perſuaded, that both *Hippocrates* and *Galen* are to be underſtood to mean *Sugar*, when they ſpeak of Honey concreted in Canes, and Honey found in Reeds; and indeed *Paulus Ægineta*, whom all ſides agree to have known it, calls it ſometimes *Indian Salt*, indurated by the Heat of the Sun. But this is not greatly to our purpoſe, ſince we are ſufficiently now acquainted with its Production. Its medicinal Effects vary ſomething, according to its different degrees of Fineneſs: the browneſt is moſt ſweet, becauſe there is moſt of an *oily* nature in its Compoſition, which makes it more adhere to, and abide longer upon the Palat; it is alſo moſt opening, and therefore beſt to uſe in purgative *Syrups*, as alſo in *Glyſters.* The finer has more of a binding Quality, but the fineſt of all has a deterſive one, and is therefore uſeful where *Phlegm* abounds; for it cuts and attenuates viſcid Humors, and promotes Expectoration. The common Sugars have ſo much in them that is groſs and viſcid, that if much uſed they foul the Glands, particularly thoſe of the Skin, and occaſion many ſcorbutic Symptoms,

Many Authors too have a Notion of their being hurtful to hyſterical and hypocondriacal People, becauſe of their fermentative nature; and for the ſame reaſon alſo forbid them in Fevers. The *Arabians* firſt brought them ſo much into Medicine, and contriv'd a great many *Syrups*, which were to have their Conſiſtence from them.

601. SPIRITUS VINI, *Brandy.* What is ſtrictly a Spirit of Wine, is only a *Vegetable* highly exalted by *volatile Salts*, as was before hinted in the firſt Part, concerning *Principles*; but here we mean that which is in common uſe in potable Liquors, which is the former, with a large ſhare of *Phlegm*: for what comes up to that Standard, which the *Diſtillers* call *Proof*, contains near ſeven parts of *Phlegm* to nine of *Spirit*. Upon the exacteſt Trial I have known made, *thirty-two Ounces* of Brandy of common Proof would raiſe over nineteen Ounces, or very near, of Spirit, which would all burn away, but no more, the reſt being mere *Phlegm*. The medicinal Effects of this may be found in the Explanation of the firſt *Claſs* of the firſt *Section* of this Part.

602. SERUM, *Whey.* This is accounted a great Cooler and Sweetner of the Blood. By taking away the *Curd* from the *Milk*, the moſt viſcid and grumous Part is gone, and the Whey which remains is thereby left thinner and fitter to paſs the ſeveral Strainers of the Body: and for this reaſon, where it does not too much chill the *Stomach*, it is very good to drink in large quantities, to rinſe the *Viſcera*, and particularly the Kidneys, by which it is very apt to paſs off. The Cuſtom of infuſing *Fumitory* in it, to drink for many Mornings together faſting, is of long ſtanding, and is greatly approv'd of by many antient Phyſicians: Where it is not too nauſeous (for the *Fumitory* is very bitter) it cannot but be an extraordinary good Medicine for moderately deterging, cleanſing, and ſtrengthning the *Inwards*.

603. SPERMA RANARUM, *Frogs Spawn.* This was forgot under the Diviſion of Coolers, and indeed there will be no great damage was it quite loſt, and expung'd the *Materia medica*; for there is only a *ſimple Water* made with it, which ſtands in the account of ſome for many good purpoſes: but it's an inſipid *Phlegm*, and good for nothing more than common Rain-Water, and will not keep long without mothering and ſtinking.

604. TARTARUM, *Tartar.* This is what is found ſticking to Wine-Casks, like a hard Stone, either white or red, according to the Color of the Wine from whence it comes. The white is preferable, it containing leſs Droſs or earthy Parts. The beſt comes from *Germany*, and is the *Tartar* of the *Rheniſh* Wines. It is not uſed but after Preparation; we ſhall mention its Virtues in their proper Place.

605. VINUM, *Wine.* So far as is neceſſary to take notice of this, may be already found under *Ceviſia* in this Section.

606. URINA HOMINIS, *Urine of a Man.* Some have got a notion of this being good for the *Scurvy*, and drink their own *Water* for that end; but I cannot ſee with what reaſon. Some commend it boil'd into the Conſiſtence of *Honey*, for Rheumatic Pains, rubbing it into the Part affected; in which caſe it may do good, becauſe it cannot but be very penetrating.

607. URINA

607. URINA VACCÆ, *Cow's-Piſs.* Some drink this as a Purge. It will operate violently: but it is practis'd only amongſt the ordinary People, and has nothing in its Virtues to prefer it to more convenient and cleanly Medicines, any more than the former.

608. TRIBULI AQUATICI, *Water-Caltrops*, diſtinguiſhed by *Parkinſon* ——— *Aquaticus major.* It grows in watry Places, and flowers in *June*; but at preſent is an utter Stranger to *Pharmacy*, altho received into the new Catalogue of the *College*.

SECT. XIV.

Of Waters.

WATER is ſo uſeful and neceſſary a part of all that we are concern'd in, with regard either to Diet or Medicine, that we cannot be too inquiſitive into its Nature and Difference; nor too ſollicitous and nice in our choice of it. It is the main Diluter of our Food, and is the beſt for that purpoſe, the freer it is from the mixture of any foreign Particles. By this Element, or Diviſion of Matter, we underſtand nothing but a ſimple unmix'd Fluid; and Water, as ſuch, is not manageable by *Pharmacy* to alter it for the better. But as it is not to be met with unmix'd with ſome heterogeneous Particles, we ſhal be better inſtructed how to uſe and chuſe it for the Purpoſes of Life, by inquiring how it is alter'd and affected by the Mixtures it receives of ſuch foreign Matter, in the ſeveral Conditions we meet with it.

In this Search we find again the beſt Helps from ſome ſhort Hints (and ſuch only we have room for) of Dr. *Mead*'s, in his laſt *Eſſay on Poiſons*.

Water is of ſo conſtant a ſervice, not only for our Drinks, but alſo in preparing our Fleſh and Bread, that it may juſtly be ſaid to be the *Vehicle* of all our Nouriſhment; ſo that whenever this happens to put on other Properties than are neceſſary to fit it for this purpoſe, it is no wonder if in its Paſſage thro the Body theſe do make ſuitable Impreſſions there. Thus at *Paris*, where the Water of the River *Seine* is ſo full of ſtony Corpuſcles, that even the Pipes thro which it is carried, in time are incruſted and ſtopt up by them; the Inhabitants are more ſubject to the *Stone* in the Bladder than in moſt other Cities. The ſame has been obſerv'd in the *Baths* of *Abano*, a few Miles from *Padua*, to that degree that it is frequently neceſſary to clear the Wheel of a Mill driven by the Current of thoſe Springs, from the great quantity of *petrify'd* Matter, with which it is from time to time incumber'd. Naturaliſts give us many Hiſtories of ſuch Waters, and one Inſtance I have my ſelf ſeen in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Pariſh of *Rothwell* or *Rowell*, of the ſame kind the Doctor mentions near *Padua*. It is what the Country People there call an *Overſhot-Mill*, where the Water turns

turns the Wheel by its Weight falling upon it into little Buckets, plac'd round the Periphery at convenient diſtances: which Contrivance in moſt places wears away, and widens the Paſſage in which the Wheel moves; but ſuch is the petrifying nature of this Water, which comes from a Spring but a little above, that they are forced with convenient Inſtruments, in no great diſtances of time, to cut way for its Motion.

In like manner, let the groſs Particles with which the Water is ſaturated be of any other nature, *Metallic*, *Salts*, &c. theſe according to their various Gravity, the Capacity of the Canals, and ſuch-like Circumſtances, will, when they come to circulate in the animal Body, be by the Laws of Motion depoſited in one part or other. So thoſe mineral Bodies and nitrous Salts, which abound in the ſnowy Waters of the *Alps*, do ſo certainly ſtuff and enlarge the Glands of the Throat in thoſe who drink them, that ſcarce any who live there are exempt from this Inconvenience.

Quis tumidum Guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv. Sat. 13.

For this reaſon, the Choice of *Water* for Drink amongſt the Antients was made by weight; the lighteſt being prefer'd, as moſt free from all heterogeneous Bodies.

A great Neglect in this reſpect the Doctor charges upon the Inhabitants of this City; and that is, in chuſing of ſtagnating impure Well-Water for the brewing of Beer, and making other Drinks. Such a Fluid indeed has a greater Force and Aptneſs to extract the Tincture out of *Malt*, than is to be had in the more innocent and ſoft Liquor of Rivers; but for this very reaſon it ought not, unleſs upon mere neceſſity, to be made uſe of; this Quality being owing to the *mineral* Particles and *aluminous Salts* with which it is impregnated.

A late Author, Dr. *J. H.* in a Book call'd, *Scelera Aquarum*, or a *Supplement to Mr.* Graunt *on the Bills of Mortality*, by ſearching into the firſt Accounts of the Diſtemper we call the *Scurvy*, deſcribed by *Pliny* and *Strabo* under the promiſcuous names of *Stomacace* and *Sceloturbe*; and examining the authentic Hiſtories of it in later Years, made by the moſt obſerving Phyſicians in thoſe Countries where it was unhappily reviv'd, as *Olaus Magnus*, *Balduinus Ronſeus*, *J. Wierius*, *Solomon Abertus*, &c. finds that the Origin of it was in all times and places charg'd upon the Uſe of unwholeſom ſtagnating *Waters*. Then by comparing together the *Clayey Strata* of the Earth about the Cities of *London*, *Paris*, and *Amſterdam*, he ſhews, that where the Water is worſt, there this Malady is moſt rife. So that he has put it out of all doubt, that moſt of the perplex'd and complicated Symptoms which are rang'd under this one general Name, if they do not entirely owe their birth to the Malignity of this Element, do however acknowledge it to be their main and principal Cauſe.

And indeed *Hippocrates* himſelf, as he has very plainly decipher'd this Diſeaſe by the title of σπλῆνες μεγάλοι, or *great Milts*; ſo he does very particularly in another Treatiſe take notice, that drinking of *ſtagnating Well-Waters* muſt neceſſarily induce an ill Diſpoſition both of the *Milt* and *Belly*.

If we enquire into the Reaſon of ſuch ill Effects, we muſt conſider that *Clay* is *a mineral Glebe*, and that

that the groſs Particles and metallic Salts with which Waters paſſing thro ſuch a Bottom do abound, are, as Dr. *Liſter* obſerves, not to be maſter'd; that is, they are indigeſtible in the human Body. Not only therefore will theſe cauſe, as he very well argues, calculous Concretions in the *Kidneys*, *Bladder*, and *Joints*; and, as *Hippocrates* experienc'd, hard Swellings in the *Spleen*; but they muſt neceſſarily oftentimes by their corroſive Quality twitch and irritate the ſenſible Membranes of the Stomach and Bowels. Nay, beſides all this, when they come into the Blood, it is no wonder if the ſmall Canals of inſenſible Tranſpiration are frequently ſtopt up and obſtructed by them: for it is upon this ſcore that *Sanctorius* teaches us, in his *Medicina Statica*, *Sect.* 2. *Aphor.* 6. that *heavy* Water converts the Matter of Tranſpiration into an *Ichor*, which being retain'd, induces a *Cachexy*.

What Miſchiefs will enſue hereupon, every one ſees; not only Pains in the Limbs, livid Spots in the Surface of the Body, Ulcers, *&c.* from the Acrimony of the undiſcharg'd Moiſture; but many alſo of thoſe perplexing Symptoms, which go by the name of *Hyſterical* and *Hypocondriacal*, may take their riſe from the ſame Source: For the before-cited *Sanctorius* has remark'd, in *Sect.* 3. *Aphor.* 13. that the *Flatus* or Wind, ſo inſeparable from thoſe Caſes, is no other than *the Fluid of Perſpiration, rude and unfiniſh'd.* If the Inconveniences are oftentimes not felt, at leaſt not till towards a declining Age, in ſtrong and active Habits of Body; yet I am from very good Experience aſſured, that they deſerve Conſideration in weaker Conſtitutions and a ſedentary Life, eſpecially of the more tender Sex. I have the honor to be nearly related to a worthy Perſon, who had formerly an afflicted Life, from the frequent Returns of violent *Cholic Pains*, till ſhe was with happy ſucceſs adviſed by the Noble *Van Helmont* not to drink, as ſhe then did, Beer brew'd with Well-Water; and her Health is even now ſo far owing to this Management, that an Error in it is unavoidably follow'd with the wonted Complaints.

For theſe reaſons *Pliny* tells us, that thoſe Waters are condemn'd in the firſt place, which when boil'd do incruſt the Sides of the Veſſels: and that our Well-Waters do this, no body who looks into the Tea-Kettles of our Gentlewomen can be ignorant. And indeed in antient times, when Phyſic was more a Science, which is now more a Trade; as that part of it which relates to Diet was more carefully ſtudy'd than it is now-a-days, ſo this Point particularly, of which we are treating, was of ſo great moment, that *Hippocrates*, who wrote the beſt Book on the Subject that ever was publiſh'd, has in a great meaſure accounted not only for the Diſeaſe, but even for the Temper and Diſpoſition of the People of ſeveral Countries, from the Difference of the Waters with which Nature has ſupply'd them.

609. AQUA FONTANA, *Spring-Water.* By the Courſe of this, we are liable to a Mixture, in one ſort or other, of all the metalline or mineral Particles which lie conceal'd in the Earth. For the Water of all Springs (that is, all Waters which are circulated or ſtrain'd thro

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the Earth, and which we call Springs when they break out upon the Surface) waſh off and carry along with them ſome Particles of the Soil they travel thro; ſo that they become ſalubrious or miſchievous, according to the nature of the mineral Matter which they have taken up and join'd with in their Courſe. So far as this anſwers any medicinal Purpoſes, and makes the Water in any reſpect purgative, will come under inquiry in the Article of *Acidulæ*. Here therefore we have only occaſion to be ſatisfy'd what are beſt for the common occaſions of Life, as they muſt neceſſarily make a part of our Diet; and theſe are the lighteſt, as the precedent Reaſonings demonſtrate, and ſuch as are freeſt from mineral Mixtures.

That Spring-Waters are thus loaded in their Current, cannot be doubted by thoſe who have ever experienc'd but the Taſt and Efficacy of our ordinary medicinal Springs: and tho our own Country furniſhes us not with any ſuch Inſtances, unqueſtionable Authority informs us of ſome Springs which bring along with them poiſonous and deadly Companions; which muſt be their corroſive Corpuſcles mix'd with their Water, that cannot fail (when forſaken, in the Canals of the Body, by their Vehicle) to do the ſame Miſchief as they would if taken by themſelves undiluted: only with this difference, that they may in this form be carry'd ſometimes farther into the animal Frame, and ſo diſcover their Malignity in ſome of the inmoſt Receſſes. Thus the *Fons Ruber* in *Ethiopia*, mention'd by *Pliny*, about which abundance of native *Minium* or *Cinnabar* was found, ſhew'd its ill effects chiefly on the Brain: which gave occaſion for *Ovid* to ſay of it,

——*Si quis faucibus hauſit,*
Aut furit, aut patitur mirum gravitate ſoporem.

But there is no need of enlarging further on this Head, ſince any mineral *Poiſon* may impart its deadly Quality to perfluent Streams: and accordingly there are Inſtances of *Arſenical*, *Mercurial*, and other Fountains, of which the Hiſtories may be ſeen in the Collections of *Baccius de Thermis, lib. 6.* and a very remarkable one in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 8.

We are taught many curious ways of trying what are the principal Mixtures in theſe Waters, which muſt be of great uſe to ſuch as travel in unfrequented Countries, and where Neceſſity often forces them to unexperienc'd Springs; but that would be too long for us here: we ſhall therefore only drop this general Rule, That thoſe Waters are beſt for uſe which are lighteſt; and this may be determin'd with the utmoſt exactneſs, by weighing other convenient Bodies in them, which we are taught by the common *Hydroſtatical* Scales, now any where to be had in the Shops. The common Experiment of trying them with *Soap* is alſo uſeful; for the more remote they are from lathering with that, the more unfit they are for uſe. Thoſe Springs which ariſe from a chalky Earth, are generally accounted beſt: which may be either for their not giving to the perfluent Waters any thing unwholeſom, or their abſorbing many mineral Particles from them in their Percolation.

There may Circumſtances happen, where Spring-Waters ſhall be found

found of good ſervice drank alone. In ſome Stomachs relax'd from Intemperance, theſe drank in a morning not only help to waſh off a great deal of ſlimy Filth, the Remains of a Debauch, but alſo to aſtringe the Fibres, and draw up the Membranes to a due Tenſity. And the more loaded ſuch Waters are with ſome mineral Particles, eſpecially of the aluminous or nitrous kind; the more abſterſive and more reſtringing will they be, and the better anſwer thoſe Intentions.

610. —— FLUVIALIS, *River-Water.* This likewiſe has its various Qualities from the different Soils it travels thro, tho not ſo much as that of Springs. The River-Waters may be reckon'd a Compoſition of Spring and Rain-Waters together: near the Head therefore of any conſiderable Spring, they may partake much of the *Oar* or *Mineral*, which that Spring waſhes along with it; but at a greater diſtance may be affected and charg'd with its proper Soil. For in its progreſs the mineral Particles will fall, or be entangled and loſt in the ouzy and clayey Mixtures they paſs thro. As the Spring-Waters take up in their Meanders many heavy mineral Particles, ſo theſe either waſh up from ouzy Bottoms, or have ſo much Filth drain'd into them, eſpecially near large Towns, that they abound with a foreign Matter of a very different nature, and which ſometimes will ferment: as is manifeſt in that of the *Thames*, tho ſome Travellers affirm no other Waters do the ſame. Of this kind therefore thoſe which come into uſe with ſuch Mixtures may be more or leſs convenient in particular Caſes and Conſtitutions, according to the nature of what they have got ſo mix'd. But in the general, theſe Waters are ſofter much than ſuch as travel under ground; and therefore are fitter for uſe, where hard Waters are condemn'd.

611. —— PLUVIALIS, *Rain-Water.* This is reckon'd the moſt ſimple of all, and to come neareſt to a homogeneous Fluid; and therefore, as a Diluter, is to be prefer'd. *Quercetan* and many others lay ſtreſs upon the Circumſtances of theſe falling, whether ſuddenly or more ſlow, and from what Quarter of the Heavens the Clouds bring them: but this ſeems to be as little to the purpoſe, as under the former Articles what parts Springs or Rivers run from, as to the Diviſions of the Globe, and their Poſition to the Sun. Some are of opinion, that Rain-Water brings ſomewhat of a *nitrous volatile Salt* along with it, and think, by that means, it gives Fertility to the Earth; but if it does ſo, they muſt be too fine to injure any of the ſecretory Strainers, by obſtructing them, and too active or ſuſceptible of Motion to draw into Contact, and form hurtful Concretions; and indeed in many Inſtances ſuch a Mixture might be of ſervice: therefore whatſoever *Rain-Water* brings along with it, it is notwithſtanding certainly the moſt ſimple and elementary of any, and the propereſt Diluter or Vehicle that we can be ſupply'd with.

612. —— PUTEALIS, *Well-Water.* This is ſubject to all the Inconveniences of Spring-Water, with this additional miſchief, that ſtagnating ſo long in the Well, it may there take up from the Bed it lies upon, ſuch Particles, further than what it brought along with it thither, as to render it ſtill more unwholeſom: whereas that which breaks out in Springs, is preſerv'd higher

higher than ſuch heavy Matter is uſually lodg'd. Of all Waters therefore whatſoever, the *Well-Waters* are moſt to be diſtruſted; and of thoſe, ſuch as come out of the deepeſt Wells.

613. —— PALUSTRIS, *Pond-Water.* This may include all ſtagnant Waters, which are generally from Rain only, for here we do not ſuppoſe any Springs concern'd. To this therefore no more can be ſaid than, That where it is upon a clean Bottom, it comes ſo near to the *Rain-Water*, as not to be diſtinguiſh'd from it: but generally even the Motions of Wind, or ſome other Cauſes, as the treading of Cattel, ſo diſturb theſe, as to force up with them ſuch Filth, as there corrupts and ferments; which makes ſuch Waters the moſt uncleanly and diſagreeable of any.

614. —— NIVEALIS, *Snow-Water.* This undoubtedly brings a conſiderable Portion of Nitre along with it, ſo as to make it *deterſive* and *diuretic.* But it comes ſo little either into our Diet or Medicine, that we need not be very ſollicitous about it. As for what waſhes into the Rivers, and accidentally comes to us that way, after the Fall of great *Snows*, it is loſt ſo much, that it can hardly be imagin'd to communicate any efficacy to the ſhare we have of it.

615. —— MARINA, *Sea-Water.* The Saltneſs of this is ſufficiently known, and how upon that account it is both diſagreeable and unwholeſom in our Food; and therefore never experienc'd but in Extremities.

616. ROS MAJALIS, *May-Dew.* This is what falls in the night, and hangs upon the Graſs next morning in ſmall drops. It is extremely ſubtile and penetrating, from a *volatile Nitre* of the Air, with which it abounds. *Etmuller* ſays, in Digeſtion it will, as it were, ferment; and in Diſtillation afford a Spirit, of a ſulphurous empyreumatical Smell, and that the reſidue will ſwell and ferment of it ſelf. Several People have ſtrange Notions of the Subtility of this, and have flatter'd themſelves with obtaining from it a univerſal Diſſolvent. *Johannes Faber* ſeem'd to take great pleaſure in contriving an inflammable Spirit to be drawn from *Rain-Water*; and as this is yet of a more volatile nature, Expectations have been rais'd of doing ſtrange feats with it. But all that theſe great Promiſers have hitherto done, is not worth our notice; ſince they have not been able to preſerve to us one Medicine out of all their Pretenſions. Some Country People have learnt a way of mixing it with Pouder of Brimſtone, for the *Itch*, to be uſed outwardly; and many Inſtances they give of its Succeſs in ſuch Caſes. It has the repute too, amongſt the Women, of being a Coſmetic.

ACIDULÆ, *Medicinal Waters.*

Theſe have been taken notice of in all Ages and Countries, and have gone thro various Opinions, in accounting for their Virtues and Efficacies, according as the Humor of Philoſophizing has happen'd to run. *Helmont* and his Diſciples have ſtrangely ſpiritualiz'd upon this head, as on moſt others; and talk much of a *Gas* and *Aporrea* of the Earth in their Compoſition. But we muſt content our ſelves to keep within the compaſs of ſenſible Qualities, and pretend to know no farther than they will conduct us: and theſe we are pretty well inform'd of, from the viſible Mixture of mineral Matter, which medicinal Waters diſcover.

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Some are very needleſly elaborate in the Diſtinctions of ſuch; we ſhall therefore conſider them under theſe two Diviſions only, of *Aluminoſæ*, and *Ferrugineæ*.

617. AQUÆ ALUMINOSÆ, *Purging-Waters.* There is no County ſcarce in *England*, but diſcovers ſome of theſe Springs. Thoſe about *London* are chiefly *Epſom*, *Dulwich*, *Acton*, and *North-Hall*; tho there are many others, and perhaps as good, but of inferior note. They all agree in this, that they abound with a *Salt* of an *aluminous* and *nitrous* nature, which they take up, and waſh along with them in their Paſſages. This is not only manifeſt to the Taſt, but upon Evaporation they leave it in conſiderable quantities behind. It is not of moment enough to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral kinds of theſe Salts, which ſome Perſons of great Leiſure have done; ſuch as are therefore very inquiſitive, may conſult Mr. *Allen*'s *Natural Hiſtory of Mineral Waters*, where they will meet with Nicety and Perplexity enough. By this ſaline Mixture, theſe Waters greatly deterge the Stomach and Bowels, and carry along with them by Stool a great deal which it may be beneficial to have well gotten rid of. They do often therefore good ſervice where the *Primæ Viæ* want cleaſing; but this is to be done with a few Repetitions: but if Perſons go on longer, (as it is too cuſtomary, ſome thinking the more they purge, the further they are from being ſick) the Salts will too much get into the Blood; which by their Groſſneſs will gradually be collected in quantity enough in the Capillaries and Glands, to obſtruct them, and occaſion Fevers *peſſimi moris*. For all thoſe Fevers which come after long Purging, eſpecially after the Waters, are of the worſt kind, and often fatal. Some ſoften theſe Waters by boiling up enough Milk with them to make a kind of Whey, which is agreeable to ſome tender Perſons, who might be too much chill'd with the Water raw. Theſe do great ſervice ſometimes in ſuch *Cholics* as invert the Periſtaltic Motion of the Inteſtines, and, as People commonly expreſs it, *twiſt the Guts*; where the Patient can walk about, or be kept conveniently in an erect Poſture: for their Weight preſſing downwards, and their Moiſture ſoftening and relaxing the Fibres, concur to promote their Paſſage quite thro, wherein conſiſts the cure in ſuch caſes. But it is ſuppos'd here, that they are boil'd with ſome Milk; a Quart of Water with half a Pint is the uſual quantity: for that much contributes to its relaxing Quality.

It is difficult to paſs this Article, without ſetting a mark upon that abominable Cheat which is now ſold by the name of the *Salt of* Epſom *Waters*. Dr. *Grew*, who was a moſt worthy Phyſician, and an induſtrious Experimenter himſelf, made trial how much Salt theſe Waters would leave upon Evaporation; and found that a *Gallon* left about two Drams, or near, according to my beſt remembrance, for I have not his Writings by me. He likewiſe found the *Salt* thus procured anſwer'd the Virtues of the Water in its Cathartic Qualities. Of this an account was given before the *Royal Society*, in a *Latin Diſſertation* or *Lecture*. But the avaritious Craft of a certain Furnace-Philoſopher could not let this uſeful Diſcovery in natural Knowledge reſt under the Improvement and proper Uſe of Perſons of Integrity; but he pretended to make a great quantity for

for Sale: and to recommend his Salt, tranſlated the Doctor's *Lecture* upon it into *Engliſh*, in order to give away in his Shops as a Quack-Bill. The Doctor not ſuſpecting ſo vile a Fraud, interrupted him not in that, but was forc'd to tranſlate his own *Latin*, to reſcue it from the Blunders of the Chymiſt. And thus went off ſomewhat for the true *Salt* of the *Purging-Waters*, until Competitors in ſuch fraudulent Practices forced the Price to be lower'd: ſo that what was firſt ſold at one Shilling an Ounce, and could not honeſtly be made under, is now come to be ſold for not much above thirty Shillings *per* Hundred weight, which does not much exceed Three pence *per* Pound. We ſhould not have took up ſo much room about ſuch a Trifle as this, but becauſe it ſtill continues to be put upon the Ignorant for genuine, and is of pernicious Conſequence to thoſe who take much of it. Common Salt diſſolv'd would work as well in the ſame quantity of Liquor, as this is generally taken with, and would not bring a worſe Drought along with it. But this is not the only Fraud by many, which we ſuffer by thoſe People, who from Philoſophers by Fire, and Enthuſiaſts, are ſunk down into mere Cheats; as we ſhall too often have occaſion to obſerve in the ſubſequent Part of this Work.

This Counterfeit indeed is of ſome ſervice in Cathartic Infuſions; for a Dram in an Infuſion of *Sena*, *Rhubarb*, and ſuch-like things, helps to extract the purgative Virtues the better, and aſſiſts their Operation; but this, *Tartar* did before as well.

Of thoſe Waters above-named, the Strength is much the ſame; if there be any difference, thoſe of *Dulwich* ſeem to be the quickeſt in Operation. They are all of them beſt at the Well-head, tho they are uſed in Town ſome days after they are taken up: for by ſtanding they let fall ſome mineral Particles, which ſeem neceſſary in their Operation.

618. AQUÆ FERRUGINEÆ, *Steel-Waters.* Theſe are likewiſe in many parts of *England*. Thoſe of moſt note are of *Tunbridge*, *Scarborough*, *Hampſtead*, and *Iſlington*. The ſmall differences of *Oar*, or mineral Mixture, is not here alſo worth our while to take up room about: it ſufficeth, that it is out of all doubt that that Quality, to which they owe their Uſe in Medicine, is receiv'd from *Iron*; for of this their Taſt, and what they let fall upon ſtanding, as well as the Ruſt they fur the Borders of their Springs with, beſides the known Experiment of the *Galls*, put out of all diſpute. In conſidering therefore the medicinal Efficacy of theſe *Waters*, we are to regard them as an *Iron* diſſolv'd in an aqueous *Menſtruum*; and becauſe that Mineral, with the many Preparations made of it, will preſently come in our way to examine in this light, we ſhall ſay the leſs of theſe here, only obſerving what is neceſſary of a Chalybeate Medicine in this form.

There is perhaps not any one *Alterative* of greater efficacy, than thoſe from this *Mineral*; and yet with how little Care or due Conſideration do many run into a *Courſe of the Waters* impregnated with them? For they are not of the number of ſuch things which may be uſed in wantonneſs or diverſion; for it may be depended on, whoſoever meddles with theſe, is much the better or worſe for them afterwards. Whoſoever takes *Iron* in Medicine, if it paſſes the firſt Digeſtions, and mixes with the Blood, will find it

to

to warm them, and make their Veins full and turgid. In *Plethoric* Habits therefore, theſe Waters are to be forbid; and how many Fevers are obſerv'd after drinking them, which are manifeſt from that Extreme, as alſo *Vertigoes*, *Epilepſies*, and *Apoplexies*? For raiſing the Blood too high, crouds the Veſſels, and makes thoſe in the Brain preſs upon the Conveyances of the nervous Fluid; whereby they put the whole Syſtem into diſorder, and occaſion the foregoing Miſchiefs. In moſt young Perſons proper Evacuations ought to be made while they are drinking, and eſpecially if, as with many, they render them more coſtive.

To ſuch as by long Illneſs, or any other Cauſe have their Blood render'd poor, thin, cold, and watry, theſe Waters will give wonderful aſſiſtance. In a *Chloroſis*, which is commonly call'd the *Green-Sickneſs*, and in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, eſpecially of the *Kidneys* and *Uterus*, they do great ſervice. In a relaxed Tone of the *Stomach* likewiſe, from *Crapula's*, or any other Cauſe, they greatly aſtringe the Fibres, and bring them to a due Tenſity, altho at firſt their Roughneſs occaſions them to be thrown up again by Vomit.

BALNEA, *Baths.*

Of theſe we have two kinds: the Hot and Cold.

619. BALNEA CALIDA, or THERMÆ, *Hot-Baths.* The chief we have of this kind in our Country, is that famous one near *Wells* in *Somerſetſhire*; another there is of inferior note at *Buxton*. We ſhall leave it to Naturaliſts and Philoſophers, to account for the Production of theſe Waters, and content our ſelves with obſerving, that they greatly abound with a *mineral Sulphur*; which appears beyond all doubt, from its turning *Silver* or *Copper* blackiſh. The Bath-Mud, rubb'd upon *Silver*, is what the Gilders uſe to gild it with of a *gold* color. And ſome, who have been ſo curious as to boil it in *Oil*, affirm it to have made a good *Balſam of Sulphur*.

From the principal Mineral Ingredients then, with which this Water is impregnated, we may pronounce it a ſoft healing *Subaſtringent Balſamic*. We add Subaſtringent, becauſe we never meet with Sulphur, even in the ſublimed Flowers, which had not ſome Portion of a Salt in its Compoſition; which when boil'd in *Oil*, as in making the *Balſamum Sulphuris*, ſhoots like Needles, or the Branches of *Sal Armoniac*: ſo that 'tis very improbable theſe *Waters* ſhould take up any Sulphur in their ſubterraneous Current, without bringing alſo ſome of that ſaline part along with them, which it is never found without above-ground; and eſpecially when we conſider, how much more it is in the nature of Water to attract and join with ſuch Particles, than thoſe which are purely ſulphurous.

From theſe Premiſes, we are very naturally directed to the Caſes wherein theſe Waters, and bathing in them, muſt be of ſervice. And firſt of all, in Languors, Debility, and any Waſt of the Conſtitution, that is not out of poſſibility of Repair, they are like a Fomentation, which both ſupplies and ſtrengthens the Parts all over the Body at once, and by gently ſhaking and undulating the Fibres, helps forward thoſe animal Motions, which were ready to be at a ſtand. In old Pains and Aches, which have been the Remains of nervous Diſtempers; and

where ſome particular Part continues contracted, or has any Humors fix'd upon it, which it cannot diſlodge; theſe Waters-pump'd upon ſuch Parts hot from the Spring, do more towards a Cure, than all the Compoſitions of *Pharmacy*. General Bathing in theſe Springs cannot but wonderfully open that almoſt infinite number of ſecretory Orifices upon the Surface of the Skin, and clear the cutaneous Ducts of Matter which is apt to ſtick in them: by the Aperture of which *Spiracula*, the Fluids of the whole Body have more room to flow, and proper Vents given them to reek out a great deal, which it is of ſervice to the OEconomy to get rid of. Thus are *Rheumatiſms* of many kinds, *Arthritic Pains*, contracted and paralytic Limbs, with all the deplorable Attendance of Aches and Lameneſs, cured by what is more a Pleaſure and Enjoyment than a Medicine.

Theſe *Sulphur Fountains*, likewiſe inwardly uſed, to amazement warm and ſtrengthen a decay'd Stomach, eſpecially if relax'd and almoſt worn out with Luxury and Debauch. The moſt grievous Nauſea's and Vomitings, from theſe Cauſes, have been remov'd by them. For they both ſoften again with proper Moiſture the Fibres which have been render'd incapable to vibrate by the uſe of hot burning ſpirituous Liquors, and at the ſame time draw them into a greater Tenſity; as a Cord which relaxes with over-drying, fills up and ſtraitens upon the Contact and Attraction of a convenient Moiſture. The ſmall ſhare of a fine *Salt*, which likewiſe attends, and is as it were wrapp'd up in the Particles of *Sulphur*, cannot but contribute ſomewhat in reſtoring the Tone of ſuch decay'd Parts. But beſides the benefit theſe particularly do to the Stomach, they alſo carry along with them into the moſt remote Receſſes, a *Balſamic* of Nature's own Preparation; whereby ſuch Decays, as we have been ſpeaking of, in the Stomach, or in any of the *Viſcera*, from *Abſceſſes*, *Ulcerations*, or any the like Cauſes, are with great ſucceſs reliev'd. And particularly, if they be of the *Kidneys* or *Urinary* Paſſages; becauſe they waſh thro them in greater plenty, than where they come only by the ordinary Courſe of Circulation. Indeed the Excellencies of theſe Springs deſerve a Volume to do them Juſtice, but we have room here only for ſhort Hints. Such as deſire more, may conſult *Guidott*, *Pierce*'s *Bath*-Memoirs, and *Oliver* on *Bath*-Waters.

620. BALNEA FRIGIDA; *Cold-Baths*. Theſe have been long baniſh'd out of Medicine, and hardly heard of during the Uſurpation of *Monkiſh Philoſophy* and *Enthuſiaſtic Chymiſtry*. The Antients had them in the greateſt eſteem; and by good luck ſome Improvements of Reaſoning in Phyſic, from *Geometry* and *Mechanics*, have brought them into tolerable good countenance again: And the preſent Age can furniſh us with abundance of noble Cures perform'd by Cold-Bathing, which were long, in vain, attempted by the moſt efficacious Medicines. What a delightful ſight is it to a Perſon of Humanity and Tenderneſs towards his Fellow-Creatures, to ſee the number of Crutches, and other artificial Aids of a Cripple, hang up, as Certificates of the Benefit ſo many poor Wretches have had from the Bathing only in cold Water, in the Apartments where theſe Springs are maintain'd?

This Branch of the Means of Cure comes under Demonſtration, both

both as to the Manner and Quantity of its efficacy, as much as any thing in the whole compaſs of Phyſic. The Gravitation of Fluids, the Preſſure of the Atmoſphere, and its Differences; and that of Water, with its different Weights upon any given Surface; come into Calculation with as much eaſe and plainneſs, as any thing that can be ſtated in common *Arithmetic*. And the Alterations the animal Fluids are ſubjected to, under ſuch different Weights, is as eaſy to apprehend. For the *Theory* of this Affair, the Reader may ſtudy Dr. *Mead de Imperio Solis ac Luna*, *Wainwright* of the *Nonnaturals*, and a late Edition of *Sanctorius's Medicina Statica, with Explanations.*

There are hardly any chronic Diſeaſes but the Cold Bath may be made uſe of to advantage, if the Conſtitution has not ſomewhat particular that forbids its uſe; which are chiefly *Corpulency*, and unſound *Viſcera*. In very fat Perſons, the Fibres are ſo ſtuff'd round, and as it were bolſter'd up, that they have not room to vibrate or contract with the ſudden Squeeze of the Bath: inſtead therefore of enforcing their Springs, and ſhaking off any unneceſſary Incumbrances, they will only be ſtrain'd to no purpoſe, and conſequently weaken'd; for whereſoever an Effort is made to remove any thing by an Elaſtic Body, if the firſt Exertion fails, every *Impetus* afterwards languiſhes, and the Spring is ſpoil'd. And in unſound *Viſcera*, or where any Part is much weaker than the reſt, ſuch an additional Force, as the ſudden Contraction the Bath gives to the Solids, will preſs the Fluids upon that part, very much to its damage; which may occaſion either the burſting of the Veſſels, or promoting the Diſcharge of ſome ill Humors upon that part, which otherwiſe might drain off elſewhere.

But where nothing of this nature forbids the Uſe of the *Cold Bath*, whatſoever is to be effected by bracing the Solids, invigorating their Vibrations, and accelerating the Blood's Motion, is with certainty to be had from hence. All Diſeaſes therefore from a ſizy Blood, and a *Lentor* in the animal Juices, if the Elaſticity of the Veſſels is not wore out with Age or Debauches, will find relief from the *Cold Bath*: as *Rheumatiſms* of the moſt obſtinate kind, *hypocondriacal* Affections, and *Debility*, from too tender, indulgent, and inactive ways of Life. Whatſoever Inconveniences likewiſe proceed from a bad Tranſpiration, or when Humors are thrown upon the Surface, which cannot get thro, but ulcerate, blotch, and deform the Skin, this Remedy will be of ſervice in. For upon Immerſion, the whole Nervous Syſtem is ſo ſhook, that the very Capillaries feel the Influence, and the minuteſt Paſſages are forced open by an encreas'd Velocity of the circulating Fluids; whereby the Skin will be clear'd, and inſtead of entertaining groſs acrimonious Humors, tranſmit only the imperceptible Matter of Perſpiration. But in a Work deſign'd to improve and recommend Medicine, it may not be well perhaps to launch out too far in commendation of Cold Water; we ſhall therefore refer for more Information upon this Head to the Learned Letters of Sir *John Floyer* upon the Cold Bath; and what in late Editions is annex'd thereunto by Dr. *Baynard*.

SECT. XV.

Of Metals.

N. B. *The Preparations in the following Part without* Aſteriſms, *are from the* College, *others ſo marked being from other Authors.*

IT is a much harder Task in this Part, not to ſay too much, than to ſay what is neceſſary. Many Perſons who have chiefly given themſelves up to the *Chymical Pharmacy*, have entertain'd ſuch Notions of *Mercuries*, *Sulphurs*, and other imaginary Exiſtences in the Compoſitions of *Metals*, that the Shops are loaded with their Volumes. And a ſerious purſuit of their Reaſonings would not only be the Buſineſs of one Life, according to the uſual Age of Man; but would alſo run a Perſon into Enthuſiaſm, if not Diſtraction. And this Contagion has rag'd ever ſince the Expulſion of Mechanical Knowledge, and the Uſurpation of a Spiritual kind of Philoſophy, propagated by the *Sons of Fire*: for by this title have the *Furnace Sages* thought fit to diſtinguiſh themſelves until very lately. The laſt *Engliſh* Diſpenſatory-Writer has very injudiciouſly amaſs'd together, the worſt and moſt inſignificant, with the beſt and moſt efficacious Preparations. We ſhall therefore in this Part diſmiſs all that is not of preſent Uſe, and real Service in Medicine, how pompouſly ſoever dignified with Names: and what is of true Efficacy, we ſhall endeavour to account for, both as to their manner of Preparation and Phyſical Virtues, upon ſuch Principles as are intelligible and convincing.

621. AURUM, *Gold.* What ſhould have been the principal Inducement to torture this Metal with ſo much Violence, to obtain from it ſome Medicinal Virtues, is not eaſily to be gueſs'd: unleſs it was to keep up the Authority of an ill-deſerv'd Regard, and a Jealouſy that they could not be well in the common Opinion for Phyſicians, who could not do extraordinary things in their Profeſſion, with a Metal which had ſuch a prodigious Influence almoſt on every other account. Many indeed there have been, who have honeſtly oppos'd this Artifice, but the contrary ſide has a long time prevail'd, and to ſuch a degree, that this Metal it ſelf has not only been transform'd into all the Shapes imaginable for Medicinal Purpoſes, but even its Name has been tranſfer'd to do honor to, and enhance the Price of many other worthleſs Preparations that bore but any reſemblance to its ſenſible Qualities. Hence many Tinctures of a yellow Color, are preſently the Golden Tincture of ſomething or other. Moſt indeed acknowledge, that *Gold* in Subſtance, or reduc'd into the ſmalleſt

ſmalleſt Particles by the Hammer, as in the *Leaf-Gold*, is not digeſtible in the Stomach, ſo as to be tranſmitted into the Blood, and to be there of any Efficacy. But there are nevertheleſs many who are confident of its doing extraordinary Matters, if reduc'd into a Pouder, by *Amalgamation* with *Mercury*, and by evaporating the *Mercury* afterwards. *Zacutus Luſitanus* is one of the ſmarteſt Pleaders on this ſide the Controverſy, againſt *Muſa*, *Picus Mirandula*, and *Platerus*; who beſides many Inſtances of its Efficacy, urges the Authority of *Avicen*, *Serapion*, *Geber*, and many of the *Arabian* Phyſicians, with thoſe of other Countries, and of later date. *Quercetan*, *Schroder*, *Zwelfer*, and *Etmuller*, with many other more modern practical Phyſicians, fell into the ſame Opinion. But which ſide ſoever the Truth lies on, the modern Practice rejecting all Preparations of it, will be a ſufficient Juſtification for our retaining ſo few of them. When I mention Modern Practice, that only is meant which is by regular bred Phyſicians; for there are ſtill *Juglers* and *Quacks*, who amuſe and impoſe upon weak People with their *Golden Medicaments*. Its only juſtifiable uſe is to beautify ſome Medicines to the Eye, and guard the Palat againſt the Nauſeouſneſs of ſome others which are made into *Pills*.

Monſieur *Lemery* has been very honeſt, in expoſing the Knavery of the Chymiſts and Empirics in this reſpect; what therefore we find in him retain'd of the Preparations, for any medicinal Uſe, we ſhall venture to inſert, and no further. In the Purification of Gold, there happens nothing of any uſe but to the Refiner and manual Artificer; and therefore we ſhall begin with

The Preparations of Gold.

The Amalgamation *of Gold with* Mercury, *and its Reduction into an impalpable Pouder.*

'Take a Dram of *Gold* beat into 'thin Plates, which muſt be heat in 'a Crucible red hot in a large Fire; 'then pour upon it an Ounce of '*Quickſilver*. Stir it with an Iron 'Rod; and when it begins to raiſe 'a Fume, throw it into an earthen 'Pan, filled with Water, where it 'will coagulate and become tracta-'ble. The Blackneſs may be waſh'd 'away with Water; and a great 'deal of the *Mercury* preſs'd out 'thro a Linen Rag; the reſt muſt 'be evaporated in a Crucible, and 'the *Gold* will remain behind in an 'impalpable Pouder.'

This is the ſureſt way of reducing *Gold* into a form to be taken in Subſtance, for thoſe who have an opinion of it; but the *Gilders* may make a better uſe of it, becauſe it may be eaſily thus extended upon their Work.

Aurum Fulminans, *or Saffron of Gold.*

'Take any quantity of *Gold* beat 'into thin little Plates; put it into 'a Phial, and pour gradually upon 'it three or four times as much '*Aqua Regalis*: ſet it in Sand a 'little heated, until the *Aqua Re-'galis* is ſated with as much Gold 'as it can take up, which may be 'known by the Ebullition ceaſing. 'Afterwards pour the Solution into 'a Glaſs Veſſel of five or ſix times 'as much common Water, and 'drop into it by degrees the *Oil* of '*Tartar* made *per Deliquium*, and 'the *Gold* will fall to the bottom: 'after which pour off the clean 'Water, and waſh it with freſh

'warm Water till it grows inſipid; 'then dry it on Paper by a gentle 'Fire, leſt it explode: and from a 'Dram of *Gold* there will be about 'two Scruples of *Crocus.*'

This is ſaid to cauſe *Sweat*, and drive out noxious Humors by Tranſpiration. It may be given in the *Small-Pox* and *Meaſles*; and is alſo reported to ſtop Vomiting, and check the Activity of *Mercury*, ſo as to be uſeful in lowering a Salivation, when there is occaſion. Its Doſe is from two to ſix Grains. The waſhing will not take out all the Points of the *Aqua Regalis*; ſo that if it has the Properties aforeſaid, there is a great deal of reaſon to ſuſpect them to ariſe from Thoſe, more than the Metalline Particles. And the Operations of many Mercurial Preparations are thus accounted for. The *Aurum Potabile*, which ſome have ſo many ways of making, has no Claim to any medicinal Virtues, but upon the ſame account: tho moſt Preparations under that Name are Impoſitions, as may be ſeen at large in *Lemery's Chymiſtry.*

622. ARGENTUM, *Silver.* Many medicinal Virtues are attributed to this againſt Diſeaſes of the Head, as to the other preceding, againſt thoſe of the Heart: but they ſeem to have no foundation, beſides the Imagination of *Aſtrologers* and *Furnace-Philoſophers*; who fancied that the *Moon*, whoſe Influence they place this Metal under, held a very friendly Correſpondence with the Head, as the Sun does with the Heart, which therefore they make to be comforted by the Solar Metal, Gold. But it is better to be contented with what is known, and of uſe, than to advance ſtrange Notions, and form grand Ideas of what we don't underſtand.

Purification of Silver.

This is done by the *Coppel*, which is an earthen Veſſel that reſiſts the Fire, faſhion'd like a Diſh. It is fill'd with a Paſt made of Aſhes, which have loſt their *Salt*, ſuch as thoſe of Bones, (for their *Salt*, while they are burning, evaporates:) a Hole is made in the middle to let in the Matter that is to be *coppelled*, and ſo the Veſſel is ſet a drying. This Proceſs is only to give the Reader a Knowledge of *Litharge* which ariſes therein, becauſe that is much uſed in external Remedies.

'Heat a *Coppel*, cover'd over in 'the Coals, until it grows red hot; 'then throw into it four or five 'times as much *Lead*, as the *Silver* 'intended to be purified: after the 'Lead is melted, and the ſides of 'the *Coppel* fill'd, which will ſoon 'be done; caſt the Silver into the 'middle, and it will preſently run. 'Pile Wood up round about, that 'the Flame may reverberate upon the Matter; and the Impurities will mix with the *Lead*, and 'the *Silver* remain pure in the 'middle.'

The *Lead* being fill'd with the droſſy parts of Silver, will lie on the ſides like a Scum, that may be gather'd up with a Spoon, and this is that which is call'd *Litharge*; which, according to the degree of Calcination, becomes of divers Colors, and is ſometimes call'd *Litharge* of *Gold*, and ſometimes *Litharge* of *Silver.* The Virtues therefore of this *Litharge* may be pretty well gueſs'd at by the manner of its Production, it appearing to conſiſt moſtly of Saturnine Particles,

cles, and therefore to be cold and drying.

Preparations of Silver.

Cauſticum Lunare, the *Lunar Cauſtic.*

'Diſſolve in a Phial any quantity of *Silver*, with three times as much *Spirit of Nitre*: ſet the Phial in a Sand-Heat, and evaporate about two thirds of the Moiſture; pour the reſt, while it is hot, into a good Crucible, that muſt be large, by reaſon of the Ebullition it will make. Place it over a gentle Fire, and let it alone till the boiling Matter ſinks quietly to the bottom of the Crucible. Then increaſe the Fire till it comes to be like *Oil*, and pour it out into an Iron Mould, a little oil'd and heated, and it will preſently harden. It muſt be kept cloſe ſtopp'd, elſe the Air will run it, and deſtroy its Efficacy; but ſo, it will laſt for ever.'

This Stone may be made of *Copper*, but it will not keep ſo well; becauſe that Metal being more porous, ſooner admits the Air into it: There are many other Preparations of Silver, but they are of no uſe, unleſs for Amuſement, and to make a ſhew to no purpoſe.

623. FERRUM, *Iron.* If our regard of the *Planets* was to be proportion'd to the medicinal Efficacies of thoſe Metals, which the Chymiſts have imagin'd them to influence; *Mars* ought to be much more in our eſteem than the *Sun* or *Moon*, as *Iron* is vaſtly preferable in Medicine to either *Gold* or *Silver*, tho ſuppos'd to be under the Dominion of thoſe great Luminaries.

Naturaliſts abundantly inform us, concerning the Production of this Metal; and Phyſical Writers ſufficiently prove how much it is preferable for all Medicinal Purpoſes to *Steel*, which is only a more harden'd compact *Iron*, made ſo by Art; whereby it is render'd more unfit to yield thoſe Principles, or Parts in Preparation, which the Phyſician requires to be drawn out. What concerns the Controverſy of its being an *Acid* or *Alkali*, is too trifling for our Notice here; we ſhall only therefore inquire, by what manifeſt Properties this Metal comes to afford ſo much of moment in Phyſical Preparations.

And to this purpoſe, thus far in common may be concluded, as from all other Metalline Particles; That ſuch as can be mix'd with the Blood, and made part of the circulating Fluid, muſt of courſe, by the neceſſary Laws of Motion, from their ſuperior Gravities, be of great force to break their way, where Particles of leſs Gravities cannot get thro. For Mechanics teach nothing more plainly, than that the *Momenta of all Percuſſions are as the Rectangles under the Gravities and Celerities of the moving Bodies.* By how much more Gravity then, a metalline Particle has more than any other Particle in the Blood, if their Celerities are equal, by ſo much the greater will the ſtroke of the metalline Particle be, againſt every thing that ſtands in its way, than of any other, not ſo heavy: and therefore will any Obſtruction in the Glands and Capillaries be ſooner remov'd by ſuch Particles, than by thoſe which are lighter. This is a way of Reaſoning that is plain to the meaneſt Capacity; and altho it may be call'd *Mathematical*, a Name terrible to ſome in Phyſic,

yet it has no Conjuration in it, unleſs to force Aſſent by Demonſtration.

But if *Steel* or *Iron* has this Property, by virtue of the Solidity and ſpecific Weight of its Particles, in common with ſome other Metals; it has alſo ſomewhat further of an advantage of being a powerful *Deobſtruent*, from the Shape of its component Parts: for both our Taſt and Sight convince us of their pointed angular Forms, eſpecially if we view them in their Shoots into Cryſtals, in the making the *Vitriol* or *Salt of Iron*. For another reaſon therefore, that is, the ſharp and pointed Figures of the Particles of *Iron*, will they be efficacious to cut their way thro many hindrances: ſo that upon a double account, we ſee how this Metal deſerves its Eſteem of being a very noble *Deobſtruent*. What was before obſerv'd likewiſe in the Firſt Part, concerning Fermentation, or inteſtine Motion being encreas'd by *Elaſtic* Particles, does as plainly account how this Medicine comes ſo much to heat the Blood. For the Reſilition of an *Elaſtic* Particle upon its Occurſion againſt any thing that ſtops it, contributes to increaſe another kind of Motion in a circulating Fluid, than that which is parallel to the Axis of the Veſſel thro which it is propelled; and it is this mixed Motion upon which the Fluidity and Heat of the Blood depends. So that the *Chalybeate* Particles being alſo *Elaſtic*, they heat and thin the Blood, by promoting its inteſtine Motion, as well as help it thro Paſſages, by encreaſing its Weight and Force againſt them.

There is another obvious Property of *Iron*, and many of its Preparations, which we have not yet found tolerably accounted for; and that is, its Aſtringency in the Bowels, and its promoting of Urine: which may to ſome, at firſt ſight, appear contrary Effects from the ſame Cauſe. But this will not ſeem ſtrange, if we conſider its *ſtiptic corrugating* Taſt upon the Tongue, which cannot but ariſe from the Points and Angles of its Particles. When therefore it comes into the Bowels, as often as thoſe Particles touch any of the Fibres of their inner Coat, thoſe Fibres, by the ſame Mechaniſm, will contract; and ſo, by the Paſſage of a *Chalybeate* thro the Inteſtines, will they be gently drawn into ſuch Corrugations, as to retain their Contents longer, by the Paſſages being render'd ſtraiter. And that theſe Medicines have this effect in the Bowels by this means, is further evident from the Twitches they give the Stomach ſometimes, at their firſt admiſſion, inſomuch as to draw it frequently into a general Contraction, and occaſion their Ejectment by Vomit.

Upon another account alſo does *Iron* aſtringe in thoſe Parts; and that is, by hardening the *Faces* themſelves, whereby they are longer retain'd. In the crude Contents of the Bowels, there are many Particles groſs and large in their Surfaces, which may be the fibrous part of the Food not digeſted enough to go off any otherwiſe than by Stool. Now theſe Filaments, or little Shreds of Fibres, tho in themſelves inanimate, are capable of Contraction, or rather Corrugation, upon the Contact and Impulſe of a ſharp-pointed Particle; as we ſee in *Leather*, *Vellum*, and any membranous Subſtances, how they ſhrink up at the Contact of the Particles of *Fire*, or any ſubtile *Acid*. So that beſides hardening the Coats of the Inteſtines, the Particles of a *Chalybeate*

leate Medicine aſtringe; that is, occaſion more conſiſtent and leſs frequent Stools, by hardning the Contents of the Bowels, and rendring them more ſlow of Expulſion. But the caſe is very different, when theſe Particles are ſtrain'd into a Fluid as fine as themſelves, and they are propelled in Canals with a great Velocity. The ſmart and frequently repeated Vibration of an *Artery*, prevents any ſuch Contact as was admitted of in the Bowels, and only ſerves to propagate their Motions; ſo that they can do nothing here, but go on with the Current, until their Force ſtrikes them thro ſome ſecretory Outlets: but by their Rapidity, and more forcible Reſilitions upon all Occurſions, they cannot in this Scene but greatly contribute to thin the Fluid, of which they make a part, and diſpoſe it more to ſupply the thinner Secretions, of which that by Urine is the chief. As alſo does the Gravity of their Parts, ſo far as the circulating Force will admit its Influence, more diſpoſe them to go off that way; as it does moſt of a ſaline nature, and ſuch as are a-kin thereunto.

After this, there can need but little to explain how *Chalybeate* Medicines anſwer ſo effectually that known Intention of promoting the *menſtrual Diſcharges*. For by heating the Blood, that is, rendring it more ſwift and fluid, the Blood muſt take up more room, and preſs harder againſt the ſides of the Veſſels; and by increaſing its quantity of Impulſe, it alſo preſſes or ſtrikes harder againſt whatſoever oppoſes it, inſomuch as ſometimes to break the Veſſels themſelves. And theſe effects it is moſt likely to have, of breaking the Veſſels, where their Contortions or Obliquities are greateſt, in proportion to their Capacities and Diſtances from the Heart. Whereſoever therefore they turn off neareſt to Right Angles, and their Capacities are greateſt, at ſuch a place the Blood is the moſt likely to break thro: and ſuch is the Conſtructure of the *Uterine Blood-Veſſels*. For further Satisfaction on this Head, the Reader will be greatly pleas'd with Dr. *Friend's Emmenologia*.

Preparations of Iron.

* *Dr.* Willis's *Preparation of Steel.*

'Take clean Filings of Iron, and 'Cream of Tartar in fine Pouder, 'of each a like quantity; mix them 'well, and make them into a Paſt, 'with White-Wine. Then ſet them 'to dry in the Sun, or other gentle 'Heat; break it, and if it has not 'acquired a greeniſh Color, pou'der it, moiſten and dry it, as be'fore.'

This Preparation is as opening as any which are made of this *Mineral*, and is conveniently enough adminiſter'd in Boles or Electuaries; for theſe Preparations render Pills ſo bulky, as to make a Doſe tireſom. It alſo yields its Virtues very readily in Tincture, with Wine or any proper Liquor. Its Doſe is from 10 to 30 Grains.

* Mars cum Saccharo Præparatus, *Another Preparation of Steel with Sugar.*

'Take Filings of Steel ʒ iii. and 'brown Sugar Candy ʒ ii. let them 'be rubbed together in a dry Mor'tar, to a fine Pouder.'

This will certainly require great Labor before the Steel will be fine, tho the Sugar will help to break it, and is of much the ſame effect with it, as the *Salt of Tartar*; but may make

make it more pleaſant to take in ſome Forms. It is ſaid to be thus prepared in our Hoſpitals.

* Crocus Martis Aperiens, *Opening Saffron of Iron.*

'Let thin Plates or Filings of *Iron* 'be expos'd to the Air in dewy 'Nights, and Rain, until they be-'come very ruſty; then clear off 'the *Ruſt*, and do as before, until 'the whole is ſo changed; let all 'be rubb'd in the Mortar, and 'paſs'd thro a fine Sieve.'

This is the moſt proper aperient Preparation of all that are in uſe, becauſe the Acids which are in moſt others made uſe of to diſſolve the *Iron*, render it rather aſtringent, eſpecially in the *Primæ Viæ*. And what the *College* order under this Title with *Sulphur*, is rather *aſtringent* than *aperient*, as may be ſeen under ſome of the ſubſequent Preparations.

* Mars cum Tartaro Præparatus, *Iron prepared with Tartar.*

'Take equal quantities of Filings 'of *Iron*, and of common white 'Tartar; put them into a Crucible, 'and ſet it in a Fire ſtrong enough 'to make the Materials red-hot; in 'which condition let them continue 'ſome time. Afterwards remove 'it, and when they are cool, pou-'der them in a Mortar; and what 'will not paſs a fine Sieve, heat ſo 'again, and again pouder. And 'this repeat, until all goes thro. 'Mix the ſeveral Siftings, and keep 'them in a Veſſel cloſe ſtopt from 'the Air.'

This is indeed more aperient than the former Preparations, but that quality it receives from the *Tartar*. The laſt Burnings and Siftings will be more difficult to perform than the firſt, becauſe moſt of the *Tartar* goes off then. It muſt be kept from the Air, elſe it will run like the *lixivial Salts*, on account of the *Tartar* which is amongſt it; and for this reaſon it is not fit to be preſcribed in any dry Forms, as Pouders. There are other ways of preparing this with *Tartar*, but that here deliver'd ſeems moſt ſuited to anſwer the Intention of an *Opener*.

* Mars cum Sulphure Præparatus, *Iron prepared with Sulphur.*

'Take equal quantities of the 'Filings of Steel, and Flowers of 'Sulphur; mix them together, and 'make them into a Paſte with Wa-'ter, which leave to ferment for 'four or five hours: after which, 'put it into a Crucible over a good 'Fire, and ſtir the matter with an 'Iron Spatula. It will flame, and 'when the Sulphur is burnt, it will 'appear black: but by raiſing and 'continuing the Heat, it will change 'to a red color, which ſhews when 'it is enough.'

That which the *College* have lately given under this Title, is little elſe than *Sulphur*; it being only common Brimſtone melted in an hot Iron.

This is call'd alſo an *aperient Saffron of* Mars; but the Salts it receives from the Sulphur, make it more fixt, and leſs opening than the former: and indeed there is not much difference between this and the aſtringent *Crocus* which follows.

* Crocus Martis Aſtringens, *Aſtringent Saffron of Iron.*

'Take *Iron* prepared with Sul-'phur, and waſh it five or ſix 'times with ſtrong Vinegar, leaving 'it to ſleep an hour at a time; 'then

'then calcine it in a Crucible: and 'after it has been red hot, let it 'cool, and keep it for uſe.'

In this the Salts of the Vinegar make it yet more reſtrictive, inſomuch as to give it the name it here bears in the Shops, and common Preſcription. And ſome ſay it will, contrary to the former, ſtop all Hæmorrhages; but in that they are much miſtaken. However they err not, who preſcribe it in *Diarrhœa's*, in which it is of good ſervice. This is near the ſame as the *College* direct under the Title of *Mars cum aceto præparatus.* But that which bears this Title amongſt them, is only *Iron* burnt to a *Ruſt.*

There is alſo another way of preparing *Iron* with *Sulphur*, which gives it a Reſtringency, and exhibits ſome *Phænomena* in the Proceſs, which are very ſurprizing and entertaining. This way I firſt learn'd from ſome Experiments made before the *Royal Society*, more with a view to ſome Philoſophical Inquiries, than to make any diſcovery in Medicine.

* *Another Aſtringent Saffron of Iron.*

'Take Filings of *Iron* one part, 'of Flowers of *Sulphur* three parts, 'mix them into a Paſte with *diſtill'd Vinegar*; then with ſtrong Cap-Paper wrap it round eight or ten 'times thick, like a Ball, and tie 'it cloſe on all ſides with ſtrong 'Packthred; lay it before the Fire, 'near enough by degrees to warm 'thro. In a little time it will reek, 'and ſend forth ſuch a penetrating 'Steam, as will almoſt ſuffocate, 'and at length burſt out into actual 'Fire in ſeveral places. And thus 'it will continue a perfect Ball of 'Fire, until the Sulphur, or the 'combuſtible parts of it, are ſpent; 'when it will go out and cool into 'a Pouder of a fine red color.'

This differs not from the former in its Virtues. All the foregoing Preparations are good to raiſe the Blood in poor weakly Conſtitutions, if there be but ſtrength enough to paſs it, without diſorders, thro the firſt Digeſtions. There is no kind of Medicine more efficacious than theſe in *Cachexies*, *Jaundice*, and *Dropſies*, eſpecially the more aperient ſorts. In many hyſterical and hypocondriacal Caſes likewiſe, they are very effectual. They are convenient almoſt in any forms, particularly in *Boles*, *Electuaries*, and *Pills*. Their Doſes are from ten Grains to half a Dram, if not taken above once a day; but leſs, if oftner.

* *A Reſtringent Preparation of Iron, ſold by the name of* Colbatch's Stiptic Pouder.

'Take any quantity of Filings of 'Iron, and pour upon them Spirit 'of *Salt*, to the height of three or 'four fingers above them; let them 'ſtand in a gentle Digeſtion till the 'Fermentation is over, and the Spirit of Salt is become ſweet: then 'pour off what is liquid, and evaporate it in an Iron or Glaſs Veſſel until half is conſumed; at 'which time put to it an equal 'quantity of *Saccharum Saturni*, 'and evaporate to a dry Pouder. 'If upon its firſt becoming dry, 'the Operation be ſtopt, it has exactly the Appearance of *Colbatch's* 'Pouder; but if it be continu'd 'longer, and the Heat rais'd, it 'will turn red like the preceding 'Preparation. It muſt be kept 'cloſe ſtopt from Air.'

If this is not kept cloſe ſtopt, it will imbibe the Air, and flow ſo as

to

to loſe its efficacy. I have been inform'd from very good hands, that this is the *Stiptic* with which there was ſo much noiſe made ſome time ago, by the Author of *Novum Lumen Chirurgicum*, and for the Sale of which a *Patent* was procured; only in that was uſed *Oil of Vitriol*, inſtead of the *Spirit of Salt* in this: but that difference is inſignificant. This is a Preparation of *Maets*, once Profeſſor at *Leyden*, and is in the *Collectanea Chymica Leydenſia*, how much ſoever ſome have pretended to make a Secret of it ſince. It is commended as a Reſtringent in moſt kinds of Fluxes inwardly, and particular *Hæmorrhages*. Its Doſe is from *four Grains* to *twelve*; and is conveniently given in any forms, but *Pouders* or *Pills*.

* Sal Martis, *Salt of Iron.*

'Take eight Ounces of Filings of 'Iron, put it into a Glaſs with a 'long Neck, and pour upon it two 'Pound of common Water a little 'warm, and a Pound of good *Spi-* 'rit of Vitriol; ſtir it, and ſet the 'Veſſel in hot Sand twenty four 'hours; then ſeparate the Liquors, 'and filtrate it. Thts gently eva- 'porate until there appear a Skin at 'top, of various ſhining Colors, 'like the *Rain-bow*: then ſet it in 'a cool place, and in a night's 'time there will be all round the 'Veſſel beautiful green Cryſtals. 'The Remainder of the Liquor 'muſt be again evaporated to the 'ſame Standard, and will then ſhoot 'again. And this may be repeated 'till all the *Salt* is obtained. The 'firſt Shoots are largeſt and moſt 'regular, but the latter will be the 'better for adding every time a few 'Drops more of freſh *Spirit of Vi-* 'triol; the frequent Evaporation 'abating the Acidity, and making it 'ſhoot fainter.'

There is another way likewiſe of making this, with *Spirit of Wine* and *Spirit of Vitriol*, of each equal parts, by ſtanding in an Iron Veſſel ſo long, that it diſſolves enough to ſhoot into *Cryſtals*; but this is not ſo convenient upon many accounts, altho directed by the *College*. This is much preſcribed, ſometimes by the name of *Vitriolum Martis*, and alſo that of *Anima Hepatis*; of ſuch account has it been with ſome, for its Efficacy upon the Liver, as to deſerve to be call'd the *Soul of the Liver*. It is good in all the Intentions of other *Chalybeate* Preparations, and is more conveniently introduced into ſome Forms by reaſon of the Smallneſs of the Doſe, being from *three Grains to half a Scruple*; tho its Taſte is rather more diſcoverable. *Lemery* orders ſome Spirit of Wine in the Preparation of this Salt, and alſo draws from it the following.

* Spiritus Salis Martis, *Spirit of the Salt of Iron.*

'Put into a Retort of Stone, or 'of Glaſs, covered with Clay, eight 'Ounces of the Salt of Iron made 'with the Oil of Vitriol and Spirit 'of Wine: place the ſame in a 'Reverberatory, cover the Junctures 'exactly with Clay, and make a 'ſmall Fire of the firſt Degree, in 'order to heat the Veſſel gently: 'augment the Fire to the ſecond 'Degree; when nothing more 'comes over augment the Fire to 'the third Degree; and white Va- 'pours will ariſe, ſo as to fill the 'Receiver: continue this Fire till 'theſe Vapours clear up; then 'augment it to the fourth Degree, 'and continue the ſame till nothing

'more

'more comes out from the Retort. 'The Operation ordinarily laſts 'twelve Hours. Let the Veſſels 'cool, and take the Clay from 'them, and there will come out of 'the Receiver a very ſtrong ſmell 'of Sulphur. and one ſhall find 'there five Ounces and five Drams 'of a clear Spirit, having an acid 'Taſte almoſt like the ordinary 'Spirit of Vitriol, but more Stip-'tic, and participating much of the 'Spirit of Steel. Keep it in a 'Glaſs-bottle well ſtopt.'

This is a very good Contrivance for thoſe who cannot take the former in Subſtance, and it will have much the ſame effects. The Author of it ſays the Iron will not riſe ſo well without a mixture of Spirit of Wine in its Preparation; but it is the degree of Fire to which ſuch Riſe is rather to be attributed. It may be given from four Drops to twelve in any convenient Liquor.

* Flores Martis, *Flowers of Iron.*

'Take equal quantities of *Iron* 'and *Sal Armoniac*, and ſublime 'them in an earthen *Cucurbit* over 'an open Fire, into a Glaſs Head, 'as long as any thing will riſe. 'The Flowers will be between a 'red and yellow Color.'

Theſe are alſo titled ſometimes in the Shops *Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiales.* They are reckon'd very attenuating and aperient, and therefore are preſcrib'd in many obſtinate chronic Diſeaſes, from Obſtructions; and in *Aſthma's.* From the Reſiduum in the *Cucurbit* ſome draw a Tincture with Spirit of Wine; and this is call'd in the *New London Diſpenſatory, Tinctura Martis cum ſale Ammoniaco.* From the Flowers alſo diſſolv'd in warm Water, and precipitated with *Ol. Tartari per deliquium*, is produced that Pouder which is call'd *Mars Diaphoreticus*; and by *Zwelfer, Sulphur Vitrioli Anodynum Martiale.* Theſe Flowers diſſolv'd in *Spirit of Wine*, make the *Sedativum Arcæi*, which *Bates* retains. But theſe are little uſed in the preſent Practice.

* Ens Veneris.

'Take *Salt of Steel* one part, *Sal* 'Armoniac two parts, and ſublime 'as in making the *Flores Ammo-'niaci Martiales* preceding; and 'there will be at the top a Collec-'tion of yellow Flowers.'

This is directed by the *College* with *blue Vitriol* inſtead of the *Salt of Steel*; but by the moſt experienc'd in chymical Pharmacy, the latter is accounted much preferable.

It may ſeem mighty ſtrange, that a Preparation of *Steel* or *Iron* ſhould derive its name from *Copper*; but perhaps it being uſeful in Diſtempers Women are very ſubject to, might influence its *Inventer* to give it the Appellation it bears. However that may be, it is certainly a wonderful good Medicine, not only in all Intentions where Chalybeats are preſcribed; but alſo in *Hyſterical* Affections, and all nervous Diſorders. It is much in extemporaneous Preſcription, from gr. vi. to ʒ i. and ſuits the Form of a Bole beſt; for it is nauſeous in a Liquid, and makes Pills ſwell and crumble, except ſuch as are made of the Gums. *Lemery* hath alſo given us the following Extracts, which may be worth making for many Purpoſes.

* Extractum Martis aperiens, *Opening Extract of Iron.*

'Take eight Ounces of the Ruſt 'of Iron, put it into an Iron Pot, 'and pour upon it three Pounds of 'the Water of Honey, and four

'Pounds

'Pounds of Muſt, or the Juice of white Grapes perfectly ripe; add to it four Ounces of the Juice of Lemons: cover it with an Iron Cover, and ſet it in a Furnace over a little Fire; leave the Matter in Digeſtion three Days, then boil it gently three or four Hours, uncovering the Pot every now and then, to ſtir up the bottom with an Iron Slice; then cover it again, that the Moiſture may not evaporate too faſt. When you perceive the Liquor to be black, you muſt take away the Fire, and leave it a while to ſettle: Paſs warm thro a Cloth that which is clear, and evaporate the Liquor in a Sand-Fire, in an earthen Pan, or Glaſs-veſſel, to the Conſiſtence of an Extract.'

This may very conveniently be contrived to make other proper Ingredients into Pills, or may by it ſelf be made into that form, and taken from ten Grains to half a Dram, in any Obſtructions, or where the opening Preparations of Steel are required.

℞ Extractum Martis Aſtringens, *Aſtringent Extract of Iron.*

'Take eight Ounces of the Ruſt of Iron, poudered very fine; put it into an Iron Pot, and pour upon it four pints of a ſtrong red Wine; ſet the Pot over the Fire, and having covered it, make the Matter boil; ſtir it from time to time with an Iron-Slice, till two thirds of it be conſumed; paſs the Liquor warm thro a Cloth, and evaporate it to the Conſiſtence of an Extract.'

This alſo may be taken as the foregoing, and in the ſame Quantity, in languid Habits, and where the Blood wants Warmth and Invigoration; as alſo in Hæmorrhages, and all kinds of Fluxes.

Vinum Chalybeatum, *Steel-Wine.*

'Take an Ounce of Filings of *Iron*, of Saffron two Drams, and infuſe them in one Pint of white *Spaniſh* Wine, cold, for three days, and ſtrain for uſe.'

This is preſcribed from two Drams to half an Ounce in ſome convenient Vehicle. It is often given in a *Chloroſis, i. e.* Greenſickneſs, with good ſucceſs. It is alſo of ſervice in all Cachexies and decays of natural Heat in the Blood; and is very ſuitably join'd with the ſtomachic Bitters in ſuch Caſes.

Tinctura Martis cum Spiritu Salis, *Tincture of Iron with Spirit of Salt.*

'Take an Ounce of Filings of *Iron*, and infuſe them in four Ounces of *Spirit of Salt* for two hours, ſtirring them often; then pour upon it four Ounces of rectify'd Spirit, and digeſt for three or four hour longer: then filter it with a *Glaſs Funnel*, (for it will corrode any Metal) and there will be a beautiful yellow Tincture.'

This is very convenient for keeping in the Shops, as well as making; and is agreeably preſcribed in Draughts, or any liquid Forms, for preſent taking, from ten to thirty or forty Drops at a Doſe, and has all the Virtues of the Metal. The *College* have borrowed this from *Bates*, where it ſtands under the Title of *Tinctura Martis Aurea.*

Tinctura Martis Glauberi, Glauber's *Tincture of Steel.*

'Take of Rheniſh Tartar, and Filings of Steel, ana ʒ iv; reduce them into a fine Pouder, and boil them

'them in a ſufficient quantity of 'Spring Water, in an Iron Pot, 'that two Gallons may remain af-'ter ſix Hours boiling: filter that 'hot, and then evaporate it to five 'Pints.

This hath now its firſt Appearance in the College Diſpenſatory; but what is intended to be done with it cannot well be gueſſed; for it will neither keep, on ſeveral accounts, nor is it fit to take becauſe of its Nauſeouſneſs.

* Tinctura Anti-Phthiſica.

'Take *Salt of Steel* and *Saccharum Saturni* ana ʒ iv. put them 'into a Matraſs with good *French* 'Brandy ℔ ii. Twenty hours Di-'geſtion will make a beautiful 'Tincture.

This is by ſome accounted a Specific in *Hectic Fevers*: And it is not an unlikely Medicine in ſuch Caſes; becauſe it will aſtringe and draw up the Fibres, whereby their Tone will be render'd more rigid, and the Pores and ſecretory Paſſages ſtraitned; ſo that the Juices and Nouriſhment itſelf will not ſo ſoon run off by thoſe ways. It will alſo procure a firmer Texture to the Blood itſelf, which in thoſe Diſeaſes is almoſt fuſed and broke. This is alſo good in many hyſterical Affections.

Theſe are all the Preparations of *Iron* now in uſe, and the beſt both for their Efficacies and Conveniency of keeping and Preſcription. They who would ſee more, may meet with choice in *Schroder*, and many other Authors; particularly the *Collectanea Chymica Leydenſia*.

624. CUPRUM, *Copper*. This is of ſo little ſervice as to any medicinal purpoſes, eſpecially in inward Uſes, that great care is taken, that the Veſſels made of it are not uſed about ſuch Medicines as are like to take any Impreſſions from it, leſt they ſhould thereby become offenſive to the Stomach, and occaſion Vomitings. All Acids therefore, and things of a corroſive and penetrating nature, are ſtudiouſly kept from it. There are only two or three external Preparations, which deſerve any mention here. The firſt is

* Ærugo Æris, *Verdigreaſe*.

'This is made much after the 'manner as the ſeveral *Saffrons* of 'Iron: for it is no other than *Copper* turn'd into a Ruſt by the Corroſion of an Acid that is in the 'Grape; the Preſſings of which 'are made to ſerve, by laying them 'between *Copper-Plates*; when the 'firſt Ruſt is ſcraped off, freſh Husks 'are laid upon the Plates, till all 'the Metal is ſo chang'd.'

What of this commodity comes from *France* is much the beſt: it enters many external Compoſitions, and is a good Cleanſer of ſloughy and foul *Ulcers*; it alſo keeps down proud Fleſh, and is very ſerviceable in deſtroying thoſe cankerous Specks, as the Nurſes call them, ſo apt to be troubleſome in Childrens Mouths: for which purpoſe a little of it is mix'd with Honey, and gently rubbed upon the Parts affected.

Le Mort made a Tincture of *Copper*, which ſome Perſons value themſelves greatly upon; and many have pretended to the Authors of a *Specific* in *Gonorrhœa's*, which is nothing elſe. It is as follows:

* Tinctura Veneris, *Tincture of Copper*.

'Take *Verdigreaſe* one Dram, 'Spirit of Sal *Armoniac*, and rec-'tify'd

'tify'd *Spirit of Wine*, each half an 'Ounce: let them ſtand until they 'are of a deep ſky-colour.'

This is not fit for any inward Uſe; for it offends the Stomach, and provokes to Vomiting: but it makes an admirable injection for a *Gonorrhœa*; and if care be taken, and Skill enough acquired to know when the Infection is only in the *Urethra*, a Perſon may be ſoon and infallibly cured with it. But 'tis adviſable that Beginners be not too buſy with it.

625. PLUMBUM, *Lead.* This is called *Saturn*, from the Planet under whoſe Influence it is imagin'd to be. It is of a cold drying Quality, which makes thoſe who work in it apt to be paralytic, and troubled with a ſtrange kind of *Cholic*.

Lemery obſerves, that Lead ſerves to purify *Gold* and *Silver*, as was before taken notice of, concerning the Production of *Litharge*, as the White of Eggs does Syrups; that is, by joining with the groſs and impure part of thoſe Metals, and ſeparating them. This is of no inward Uſe in Medicine, but in ſome Preparations, and moſt of them too have a place only among the Topics.

* Minium, *Red-Lead.*

'This is made by melting Lead 'in an earthen unglazed Pan, and 'ſtirring it over the fire, till it is re-'duc'd to a Pouder; when it is call'd '*calcined Lead.* But when this is 'put into a reverberatory Fire for 'three or four hours, it will turn 'red, and is then *Minium.*'

* Ceruſſa, *White-Lead.*

'This is a Corroſion of *Lead* by '*Vinegar*, which turns it into a 'white Ruſt, that is kept in Cakes 'or Lumps, and is then call'd *Ce-'ruſs.*'

Plumbum Uſtum, *Burnt-Lead.*

'Take two parts of *Lead*, and 'one of *Sulphur*, and ſet the Sul-'phur on fire; when it is burnt 'away, it will leave the other in a 'black Pouder.'

Theſe are all of a drying nature, and mix'd with many of the officinal *Unguents* and *Emplaſters* of that Intention; with which they eaſily unite, and give them their chief Conſiſtence. The *College* order rather to melt the Lead, and ſtir it about till reduced to a Calx, which is much the better way.

Saccharum Saturni, *Salt or Sugar of Lead.*

'Take three or four Pound of 'any of the above-mention'd Pre-'parations, ſuppoſe *Ceruſs*; pou-'der it, and put it into a large Glaſs 'or earthen Veſſel: pour upon it 'diſtill'd Vinegar, four fingers high; 'ſet it in Digeſtion, in hot Sand, for 'two or three days, ſtirring about 'the Matter every now and then: 'let it at laſt ſettle, and pour off the 'Liquor by Inclination. Put new 'diſtill'd *Vinegar* on the remainder, 'and continue ſo to do, and ſepa-'rate it, until about half the Matter 'is diſſolv'd. Mix all the Impreg-'nations together, in an earthen or 'glaſs Veſſel, and evaporate in a 'Sand Heat about two thirds of 'the Moiſture, or till there ariſes a 'Skin over it; then ſet the Veſſel 'in a Cellar, or any cool place, 'where there will ſhoot white Cryſ-'tals, which muſt be ſeparated, and 'the Liquor again evaporated to 'the ſame ſtandard, and placed to 'ſhoot again, until all that can be 'got is obtain'd.'

This

This is very drying and aſtringent: it is mix'd with *Pomatums* and other *Unguents*, for hot tetterous Humors, and many Diſeaſes of the Skin. It turns milky with Water, and makes what goes by the name of *Lac Virginale*. It is alſo uſed in *Collyriums* for the Eyes. Some venture upon it inwardly againſt Fluxes, and there are not wanting thoſe who commend it even for Expectoration; but the common Practice does not warrant any ſuch Uſe. *Lemery* gives ſome other Preparations of Lead; and amongſt them, a Spirit by Diſtillation from its Salt: but they do not ſeem to be worth Recommendation, and are not of any uſe in modern Practice.

626. STANNUM, *Tin.* This has *Jupiter* for its Governor, according to the old chymical Enthuſiaſm. It is very rarely or never uſed in Medicine unprepared, and there are but two Inſtances wherein that Management makes it taken notice of in the preſent Practice.

* *To reduce Tin into a Pouder.*

'Melt half a Pound of *Tin* in a 'Crucible, and pour it into a round 'wooden Box, cover it cloſe, and 'ſhake it about til it is cold; ſome 'part of it will be in a grey Pou-'der: that part which remains in 'ſolid Metal, melt again, and put 'it in the Box, ſhaking it as before. 'Repeat the ſame Operation, till 'there is as much pulverized as is 'required.'

This with ſome is a Secret againſt Worms, and is particularly deſtructive to them. They give half a Dram of it in *Conſerve of Roman Wormwod* made into a *Bole*, after the Uſe of *Mercurials*, againſt the Joint-Worm.

* Sal Jovis, *Salt of Tin.*

'Take any quantity of *calcin'd* 'Tin, (which is done exactly as 'Lead) and put it into a *Matraſs*, 'with as much diſtill'd *Vinegar* as 'will riſe four fingers breadth a-'bove it; let it digeſt three or four 'days, and ſtir it in that time often. 'Then pour off the Liquor, and 'put on more, three or four times. 'All the Liquors filtrate together, 'and evaporate about two thirds: 'then let it ſtand in a cool place, 'and it will ſhoot into Salt on the 'ſides of the Veſſel. Evaporate 'the Liquor again, and continue 'to repeat the ſame Operation un-'til all is obtain'd, juſt as in ma-'king the *Sugar of Lead.*'

This is alſo commended chiefly as a Coſmetic in *Pomatums*; but it is often given inwardly in Nervous Caſes, and particularly *Convulſions* and *Epilepſies*, from two Grains to eight. I have known two or three extraordinary Inſtances, where the Succeſs could be aſcribed to nothing beſides this Medicine. To young Children it is apt to give a puke, which is never the worſe. There is not a more efficacious *Anti-Epileptic*. It is not indeed agreeable in any Liquids, but paſſes down conveniently enough in a Bole.

* Antihecticum Poterii.

'Take equal quantities of *Tin*, 'and *chalybeated Regulus of Anti-'mony*, melt them in a large Cru-'cible; then put to them by little 'and little, three times the quan-'tity of *Nitre*: after the Detona-'tion and Noiſe is over, waſh 'the whole with warm Water, till 'no Saltneſs remains.'

This is accounted a forcible penetrating Medicine, inſomuch as to make way thro the minuteſt paſ-

ſages, and ſearch even the Nervous Cells; whereupon, in all Diſorders from that Original, it is reckon'd very effectual in thoſe Heavineſſes of the Head, Giddineſs, and Dimneſs of Sight, whence proceed *Apoplexies* and *Epilepſies*, it does great ſervice. And in all Affections and Foulneſſes of the *Viſcera* of the lower Belly, it is reckon'd inferior to nothing in cleanſing away and diſcharging their Impurities. Thus it obtains in the *Jaundice*, *Dropſies*, and all kinds of *Cachexies*. It is likewiſe eſteem'd of great ſervice even in obſtinate Venereal Caſes; in clearing the Blood from all Impreſſions of Contagion, and cleanſing the Glands from thoſe corroſive Recrements which ſuch Diſtempers frequently lodge upon them, and occaſion Blotches and ulcerous Deformities. In ſhort, there is hardly a Preparation in the *Chymical Pharmacy* of greater efficacy in moſt obſtinate chronic Diſtempers: but it is not often met with in Preſcription, altho conſtantly kept in the Shops. The Doſe is from ſix Grains to a Scruple, in grown Perſons; for it is ſeldom given to Children, their tender Veſſels not well bearing the force of ſuch Medicines.

* Arcanum Joviale.

'Make an *Amalgama* with equal 'quantities of *Quickſilver* and *Tin*. 'Pouder it, and pour upon it *Spi-* 'rit of Nitre, till it ſomewhat more 'than covers it, which let ſtand 'in a gentle Digeſtion for ſome 'Hours; then by a Retort draw off 'the *Spirit of Nitre*. The remain- 'ing Matter take out, and wet it 'with *Spirit of Wine* rectify'd, which 'burn away. This repeat five or 'ſix times, until the pungent Taſte 'is worn off.'

This is not greatly different from the preceding Preparation, but more rugged, and is not therefore much us'd. It is recommended in *Bates's* Diſpenſatory for a powerful *Sudorific*. Its Doſe is from three to eight Grains.

* Aurum Moſaicum.

'Take of *Mercury*, *Tin*, *Sal* 'Armoniac, and Flowers of *Sul-* 'phur, ana ʒ iv. let them all be 'made clean, and grind them in a 'Marble Mortar, till they are per- 'fectly mix'd: then put them in- 'to a Bolt-head. Set it in a Sand- 'Furnace; give it a gradual Fire 'to the third degree, in which keep 'it two hours; then increaſe the 'Fire to the fourth degree, and 'keep it ſo for an hour longer: 'when all is cold, break the Glaſs, 'and there will be a dirty Subli- 'mate, which muſt be put away, 'and the *Aurum Moſaicum* will be 'found at the bottom of the Ma- 'traſs.'

The *Tin* and *Mercury* muſt be firſt amalgamated together, to grind with the *Sulphur* and *Sal Armoniac*. Its Operation is *ſudorific*; it is good in all chronical and nervous Caſes, and particularly in Convulſions of young Children. Its Doſe from gr. iv. to ϑ i.

627. MERCURIUS, *Quickſilver*. This Metal has long had a large ſhare in Medicinal Compoſitions; but has not ſeem'd to be rightly underſtood, either as to the true manner of its Preparation, or its Operation in the Body, till lately. In this we have a remarkable Inſtance of the Uſefulneſs of Mechanical Knowledge in Phyſical Searches; which an ordinary Reader may ſoon be convinc'd of, who will but compare

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the Reaſonings of Monſieur *Lemery*, who is the lateſt and beſt Improver of Chymiſtry; and Dr. *Cheyne*, in his *New Theory of Fevers*, upon the Properties of this Metal. The former is abſurd, obſcure, and unintelligible; but the latter inſtructing and demonſtrative. His Method therefore we ſhall follow in explaining the hitherto ſurprizing Qualities of this *Drug*; ſo far as it may turn to Uſe, either as to its Preparations, or Operations upon our Bodies.

The Fluidity of *Mercury* is eaſily enough underſtood from the Sphericity of its Parts, which makes them ſo readily roll over one another; and its Gravity, from the Solidity of thoſe Parts, containing ſo much Matter in proportion to their Surface: for a Sphere of all Figures has the leaſt Surface with reſpect to the Matter it contains. The only difficulty therefore is to know how it comes about, that a Body ſo extremely heavy, ſhould be ſooner rais'd by Fire than thoſe which are much lighter. And this we are ſoon taught to underſtand from the help which *Geometry* affords us; which teaches, that upon the diviſion of ſolid Spheres, *their Gravities decreaſe in a triplicate Proportion of their Diameters; but their Superficies only in a duplicate.* So that a Body circumſtanced as *Mercury* is, if it be diviſible into very ſmall Parts, may be render'd prodigiouſly light, *i. e. ſpecifically light:* For the further it is divided, it muſt be comparatively lighter; as the ſame quantity of Matter, which determines its *abſolute* Weight, comes to exiſt, upon ſuch diviſion, under much more Surface, which determines its *relative* Weight; and if this diviſion be continu'd until it become ſpecifically lighter than Air, then will it riſe in Air by the known Laws of Gravitation. Therefore becauſe the Sphericity of Mercurial Particles, gives them leſs Contact with one another; and that by the force of ſo minute and active an Agent as Fire, its Globules are to be broken almoſt into an infinite number of other Globules; their ſpecific Gravities will ſoon be render'd ſo much leſs than thoſe of Air, that they cannot but fly upwards in imperceptible Vapor: when other Bodies ſpecifically lighter, in larger Coaleſcencies, becauſe they are not ſo diviſible, and their Figures admit not of ſuch a decreaſe of Subſtance ſo much faſter than their Surfaces, as thoſe of *Mercury* do, cannot be render'd ſo much *ſpecifically* lighter, and therefore they cannot ſo ſoon riſe in Vapor.

This Solution would not be to our purpoſe, did it not give light into ſome effects of this Metal, when it comes into Medicine. For which very reaſon it may be alſo neceſſary to examine into thoſe Properties which ariſe from its Gravity; whereby it occaſions ſuch prodigious Alterations, in rendering the animal Fluids thinner, and breaking open the ſecretory Paſſages. But what it does by its Gravity in common only with other metalline Subſtances of the like Properties, may be collected from what has been ſaid in explaining the Operation of *Chalybeates*, N° 623. and what in this reſpect is peculiar to *Mercury*, will be better underſtood when we have ſeen how from a harmleſs inoffenſive Subſtance, it is chang'd into the moſt deadly *Poiſon*; and how that *Poiſon* is again reduc'd into a ſafe Medicine, which may prove a mild *Vomit* or *Purge*; and this concerns only two of its Preparations. The firſt is,

Mercurius Sublimatus Corroſivus, *Corroſive Sublimate of Mercury.*

'Take of the beſt Vitriol, calcined to a redneſs, ℔ i. of common Salt, and purify'd Nitre, ana ℔ ſs; of crude Mercury cleanſed, by ſtraining through Leather, ℔ i. Rub all together in a Wooden Mortar, with a Wooden Peſtle, until the Salts are reduced into Pouder, and not the leaſt Globule of Mercury appears; which may the more conveniently be done, if this Incorporation be made in Parcels at ſeveral times; taking, for inſtance, of the Vitriol and Mercury each ʒ i. of Salt and Nitre, ana ʒ ſs. at a time; and managing the Remainder till the whole is reduced and mixed. Let then this Mixture be put into a Matraſs, ſo big that above half of it may not be filled: Put the Veſſel above half its height, in a convenient Furnace, with a Sand-Heat; under which a Fire being kindled, and raiſed to the higheſt degree, after twelve or ſixteen Hours, the Mercury will be ſublimed and ſtick to the top of the Veſſel.'

This Proceſs is extracted from *Beguinus*, which is much the beſt. *Lemery*'s differs only in uſing *Spirit of Nitre* in the room of *Aqua Fortis*. Our Countryman *Wilſon*'s Method is much more perplex'd. This Sublimate is a violent *Eſcharotic*, and eats away proud Fleſh: half a Dram of it diſſolv'd in a Pound of *Lime-water*, turns it yellow, and is called *Phagedenic-Water*, which is us'd to waſh *Ulcers*, and ſome tetterous Eruptions.

Mercurius Sublimatus Dulcis, *call'd alſo* Aquila alba, *or the White Eagle.*

Take of the above *corroſive Sublimate* ʒ iv. crude *Mercury* ʒ iii. grind them in a Glaſs or Marble Mortar till no *Quick-ſilver* appears; then fill one third of a Bolt-head with it. Set it in a Sand Furnace: let the Sand lie half an Inch thick between the bottom of the Bolt-head and the Kettle, filling it up with Sand within an Inch of the Neck; ſtop the Mouth of the Glaſs with a little Paper, or Cotton-Wool; then give a gentle Fire for about two Hours; encreaſe it for about three hours, and then make it very ſtrong for as much longer. When it is cold, break the Glaſs over a clean Sheet of Paper, and ſeparate the Sublimate from the light Flowers at the top, and the Duſt which lies at the bottom. Pouder it again, and repeat the Sublimation after the ſame manner to the third time. If it be further repeated to the ſixth time, it is call'd *Calomel.*'

This by ſome Authors is call'd *Draco mitigatus*, and is the *Panchymagogum* of *Quercetan*. *Beguinus* teaches another manner of making it with ſome Portion of *Tin*: but this here deliver'd, is the beſt and moſt uſual way. This is given to young Children from gr. ii. to gr. viii. and to grown Perſons to ʒ i. It is reckon'd very effectual againſt Worms in Children; and purges thoſe ſlimy Humors, whence ariſe ſo many of their Diſorders.

Now to underſtand diſtinctly how a *Simple* of no remarkable efficacy, as crude *Mercury*, in the firſt Preparation is chang'd into a Poiſon, and in the latter into a ſafe Cathartic; 'tis neceſſary to attend diligently to every ſtep of the Proceſſes. In making the *Sublimate*, the *Mercurial Globuli* are as it were ſtuck full of ſharp

ſharp Salts from the *Aqua Fortis*, that each Particle comes to be like a Ball ſtuck round with ſharp Needles. The firſt manifeſt Quality or Alteration made hereby, is the loſs of Fluidity in the *Mercury*.; for their rolling about in ſuch an acid *Menſtruum*, until they become full of thoſe *Spiculæ*, changes their ſmooth into a very unequal Surface; whereby they will not ſlide over one another, but become permanent and fix'd. In this therefore theſe two Circumſtances ſeem to concur, to change thoſe things into miſchievous Diſpoſitions, which ſeparately had none. The *Salt* being ſo drove into the mercurial Globules, gives them Points which they had not before; and the mercurial Globules add to the ſaline Particles a Gravity and Force, which they had not without them, that is, crude *Mercury* by its weight, when in Circulation in the Juices, wou'd ſtrike hard upon whatſoever it met with; but for want of Angles or Points, could not vellicate the Parts: and the ſaline Particles, tho they had Points, have not force enough to drive them into the Membranes, ſo as to do much harm. But when, by this Proceſs, they are join'd together, the weight of the *Mercury* drives in the ſaline *Spiculæ* like Wedges, and makes them cut and tear to pieces whatſoever comes in their way.

The Conſequences alſo of this Poiſon manifeſt ſomewhat like this to be the Texture of its Parts; for it occaſions violent Gripings, Diſtenſions of the Belly, a ſlimy Froth by Vomit, bloody Stools, and an intolerable Heat and Thirſt, with cold Sweats, Tremblings and Convulſions: which Symptoms demonſtrate uncommon Twitchings and Vellications upon the fibrous and membranous Parts. And thus theſe Cryſtals or arm'd Balls, as ſo many Knives and Daggers, wound and ſtab the tender Coats of the Stomach, and all the Parts they paſs thro; whereby they abrade their natural *Mucus*, tear off the Extremities of the Veſſels, and draw Blood itſelf: and if they get ſo far as the Capillaries in the ordinary Circulation, they muſt of neceſſity ſtick there; whereupon the Blood ſtops, and the the Part inflames, until it terminates in a *Gangrene*. And altho theſe Inſtruments are ſingly ſmall, yet being many in number, they all together make up one continued and incurable Mortification.

This being the Nature of the *crude Sublimate*, from ſuch a Contexture of Parts, it will not be difficult to apprehend how, in the laſt Proceſs, this ſame Compound re-ſublim'd with *Mercury*, eſpecially if it be repeated three or four times, loſes its Corroſiveneſs to that degree, that it not only becomes a very ſafe, but in many caſes a noble Medicine. To this purpoſe it is to be conſider'd, that the Action of theſe ſaline *Spiculæ* depending upon their Gravities and Largeneſs, they muſt neceſſarily by every ſubſequent Sublimation, be broken into ſmaller and ſmaller Parts; whereby thoſe Daggers which were before ſo ſharp, will be near loſt, ſo as not to make Wounds deep enough to be miſchievous and deadly; and therefore will only vellicate and twitch the ſenſible Membranes of the Stomach to that degree, as to excite them to an Excretion of their Contents and glandular Juices, upwards or downwards, according as the Force of the Irritation is greater or leſs.

Thus a violent Poiſon is mitigated into a *Vomit* or *Purge*; nay, it may eaſily happen (eſpecially in robuſt Conſtitutions, and if the

Bowels be at the ſame time, by any means, defended againſt the ſtimulating Power of the Medicine) that this twitching may be ſo ſlight as to be almoſt inſenſible, and hardly troubleſome; and then the Mercurial Globules being freed indeed from moſt of the ſaline Parts, in their Paſſage through the *Primæ Viæ*, but ſtill having a mixture of ſome few of them, are quickly convey'd into the Blood, where by their Motion and Weight, they muſt neceſſarily diſſolve the preternatural Coheſions of all the Fluids; particularly of thoſe which circulate in the ſmalleſt Canals, and are more viſcid and tenacious, making them more fluxile and thin, or of more eaſy Secretion. Whereupon all the Glands of the Body are, as it were, ſet to work, and ſcour'd of their Contents: but the ſalival ones eſpecially, being many in number, very large and wide, and the Juice they ſeparate of a tough and ropy Subſtance; ſo that a conſiderable quantity of it is accumulated before it is forc'd out at the Orifices of the Ducts; theſe Effects will be moſt remarkable in them: and a Salivation or Spitting muſt continue ſo long, till the active Mineral Particles are, thro theſe and other Paſſages, diſcharg'd quite out of the Body.

As the difference between *corroſive* and *dulcify'd Mercury*, lies in a greater and leſſer degree of Operation and Force; ſo this ſame Conſideration diſtinguiſhes the ſeveral Preparations of this Mineral from each other: which tho very many, do all vary their Effects in the Body, only as the *Mercurial Globules* are differently combin'd with Salts, and the Points of theſe more or leſs broken by the Action of Fire, in the burning of Spirits upon them, or ſuch like Management. And therefore, however dignify'd with the great Names of *Arcana*, *Panacea*, *&c.* they do not afford any thing ſingular or extraordinary, beyond what we may with equal advantage promiſe our ſelves from ſome or other of the moſt common and uſual *Proceſſes*.

And now we are thus far enter'd into theſe Matters under the Conduct of Dr. *Mead*, in his third *Eſſay on Poiſons*, it may not be diſpleaſing to explicate further by the ſame help, the Operations of theſe Medicines in *Salivation*; and point out the Hazards of being too buſy with them in *Unguents*, and external Applications: which will leave us little to add under the ſubſequent Preparations of this *Mineral*. From this way of reaſoning it may be concluded, that the ſafeſt way of raiſing a Salivation is by internal Medicines, ſince whatever Miſchiefs can be apprehended from theſe, may in a greater degree follow the external uſe of *Mercury*; not only becauſe, as has been already hinted, the *Mineral Globules* being intimately combin'd with Salts in the ſeveral Preparations given inwardly, will, by the Irritation of theſe, be eaſily and fully thrown out at the Organs of Secretion, till the Blood is quite diſcharg'd of its Load: whereas in all the Daubings with *Mercurial* Ointments, we can never be certain that none of the heavy Particles are not left lodg'd in the *Interſtices* of the *Fibres* or *Cells* of the Bones: but alſo in as much as by computing the Proportion of *Mercury*, in all the Doſes neceſſary to promote a Spitting, and the weight of the ſame *Mineral* uſually apply'd, when this is done by Unction, it will appear, that the quantity in the latter caſe vaſtly exceeds that in the former;

and

and conſequently, that the Inconveniencies to be fear'd will be in the ſame proportion. Therefore this external Management of *Mercury* is only to be allow'd of, where either the caſe will bear the Violence of ſuch a Method, or outward *Ulcers* and *Tumors*, require a particular Cure by *Liniments*, &c.

Nor is it improper to remark, that we do hereby ſee, how this uſe of this *Mineral* comes to produce that effect ſo often complain'd of (tho not always with reaſon) of making the Bones foul or *carious*. For if the *Lamina* or *Fibres* of theſe are already ſo much broken, and ſpoil'd by a Diſeaſe, as that the Circulation of the Fluids thro them cannot be maintain'd, they muſt neceſſarily be corrupted more by the weight of the *Mercurial Globules:* tho here alſo it is plain, that the *outward* uſe of this Remedy will be more to be blam'd than the *inward*.

And indeed as the earlieſt uſe of *Mercury* was in *Unguents* and *Emplaſters*; ſo moſt of the Prejudices and Outcries about it are owing to Effects produced this way. For the firſt Attempts of the Cure of *Venereal Maladies* by this Remedy, were learn'd from the *Arabians*; who having recommended Mercurial Ointments in the *Lepra* and *Scabies*, gave a handle to the *Italian* Phyſicians to try their Efficacy in removing the Foulneſs of the Skin from a new and terrible Contagion: neither were they ſparing of their Liniments, which they continued to rub in, twelve or fifteen, nay, ſometimes for above thirty days together: ſo that it is no wonder if they often met with very untoward Symptoms from ſo ſevere a Treatment; and if (as ſome of them do affirm) they now and then found Mercury in the rotten Bones of the Patient; who had, it may be, ſuffer'd too much, both from the Diſeaſe and the Phyſician.

After thus much of the Operation and Effects of *Mercury*, in theſe two Preparations, little need be added under any other, nor in what caſes the *Mercurius Dulcis* is to be preſcrib'd. There is hardly a Caſe or Conſtitution wherein it can be hurtful, unleſs in thoſe who are inclinable to the Hectical; for as that Habit ariſes from the Secretions being too large, (I mean the *Glandular*, and not the Diſcharges of the *Primæ Viæ*) and the Fluids thereby waſhing off too faſt, and being render'd too thin, this Medicine would encreaſe that Miſchief rather than redreſs it. For further Light herein, conſult Dr. *Cheyne's new Theory of Fevers*. But altho theſe Remedies ſtand here ſo much extoll'd, yet they are too much like edg'd Tools to be truſted in childiſh Hands. It is not therefore every *Empiric* or *Pretender* in Medicine from Inſpiration, that is to be ventur'd with their Direction; but ſuch only whoſe Genius and Education aſſiſt to accompliſh them in the true Knowledge of Nature, and the Mechanical Agency of Phyſical Cauſes.

Cinnabari Factitium, *Artificial Cinnabar.*

'Take *Sulphur* one Pound, melt 'it in an earthen Pan; then put 'to it, by a little at a time, three 'Pounds of crude *Mercury*, ſtir-'ring them until no *Mercury* ap-'pears; then let them cool: pou-'der the mixture, and put them 'into an oval Bolt-head, and lute 'it. Place it over a naked Fire, 'which increaſe gradually to the 'fourth degree; and the *Cinnabar*

'will be ſeparated above the *Fa-*
'*ces.*'

This makes the common *Vermilion* of the Shops uſed chiefly in Painting.

Mercurius reſuſcitatus, Mercury *reviv'd from* Cinnabar.

'Take *Cinnabar* one Pound, 'calcin'd *Tartar* or *Pot-Aſhes* one 'Pound, *Calx Viva* two Pounds; 'grind theſe well together, and put 'them into a Retort, leaving, at 'leaſt, one part in three empty. 'Place it in a Reverberatory Furnace, and fit to it a Receiver; 'let it ſtand twelve Hours, and 'then kindle a Fire, encreaſing it 'gradually to the fourth degree; 'keep it ſo till the *Mercury* is all 'come over into the Receiver; 'which will be in ſeven or eight 'Hours time; then waſh away the 'Filth, and ſtrain the clean *Mercury* thro a clean Napkin into 'an earthen Diſh.'

Theſe two Proceſſes are not of any great moment in themſelves; the firſt being not us'd, or very little, in any Preſcription, but rather deſign'd for the higheſt Purification of *Mercury*; as that which is receiv'd from it in the laſt Operation, is preferable to any other for many purpoſes. The *Mercury* joining ſo with the ſaline Parts in the *Sulphur*, and riſing with them in a *Cinnabar*, depends upon the ſame Diſpoſition and Mechaniſm of Parts, as was before taken notice of in the *Sublimate*. In the firſt Operation the *Mercury* is beſt ſet in a Chimney, while the *Sulphur* is mixing with it, to give vent to the Stench; for its Fumes are very offenſive. And the *Sulphur* is to be kept but juſt hot enough to keep it fluid, until all the *Mercury* is mix'd, leſt it ſhou'd carry away any of the *mercurial* Particles along with the Fumes. In the laſt proceſs, the reaſon why the mixture is to remain ſo long before it is put to the Fire, is to give time to the *alkaline* Mattter of the *Calx*, gradually to ſwell with and ferment the *Sulphureous* Particles which hold the *Quickſilver*, and to break off their Points, whereby they ſooner let it go, and ſeparate in the remaining part of the Operation: and by this means likewiſe the Retort is ſecured from being broke, becauſe the ſudden Rarifaction of the mixture, by immediately putting the heat to it, would make it fly. Some put Water into the Receiver.

Mercurius Præcipitatus corroſivus ruber, *Red corroſive Precipitate of* Mercury,

'Take crude *Mercury* ℔ i. *Aqua* '*Fortis* ℔ ii. let theſe ſtand in the 'heat of Aſhes, in an open upright Glaſs, ſhaped like the *Hungary-water* Phials, until the Flowers begin to appear, and the *Mercury* ſeems all diſſolv'd into a 'white Maſs; Then gradually encreaſe the Fire to the third degree, 'and ſo keep it till it turns of a 'deep red; then take it away; let 'it cool, and break the Phial to get 'out the Precipitate, which will 'look of a moſt beautiful bright 'Color.'

The Precipitate thus made (tho very improperly ſo call'd) will weigh ʒ xviii. ſo that the *Mercury* gains ʒ ii. by the addition of the ſaline Parts of the *Aqua Fortis*. This is rarely given inwardly, but by Empirics and ignorant bold Perſons. It is a good *Eſcharotic*, and much us'd among the Surgeons for that purpoſe in *Baſilicon*, and other Deſſings. It is alſo in *Unguents* for the *Itch*, and other

cutaneous

cutaneous Foulneſſes; but is to be us'd with Caution.

Pulvis Principis, *Prince's Pouder.*

'Take of the foregoing Precipitate ℔ ſs. grind it very well upon 'a Marble or Porphyry Stone; put 'it into a Cucurbit with two Quarts 'of Water; place it in a Sand-Furnace, and give it a Fire to make it 'ſcalding hot: let it ſtand ſo twelve 'Hours, ſtirring it about once in 'two Hours; then let it cool, and 'decant the Water. Put this Precipitate into Water a ſecond time, 'and a third, repeating the Operation as before. Then dry the Precipitate, and grind it with double 'the weight of the Salt extracted 'from the Reſidence of the *Tinctura Metallorum*: put them into 'a Cucurbit with Water; proceeding in all things as above, till the 'Precipitate remains inſipid; then 'dry it, and boil it in Spirit of 'Wine: decant the Spirit when 'cool, and dry the Precipitate.'

This is *Emetic* and *Cathartic*, and is preſcrib'd in Venereal and Chronic Caſes. The Doſe is from gr. iii. to ϑ ſs. The ſeveral *Ablutions* ſerve only to leſſen the Quantity and Pungency of the Salts, which the Precipitate receiv'd in making from the *Aqua Fortis*, and ſo to render it milder in its Operation.

Panacea Mercurii rubra.

'Take any quantity of red Precipitate; put it into a Cucurbit, and 'afterwards eight times its weight 'of Spring Water; let it ſtand in 'a heat of Sand twenty four hours, 'ſhaking it three or four times; 'pour off the Water, and keep it 'for uſe. Then dry the Precipitate, and put to it eight times its 'weight of Spirit of Wine; fit a 'Glaſs to the Mouth of the Cucurbit; lute it will, and ſet it in a 'gentle heat. Let it continue there 'fifteen Days; ſhake it often, and 'after it is cool, pour off the Spirit of Wine by Decantation. 'Then take the Precipitate, and put 'it in a *China Diſh*, with twice 'its weight of Tincture of *Sulphur*: ſet it on fire, and burn off 'the Tincture; and then put on 'freſh Spirit of Wine: let it ſtand 'in a very gentle heat two or three 'Hours; and after it is ſettled, decant, dry the Precipitate, and put 'it up for uſe.'

This is by ſome mightily eſteem'd in Venereal Caſes. It works by Stool, but will ſometimes vomit. Its Doſe is from iii to xii or xv Grains.

Panacea Mercurii alba.

'Grind *Calomel* to a very fine 'Pouder, and put it into a Cucurbit, with eight times its weight 'of Spirit of Wine; place it in a 'warm Sand; let it ſtand fifteen 'or twenty days, and ſhake it every day two or three times. 'Then fit a Glaſs to the Mouth of 'the Cucurbit, and make it a circulating Glaſs. Separate the Spirit either by Decantation or Diſtillation, and dry the Pouder in a 'gentle heat.'

This is yet milder than *Calomel*, and therefore may be ventured in larger Doſes as a *Cathartic*, eſpecially to Children: it has the ſame Virtues with that.

Lemery gives us a mercurial *Panacea* in the laſt Edition of his Courſe of Chymiſtry, which he calls *Violet Mercury*; but it ſeems too tedious to be worth making, and is after all little other than an Æthiops, being Quickſilver incorporated with *Sal Armoniac* and *Sulphur*. The ſame Author alſo preſcribes a *Panacea* not much unlike the preceding, but

but more elaborate, and no ways excelling it in Virtue. He hath alſo multiply'd his *Precipitates*; but I cannot ſee it worth the while to follow him in any of them, and the Shops ſeem already ſufficiently ſupply'd with ſuch Medicines.

Mercurius Dulcis Præcipitatus, *Sweet Precipitate of Mercury.*

'Take of crude *Mercury*, drove 'over from Sea-Salt in a Retort, or 'revived from common Cinnabar 'one part; of *Aqua Fortis* two 'parts: and make a Solution *S. A.* 'In the mean time prepare a Brine, 'with Spring-Water and Sea-Salt, 'as ſtrong as can be made, which 'filter thro a Cap-Paper. Let the 'Solution of *Mercury* be gradually 'dropt into this Brine, and there 'will precipitate a white Pouder, 'which is to be waſhed from all 'its Acrimony with ſome ſimple 'diſtilled Water, or Spring-Water 'warm; dry in a gentle Heat, and 'put up into a Phial for uſe.'

This is the common Precipitate of the Shops, that uſed to paſs under the Title of *White Precipitate.* The way here taught is but very little different from preceding *Diſpenſatories*, moſt of which allow ſome *Sal Armoniac* in the Brine, but that makes no Alteration of any great Conſequence. Its Operation is moſtly by Stool, and ſometimes by Vomit; and it will likewiſe ſalivate, if order'd accordingly. Its Doſe is from v to xv gr. This for its neatneſs of Colour is often mix'd with *Pomatums* for the *Itch*, and outward Foulneſſes of the Skin; but this way Perſons are often betray'd into a Salivation againſt their Intention: therefore at ſuch times due Care is to be taken that it get not off that way, by keeping the Body laxative, and giving ſuch things inwardly as lay hold on the mercurial Particles, and carry them another way; for which end nothing is better than *Flowers of Sulphur.*

Turpethum Minerale, *Turbith Mineral, or yellow Precipitate.*

'Take *Quickſilver* ʒ iv. put it 'into a Retort, and add to it ʒ iv. 'of *Spirit of Nitre*; let it ſtand till 'it has done fuming; then add *Ol. 'Vitriol.* ℔ ſs. place the Retort in 'a Sand-Furnace; give it a gra'dual Fire to the fourth degree, and 'the Operation will be perform'd 'in ſix or ſeven hours time: then 'take out the Retort, and break 'it: pulverize the white Maſs, 'either in a Glaſs or Marble Mor'tar: put it into a wide-mouth'd 'Glaſs, and pour to it ℔ iii. of 'warm Water. Let it ſtand two 'hours, and ſhake it three or four 'times: when it is ſettled, pour 'off the Water by Inclination, and 'keep it by itſelf; Put more Wa'ter to the yellow Pouder. Stir it 'about well, and when ſettled, 'pour off as before; and ſo pro'ceed with ſeveral Ablutions till 'the Pouder has no taſt. Dry it 'upon a gentle Sand-Heat, and put 'it up for uſe.'

Lemery, inſtead *of Spirit of Nitre*, uſes *Oil of Vitriol*, in which he is now followed by the *College* in their new *Diſpenſatory*; but he added a larger quantity: for that is not ſo ſtrong by much as the Spirit of *Nitre*. *Beguinus* has a way different from both, which is worth inſerting.

Beguinus's *Method.*

'Take *Mercury* ʒ iv. *Oil of Sul'phur by the Bell* ʒ viii. mix them 'gradually in a Retort, and digeſt

'them

'them in a Sand-Heat two Days; 'then raiſe under it a Fire ſuffi-'cient to throw over the *Spirit of* 'Sulphur, which will require it 'fierce enough to make the Retort 'red-hot. Then take out the white 'Maſs, and pouder it in a Glaſs or 'Marble Morrar, and waſh it with 'hot Water as in the other Pro-'ceſs, and it will change yellow: 'When by this means it is well 'ſweetned, wet it with Spirit of 'Wine, which burn away a-'gain.'

The Doſe of this is from two to ſix Grains: It is too rough for Children, but ſafe enough to grown Perſons. This, as indeed all Preparations of the ſame kind, which are ponderous and given in little quantity, ought not to be exhibited in Liquors, where they ſo ſuddenly fall to the bottom, as to be difficult to take; but in Boles with Conſerve of Roſes, or ſome ſuch thing, they are not either inconvenient or unpleaſant. The *Turbith* is accounted the moſt efficacious of all the Mercurial Preparations in Venereal Caſes; it works ſmartly upwards, and will ſometimes of it ſelf raiſe a Spitting, if a Cathartic be not given ſoon after it. In virulent *Gonorrhœa's*, and where the Humors flow much to the Privy-Parts, it is of great ſervice; but muſt be uſed with great care, and particularly not to take cold. The moſt obſtinate *Leproſies* generally yield to it. The Water with which it is waſh'd, is by ſome uſed for the *Itch*, and other cutaneous Deformities, in which it does much good, if the Patient is not too buſy with it; for it is ſo loaded with ſaline *Spicule*, as not to be inferior to a *Poiſon*, if much of it ſhould get into the Pores.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Viridis, *Green Precipitate.*

'Put ℥ iv. of *Mercury* into a 'Matraſs, to which add of *Spirit of* 'Nitre, or double *Aqua Fortis*, '℥ viii. In another Glaſs put of 'fine *Copper* ℥ ſs. which diſſolve in 'Spirit of Nitre, or *Aqua Fortis*, '℥ iſs. Put both the Solutions to-'gether, place them in Sand, and 'draw off the *Aqua Fortis*. In 'the bottom of the Veſſel there 'will remain a blackiſh Maſs, which 'muſt be pouder'd in a marble or 'glaſs Mortar. This done, put it 'into a Cucurbit, and pour upon 'it of diſtill'd Vinegar ℔ iv. Set 'it in a Heat of Sand, where let 'it continue forty eight hours, 'ſhaking it now and then. At laſt 'augment the Fire, to make the 'diſtill'd Vinegar boil: let it con-'tinue ſo at leaſt one hour, and 'when cold, pour off the diſtill'd 'Vinegar by Inclination, and it 'will be found tinged of a green 'Color. Put upon that which 'remains more diſtill'd Vinegar, 'and proceed as before: filter the 'tinged Vinegar, and put it into a 'Cucurbit: ſet it in a Heat of 'Sand, to evaporate gently to the 'Conſiſtence of *Honey*, or till it 'begins to ſparkle; then take it 'from the Fire, and let it cool. 'When it is cold, it will be a hard 'Maſs, which make into fine Pou-'der, and keep for uſe.'

This is by many accounted a *Specific* in a *Gonorrhea*; and indeed if any thing does exceed the *yellow Precipitate* in its Efficacy this way, it is the *green*. Its Doſe is the ſame as that, from ii to vi gr.

Arcanum Corallinum.

'Take of *red Precipitate* ℥ v. 'put it into a Retort; add to it

'*Spirit*

'*Spirit of Nitre* ℥ viii. Set it in a Sand-Furnace, and draw off the Spirit by a gradual Heat raiſed to the fourth degree. This Operation will be perform'd in five or ſix Hours. Return that *Spirit of Nitre* with ℥ iv. of freſh upon the *Precipitate*, and draw off as before. Repeat the ſame Operation with ℥ iv. of new Spirit; and at laſt let it continue at leaſt two Hours, in the fourth degree of Fire: then let it all cool, and there will be a very red and ſubtile Pouder, which put into a Crucible, and ſet in a Fire of Charcoal, but not exceeding a Worm-red, half a quarter of an Hour. Then put it into a Matraſs, and to it ℔ iii. of diſtill'd Fountain or Rain-Water: ſet it in a Sand-Furnace, and give it a gradual Fire till it boils, and ſo keep it half an Hour. Pour off that Water by Inclination, and dry the Pouder gently: then put to it of *tartariz'd Spirit of Wine* ℥ xii. and in a gentle Heat draw it off, and ſo proceed to two Cohabations. Then put to it ℥ xii. of freſh *tartariz'd Spirit of Wine*; fit a Glaſs to the Mouth of the Cucurbit, to make it a Circulatory: let it ſtand in a gentle Heat of Sand forty eight Hours; and at the laſt of all, let it ſimmer a little, then let all cool: Decant the Spirit of Wine, and dry the Pouder.'

This does not greatly differ from the *Prince's Pouder*. Some eſteem this the beſt and ſafeſt of this Tribe; It operates chiefly by Stool. Its Doſe is from iii to x gr. This is alſo reckon'd good in the *Gout*, *Dropſy*, *Scurvy*, and *Itch*, as well as Venereal Infections.

Æthiops Mineralis.

'Take Flowers of *Sulphur*, and clean crude *Mercury*, of each equal quantities; grind them together in an Iron Mortar, till they are incorporated into a black Pouder.'

There are other ways of making it by Deflagration, but this is the moſt ſimple and natural, and therefore to be prefer'd; unleſs for expedition the *Sulphur* be melted, and the *Mercury* ſtirr'd into it. The rubbing in the firſt way ought to be continu'd five or ſix Hours, elſe the *Mercury* will not be ſufficiently mix'd. This is a ſafe Medicine, and may be given to young Children for the Worms, and all Crudities, and Acrimony of the Humors. It is infallible againſt the *Itch*, and cutaneous Diſeaſes. Its Doſe is from gr. x. to ℥ i.

628. CINNABARI NATIVUM, *Native Cinnabar.* This is a metalline Subſtance, or rather a mercurial Oar, which is heavy, brittle, ſtriated, and red. It is found in divers Parts of *Europe*; but that from *Hungary* is in moſt eſteem. The Method of digging it, and drawing *Mercury* from it, is taught in the *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* N° 2 and N° 45. But there are no Preparations of it under the Directions of the Chymical Pharmacy, but the bare reducing it to Pouder. For its Virtues, ſee N° 94.

629. ANTIMONIUM, *Antimony.* This is a heavy metalline Subſtance, compacted, as it were, of long ſhining Needles. It is in many Places in *Europe*; but what is generally in the Shops, is not the true *mineral Antimony*, but has been

been melted, and caſt into pyramidal and conical Forms. Its metalline Parts approach near to the nature of *Lead*; but thoſe Virtues which give it ſuch a large ſhare in Medicine, altogether ariſe from its *ſulphureous Parts*. In crude Subſtance it is much uſed in *Diet-Drinks* of the Woods, and ſuch things as are intended againſt the *Scurvy*, and to promote the natural Tranſpiration. It is alſo given in Subſtance as a *Diaphoretic* and *Deobſtruent*, but it is very apt to change with the Humors it meets with in the Stomach into a kind of *Regulus*, and prove violently *Emetic*: for by many Preparations of this *Mineral*, and a Compariſon of their Effects with thoſe of crude *Antimony*, it is manifeſt that ſomewhat very active in its Compoſition is inclos'd in more groſs Parts, which hinder their Exertion; but when any proper *Menſtruum* or *Diſſolvent* ſets thoſe Principles at liberty, their Power is ſoon diſcover'd by their Operation. And that part in which we ſay conſiſts thoſe medicinal Virtues, is term'd its *Sulphur*; becauſe it is moſt drawn out, or ſet in exertion by thoſe *Menſtruums*, which are moſt ſuited to join with ſuch a Subſtance: but yet this is not of that groſs kind as the common *Sulphurs*, but ſeems to be of a volatile ſort, and to wrap up ſome active volatile Salts along with it. For after the groſſer *Sulphurs* are diſſipated in making it into a *Regulus*, there is a ſtrong Emetic Quality to be drawn out by an indifferent *Menſtruum*.

Regulus Antimonii, *Regulus of Antimony*.

'Take of *Antimony* ℔ i. *Tartar* ʒ xii. *Nitre* ʒ vi. pouder 'them fine, and mix them exactly 'together; then place a Crucible 'in a melting Furnace; let the 'Fire increaſe gradually till the 'Crucible is red-hot, before the 'Mixture is put in; which is to be 'done by a ſmall Spoonful at a 'time, till all is in: then increaſe 'the Fire, and ſtop the door of the 'Furnace, and there let it continue in Fuſion half or three quarters of an hour, till its ſparkling 'in the Crucible is well ſpent. Then 'pour it into a little Mortar, being 'firſt made clean, and afterwards 'heated, and rubbed with a little 'Butter, Tallow, or Wax. Let it 'ſtand till cold, and then turn it 'out: beat off the *Scoria*, and put 'it by in an earthen Pan, to make 'the *Sulphur Auratum* withal: 'then melt the *Regulus* again, and 'throw into it of *Nitre* in Pouder 'ʒ i. Let it ſtand in Fuſion a quarter of an Hour, and caſt it out 'into the Mortar heated and greaſed as before, and it will be more 'pure.'

This may yet be render'd finer by repeating the laſt Operation, but ſtill ſaving the *Scoria* for other Uſes. It may be caſt into any Form of *Cups*, or *Pills*, and will give an *Emetic* Quality, in ten or twelve hours time, to Wine; and will have the ſame Effects as the *Crocus Metallorum*.

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii, *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.

'Boil the *Scoria* of the *Regulus* 'in twenty times its weight of Fountain-Water, for the ſpace of one 'hour; ſtir it often, and whilſt 'hot run it thro a fine Straining-'Cloth: then put diſtill'd Vinegar 'to it, and there will precipitate a 'red Pouder. Let it ſtand to ſettle, 'and drop more diſtill'd Vinegar 'into it; and if it turns the clean

'Liquor

'Liquor muddy, let it ſettle, and 'drop yet more diſtill'd Vinegar 'into it: and ſo proceed, till the 'ſubſiding Liquor will not turn 'muddy by putting diſtill'd Vinegar 'into it. Waſh it with many par-'cels of warm Water, till it is 'without Taſt or Smell; then put it 'into a Coffin of Paper, to drain 'off as much Water as can be. 'And laſt of all, put it into a flat 'earthen Diſh, and ſet it in a gentle 'Warmth to dry.'

It is *Emetic* and *Cathartic*, as many of the *Antimonial* Preparations are. Its Doſe is from i to vi or viii gr.

Regulus Antimonii Martialis, *Regulus of Antimony with Steel.*

'Take of ſmall *Nails* ℔ iſs. put 'them into a large Crucible placed 'upon a Tile in a melting Furnace: 'let the Fire kindle about them 'gradually, till the Nails are ready 'to melt: then project (by a 'good Spoonful at a time) of '*Antimony* ℔ i. *Nitre* ʒ iv. and '*Tartar* ʒ ii. pouder'd and mix'd 'well together. Bury the Crucible 'in Charcoal, ſhut the door of the 'Furnace, and let it ſtand in the 'ſtrongeſt Fuſion, till it has done 'ſparkling. Then take it from the 'Fire, and pour it into an Iron 'Mortar, hot and greaſed as uſual. 'When it is cold, beat off the *Sco-'ria*, and melt it again; and put 'to it (by a Spoonful at a time) 'of *Nitre* in groſs Pouder ʒ ii. or 'ʒ iii. Let it ſtand in ſtrong Fu-'ſion, as before, till it ceaſe to 'ſparkle: then remove it from the 'fire, and pour it into a warm 'Mortar, as before. Repeat the 'ſame Operation the third and 'fourth time, always caſting in 'ʒ ii. of *Nitre*; but the fourth 'time let the *Regulus* melt well, 'before the *Salt-Petre* is put in. 'When cold, beat off the *Scoria*, 'and there will appear a perfect 'Star upon the Surface of the *Re-'gulus.*'

This works more by Stool than the former. Its Doſe is from ii to viii gr. It is given only in ſtrong Conſtitutions, and in obſtinate chronical Diſtempers.

Vitrum Antimonii, *Glaſs of Antimony.*

'Take a Pound of *Antimony*, and 'reduce it into fine Pouder, and 'ſet it over a gentle Fire; calcine 'it in an unglaz'd Pan, till it comes 'to be of an Aſh-color, and ceaſes 'to fume: it muſt be kept conti-'nually ſtirring; and if it ſhould 'run into Lumps, they muſt be 'pouder'd again, till the Calcina-'tion be finiſh'd. When that is 'done, put the calcin'd *Antimony* 'into a Crucible: ſet it upon a 'Tile in a Wind-Furnace: put a 'thin Tile on the top, and cover 'it all over with Coals, and when 'it is brought to Fuſion, keep it ſo 'in a ſtrong Fire for an hour: 'then put into it an Iron Rod; 'and when the melted *Antimony* 'which adheres to it, is tranſparent, 'pour it upon a ſmooth hot *Mar-'ble*; and when it is cold, put it 'up for uſe.'

This is call'd alſo *Stibium.* It is the ſtrongeſt *Emetic* of any Pre-paration of *Antimony.* It is too rough to take in ſubſtance, tho ſome allot its Doſe from ii to viii gr.

Crocus Metallorum, *Saffron of Metals.*

'Take of *Antimony* and *Nitre* 'each equal Parts, pouder them fine, 'and mix them well together. Set 'a Crucible in the fire, and when it 'is red-hot, put in the Mixture by a 'Spoonful

'Spoonful at a time: when all is 'in, ſhut the door of the Furnace: 'let the Matter ſtand in a ſtrong 'Fuſion half an hour; then take 'it from the fire, and caſt it into a 'warm greaſed Mortar.'

The Operation of this is Emetic: but the Infuſion of it in White-Wine or Canary is generally uſed, and is the officinal *Vinum Benedictum*; ʒ i. of the *Crocus* being allotted to ℔ ii. of Wine. Its Doſe is from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. for grown Perſons; for Children it is too ſtrong: and indeed all theſe *Antimonial Emetics* begin to be in neglect, upon account of their Roughneſs.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, *Diaphoretic Antimony.*

'Take of *Antimony* ℔ i. *Salt-'Petre* ℔ iii. pouder and mix them 'exactly, then put them into a 'red-hot Crucible, by a Spoonful 'at a time, and let it ſtand half an 'hour: remove it before it is quite 'cold, and put it into a large ear-'then Pan, almoſt full either of hot 'or cold Water. Let it remain 'there ten or twelve hours, to diſ-'ſolve the Salt; then take it out: 'and if any of the calcin'd *Anti-'mony* adheres to the Crucible, 'ſcrape it off with a Knife. Stir 'the white Matter about with a clean 'Stick, and when 'tis ſettled, de-'cant the Water by Inclination; 'put on more warm Water, and 'decant as before: thus repeat the 'Ablution, until the Antimony is 'inſipid. When this is done, put 'more freſh Water, ſtir it about, 'and preſently pour it off into ano-'ther Pan: put on more, and pour 'off as before; and ſo do till all 'the fineſt part of the Preparation 'is waſh'd off, and by this means 'it will be ſeparated from the groſ-'ſer dirty parts. Having thus ſe-'parated the finer part, leave it to 'ſettle, and gently pour off the 'Water by Inclination. Put the '*Antimonium Diaphoreticum* upon 'a clean Sheet of whited-brown 'Paper, and lay it upon a Chalk-'ſtone to ſuck up the Moiſture. 'Remove it into a very gentle Heat, 'to be perfectly dry'd, and keep it 'for uſe in a cloſe Veſſel.'

The Operation of this is *Diaphoretic*, if it be kept cloſe from the Air; otherwiſe with keeping, the nitrous Particles in the Air will get into it, and render it *Emetic*. *Zwelfer* ſays, it cannot be kept even in the moſt careful manner long without contracting ſome miſchievous Qualities; for this is a very antient Proceſs, and directed various ways by ſome Authors, particularly by *Schroder*. Notwithſtanding the Expence of this Medicine genuinely made is but little, yet the ſordid Avarice of ſome Chymiſts amongſt us, makes them put to it even common *Whiting*, to render their Profits in its Sale the greater, and give to it a Color, which without good Care in making, it will not otherwiſe have, as the whiteſt is moſt eſteemed. It is ſometimes given with *Alexipharmics* in *malignant Fevers*, and in the *Small-Pox* and *Meaſles*; and likewiſe in *Scorbutic* and *Venereal Diſeaſes*, to ſweeten and cleanſe the Blood. Its Doſe is generally ſmall in common Practice, being from gr. v. to ʒ ſs. But Mr. *George Wilſon*, an experienc'd and faithful *Chymiſt*, ſays, he has known it given by half an Ounce at a Doſe, and repeated two or three times a day, for ſome days together without hurt. If the firſt Waſhings are preſerv'd and evaporated, there will be a *Sal Prunella*, poſſeſſing the ſame Virtues as the *Sal Polychreſtum*; for it is nothing but the nitrous

trous Salts, with ſome ſmall Portion of the *Antimony* along with it.

Tinctura Antimonii Diaphoretici, *Tincture of Diaphoretic Antimony.*

'Take of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* ℔ i. *Salt-Petre* ℔ iii. let them be finely pouder'd and well mix'd; then by a Spoonful at a time put them into a red-hot Crucible: let it ſtand half an hour in a ſtrong melting Heat, then pour it into a warm Iron Mortar; beat it to Pouder, and before it attracts the Air, return it into a Matraſs, and add to it of *tartariz'd Spirit of Wine* ℔ iii. Let it digeſt three days and nights, and there will be a fine Tincture, pleaſant to the Taſt, very fragrant, and far excelling all other *Antimonial* Tinctures.'

The Doſe is from ten to ſixty Drops. It is very *Diuretic*, as well as *Sudorific*, and good in all kinds of Cachexies, and chronical Diſtempers. The *Ceruſs of Antimony* is made with the *Regulus* and *Nitre*, in the ſame proportions and manner as the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*; it is given in the ſame quantities, and is of the ſame Virtues, but not ſo often preſcribed. Or thus:

Ceruſſa Antimonii, *Ceruſs of Antimony.*

'Take *Regulus* of *Antimony* finely pouder'd ʒ iv. put it into a Retort, and add (by an Ounce at a time) *Spirit of Nitre* ʒ xii. then ſhake it, place it in a Sand-Furnace, lute on a Receiver, and give it a gentle Fire till it begins to drop; then increaſe the Fire gradually to the fourth degree, keep it ſo till no drops fall from the noſe of the Retort, or Fumes fly into the Receiver. Let it cool, and take out the Remains from the Retort; pouder and waſh it ſweet as the other *Ceruſs*, and dry it.'

It is *Diaphoretic*, and by ſome reckon'd to equal *Bezoar Mineral* in its Virtues. Its Doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ i. But this meets with the ſame Fate as the *Diaphoretic Antimony*, in being adulterated with *Whiting*.

Magiſterium Antimonii, *Magiſtery of Antimony.*

'Take of *Antimony* in very fine Pouder ʒ iv. put it into a large Matraſs, pour upon it one Pound of *Aqua Regis* by ʒ iv. at a time; ſet it upon a Sand-Heat in a Chimney, that the Fumes may aſcend without offence. Make a ſmall Fire, and let it ſtand in a Heat of Digeſtion ten or twelve hours, ſhaking it once in two or three hours: then let it cool, and put to it a Gallon of Fountain-Water, which you muſt pour off before it ſettles. Put to it more Water, ſtir it, and pour it to the other before it ſettles; repeat this Operation till nothing remains in the Matraſs but a yellowiſh Pouder, which is the combuſtible *Sulphur of Antimony*. Let the white Pouder ſettle, and decant the Water, until by ſeveral Ablutions the *Magiſtery* becomes inſipid: dry and keep it for uſe.'

The Operation of this is more *Cathartic* than *Emetic*, and it ſometimes operates by Sweat. It is given in *Apoplexies*, *Palſies*, and all *nervous* and *hypochondriacal Diſtempers*. Its Doſe is from v to xv gr.

Cardiacum

Cardiacum Poterii, Poterius's *Cordial.*

'Take *Regulus Martis* in fine Pouder ʒ iv. *Gold* diſſolv'd in *Aq. Regis* ʒ iſs. Let the *Aqua Regis* be drawn from the *Gold*, and then mix it with the *Regulus*. Put to the *Gold* and *Regulus*, of *Nitre* ʒ xii. mix all exactly, and put it into a red-hot Crucible by a Spoonful at a time: let it ſtand in a melting Heat an hour, then let it cool, and proceed as before in the *Ceruſſa Antimonii.*'

The Operation of this is *Diaphoretic*, and is ſaid to be a Purifier of the Blood, a Strengthner of the Heart and Stomach, good againſt malignant Fevers, the Small-Pox, and the Plague. Mr. *Wilſon* ſays, he has been inform'd that it has cured likewiſe the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, the Gout, King's-Evil, and Leproſy. He alſo ſays, he has made it both with *Gold* and the anodyne *Sulphur of Mars*; and that the latter has been approv'd of as the better Medicine. The Doſe is from ℈ ſs. to ℈ ii.

Antimonium Catharticum, *Purging Antimony.*

'Take of the *Glaſs of Antimony* ʒ iv. finely pouder'd, put to it gradually of *Oil of Vitriol* ʒ xii. let it digeſt forty eight hours, diſtil it in a Sand-Heat, let it cool, then waſh the Pouder S. A. till all the Acrimony is loſt. Dry it and grind with it an equal weight of *Sal Mirabile*, and of *Sal Enixum* a double quantity. Put this Mixture into a Crucible, which place in a Wind-Furnace; after it has ſtood a quarter of an hour in a gentle Fuſion, take it from the Fire: when cold, waſh the Pouder, dry it, and keep it for uſe.'

It is the moſt certain *Cathartic* that is made with *Antimony*, and good in all ſcorbutic and chronic Diſtempers. Its Doſe is from ℈ ſs. to ℈ ii. Mr. *Wilſon* tells us, that he knew three confirm'd *Poxes* cured with this Medicine, in a ſmall ſpace of time.

Tinctura Metallorum, *Tincture of Metals.*

'Take of *Regulus Martis* ℔ ſs. of *Spittle-Duſt* (which is the *Scoria* that falls from hot Plates of *Copper* quench'd in Water) ʒ iv. (or the like quantity of *Caput Mortuum* of the Spirit of *Verdigreaſe*) of *Salt Petre* ℔ ii. of *Tartar* ℔ ſs. Pouder and mix them well, and put them into a red-hot Crucible by Spoonfuls: after it has ſtood melting half an hour, remove it from the Fire, and pouder it in a clean warm Mortar. Before it attracts the Air, return it into a Matraſs, and add two Pound of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine: make a circulating Veſſel of the Matraſs, and let it digeſt two days. When cool and ſettled, decant the Liquor by Inclination.'

Notwithſtanding its ſounding Name, this is not much uſed in the preſent Practice. It is reckon'd an efficacious *Alterative* in all chronic Caſes. The Doſe is from twenty to an hundred Drops.

Flores Antimonii, *Flowers of Antimony.*

'Prepare a ſet of ſubliming Pots, and let the lowermoſt be of the ſhape of an earthen Body: it muſt be twelve or fourteen Inches high, and its Mouth three Inches in diameter. In the middle of this Body muſt be a Perforation of an

Inch and a quarter Diameter, exactly fitted with a Stopple of good Earth: place this upon an Iron Bar in a naked Furnace, nine or ten Inches above the Grate, and cloſe the Body to the Perforation with Lute and Tiles, only leaving three or four Regiſters of an Inch and a quarter diameter, at an equal diſtance. Then fit to it three or four *Aludels* of Earth, one above another, and upon the uppermoſt *Aludel* fit a Glaſs with a Beak: lute the Junctures of the *Aludels*, Body and Head; and to the Beak fit a ſmall Receiver unluted. Kindle the Fire, and when the lower Pot is red-hot, put in of *Antimony* in Pouder, about a Spoonful, with a Latten-Ware Scoop made for that purpoſe. Keep up the Fire well, and when no more Fume riſes into the Head, put in another Spoonful; and ſo continue until there be as many Flowers as deſired. When all is cold, take off the *Aludels* carefully, and with a Feather wipe off the Flowers upon a Sheet of Paper, and put them up for uſe.'

In this Preparation there ſeem to be the moſt active *Salts* and *Sulphur* that the *Antimony* contains; and therefore its Operation is very violent, chiefly by Vomit. It is an excellent Medicine in *Maniacs*, who can bear its Violence; and is the *Herculean* Remedy, by which ſome have got ſuch great Reputation in thoſe Caſes: particularly *Burton*, ſome time ago, of *Norwich*. Its Doſe is from ii to v or vi gr.

Flores Reguli Antimonii cum Sale Ammoniaco, *Flowers of Regulus of Antimony with Sal Armoniac.*

'Take *Regulus of Antimony*, and clean *Sal Armoniac*, ana ℔ ſs. pouder and mix them well; and in all things proceed as in making the other Flowers. When the Flowers are wiped from the *Aludels*, put them into clean Water to diſſolve the *Sal Armoniac*, and waſh the Flowers from the Salt: dry them, and put them up for uſe.'

Theſe are good in the ſame Caſes as the former, but operate ſomewhat gentler. If but a ſmall quantity of the Flowers are wanted, the Operation may be perform'd in a Sand-Furnace, by putting the Matter into a Retort, fitting to it a Receiver, and proceeding with gradual Fire, as in the Preparation of *Ens Veneris*.

Antimonium Reſuſcitatum, *Antimony Revived.*

'Take the Flowers of *Antimony* and *Sal Armoniac*, without Separation; put them into a Cucurbit, and to every ℥ iv. of theſe Flowers, put of diſtill'd Vinegar ℔ i. Let them ſtand upon warm Sand in Digeſtion eight days: then exhale the diſtill'd Vinegar, and by Ablution ſweeten the Flowers, which then will be of the color of *Antimony*.'

This works by Vomit, and ſometimes too by Sweat. It is milder than either of the former, and good in the like caſes. In ſhort, there are no Medicines in Pharmacy which are to be compared to theſe in *Maniacal* Affections; for there are no *Emetics* or *Cathartics* of any other Tribe, that are ſtrong enough for ſuch Patients, unleſs in an Over-Doſe, which would be dangerous. *Mercurials* operate by their Salts, which they obtain in Preparation; and therefore in an Over-Doſe would be apt to deſtroy the Textures of the Parts themſelves, as was before explain'd of *Sublimate*.

But *Antimonials*, tho of prodigious efficacy to ſhake the Solids, yet they are too ſoft to wound and deſtroy their Make, as ſome Mercurials loaded with acid Salts would do.

Panacea Antimonii.

'Take of *Antimony* ℥ vi. *Nitre* ℥ x. of *common Salt* ℥ iſs. and of *Charcoal* ℥ i. Let them all be made into a fine Pouder, and well mix'd, and be put into a red-hot Crucible, by half a Spoonful at a time: continue the Fire a quarter of an hour after. Then either put it into a Cone, or let it cool in the Crucible, and there will be three Subſtances, *viz.* in the bottom a little *Regulus*; above that a compact Matter, ſomething like the *Liver of Antimony*; and upon the Surface, a more ſpongy Maſs. Separate them from one another, and put by the *Regulus*: pouder the other two, and waſh them apart, till they have no taſt of the Salts: dry them gently, and keep for uſe.'

The uppermoſt Subſtance is counted the beſt, and is of a fine golden color, when waſh'd; the middle Subſtance is not of ſo pleaſant a color, and works more churliſhly. The *Regulus* is equal to the *Regulus of Antimony*. The Operation is *Emetic* and *Cathartic*, and it is given in the Pox, Gout, Dropſy, Scurvy, and all obſtinate chronic Caſes. The Doſe is from ii to v or vi gr. This is the Baſis of Mr. *Lockyer's* Pills, which have ſo long been a celebrated Purge. If gr. x. of the finer ſort of this *Panacea* be mix'd with white Sugar-Candy ℥ i. in a fine Pouder, and made up into a Maſs with the Mucilage of *Gum Tragacanth*, it may be divided into a hundred ſmall Pills; of which, one, two, or three may be taken at a time, and they will gently work by Vomit and Stool.

Panacea Antimonii altera.

'Take of *Antimony* ℥ iv. grind it to a moſt ſubtile Pouder; put it into a Matraſs, and pour upon it one Pound of ſtrong capital Lees of the Soap-boilers. Set them to digeſt on warm Sand for four or five Days, and ſhake them often; then add ſome warm Fountain Water: ſhake it well about, let it ſtand for two or three Seconds of Time, and pour it off into a clean Pan: repeat that Ablution till all the brown Pouder is ſeparated from that which appears like crude *Antimony*; to which put more capital Lees, and proceed in all things as before, till all the *Antimony* is brought into a ſubtile brown Pouder; which waſh well from its Salts, dry it, and keep for uſe.'

This is not diſtinguiſhable from the *Ruſſel's Pouder* in its Operation; and as the preſent ſtate of the Fluids is, it proves either *Emetic*, *Cathartic*, *Diaphoretic*, or *Diuretic*. Its Doſe is from v to xxx gr.

Almoſt all the foregoing Preparations of *Antimony*, how ſevere ſoever alone, may be ſo manag'd by a skilful Hand, as to operate little, or not at all, in the *Primæ Viæ*; nor be perceiv'd until they are got into the ſmalleſt Veſſels. And then it is that mighty things are effected, as the cure of the *Gout*, *Pox*, *Evil*, and all thoſe Diſeaſes that are too much the *Opprobria Medicorum*. And it certainly is the want only of this knack of converting the moſt efficacious *Cathartics* into *Alteratives*, that makes the common Practice in chronic Caſes ſo little to the purpoſe. There are at this time in

the hands of ſome Empirics, Medicines from this Baſis, which are an intolerable ſcandal to Learning and Education.

Butyrum Antimonii, *Butter of Antimony.*

'Take of *Antimony* and *Mercury Sublimate*, ana ℔ i. pouder and mix them well; put them into a coated Retort, which muſt not be charg'd above a third part; ſet it upon an Iron Bar, in a little flat Diſh with ſome Sand in it, in an open Furnace: make a ſmall Fire at firſt, but increaſe gradually in the ſecond degree; and the Butter will riſe in the Neck of the Retort, which melt into the Receiver with live Coals. Keep the Fire ſtill in that degree, till the Neck of the Retort is ting'd red: then change the Receiver, and increaſe the Fire to the third degree, in which keep it for two Hours; after that give two Hours Fire of the fourth, and it will raiſe the *Cinnabar* into the Neck of the Retort. When all is cold, take it out of the Furnace, break the Retort, and take out the *Cinnabar*.'

In this Proceſs there is both the *Butter* and a *Cinnabar* made at once. The former is only us'd externally, being very *Cauſtic*. It is a mighty Secret among ſome to ſtop a Mortification, by drawing a Line with it round the affected part, which defines the bounds of the ſpreading evil. This *Cinnabar* is ſeldom to be met with in the Shops. It is *Diaphoretic*, and a powerful *Alterative* in all chronic Caſes. Its Doſe is from vi to xx gr. The common *Cinnabar* of the Shops has a great deal of *Sulphur* in it, which gives it a beautiful Color, but makes it not ſo efficacious.

Cinnabaris Antimonii, *Cinnabar of Antimony.*

'Take of crude *Mercury* ℥ xv. of common *Sulphur* ℥ v. *Antimony* crude ℥ iſs. mix them well together, and ſublime them in a luted Bolt-head in a naked Fire; let the Fire be high enough to make the Bolt-head red-hot.'

This may be given in a larger Doſe than the former, and is good in the ſame Intentions, from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii.

Mercurius Vitæ, *commonly called Pouder of* Algarot.

'Let the Butter of *Antimony*, juſt now deſcrib'd, be melted, either by expoſing it to the Air, or a gentle Heat: put it into a clean Retort; ſet it in a Sand Furnace; and by a Fire of the ſecond degree diſtil it: the Butter will be made more white and pure; and by this Rectification be ſeparated from ſome dirty *Faces*, which will remain in the bottom of the Retort. Melt all the rectify'd Butter into the Receiver, and put to it warm Fountain-Water; ſtir it well with a clean Stick: when 'tis ſettled, pour off by Inclination, and keep the firſt by it ſelf. Put on more Water, ſtir, and let it ſettle; and ſo do till the Pouder is freed from all ſaltiſh Taſt; then dry it gently, and keep it for uſe.'

Its Virtues are the ſame with the *Flowers* of *Antimony*; its Doſe from ii to viii Grains.

Bezoarticum Minerale, *Bezoar Mineral.*

'Take of the Butter of Antimony ℥ iii. drop upon it ſlowly as much Spirit of Nitre; draw that off again in a Sand Heat; which pour back again with the addition of another

'nother ℥ i. of the ſame; which 'draw again, and repeat that Ope-'ration three or four times: Let 'the remaining Matter be poudered, 'and calcined for an Hour in a 'Crucible; then edulcorate by 'waſhing, and burn it three or four 'times with Spirit of Wine.'

This ſeems to have been originally the Contrivance of *Crollius*; tho *Quercetan*, *Sennertus*, *Hartman*, and many other practical Writers, give ſeveral Proceſſes for its Preparation; as doth alſo *Schroder* give one not much differing from this. It hath been much controverted by ſome whether this is a Mercurial or an Antimonial Medicine; but it is not of Conſequence enough to require any Notice of the ſeveral Opinions thereupon. This Medicine is however of Efficacy and Uſe enough to tempt ſome Chymiſts, and ſuch like Artificers who keep Medicine Ware-houſes, to ſophiſticate it; for to make it genuine will coſt double (beſides the Trouble and Danger of noxious Steams) of what thoſe Impoſtors frequently ſell it for. Their common Adulteration is with half, or two thirds of the *Flores Salis Ammoniaci*.

The Fumes of the firſt mixing are very noxious, and therefore to be carefully avoided. Its Operation is by Sweat, tho it will alſo ſometimes purge. It is much more efficacious than the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, and it will eradicate even *Leproſies*, and the moſt obſtinate Caſes of that kind, if rightly managed. Some account it a Reſiſter of Poiſons, and commend it in peſtilential Diſtempers. Its Doſe is from x gr. to ʒ ſs. Some calcine it in a Crucible, after it is taken out of the Retort: others think it better to let that part of the *Spirit of Nitre* it holds, remain with it; but its Operation is certainly milder for ſuch management.

Lute not on the Receiver, till the Violence of the Fumes are over, leſt when the Fire augments its Motion, it break the Retort and Receiver. Do not exceed the third degree of Fire, nor let it ſtand long after the *Spirit of Nitre* is drawn off, to prevent diſcoloring the Medicine. The *Spirit of Nitre* being now impregnated with common Salt which was in the *Butyrum*, is become an *Aqua Regia*, and will diſſolve *Gold*, and is call'd *Spiritus Nitri Bezoarticus*.

Tinctura Antimonii, *Tincture of Antimony.*

'Put ℔ ſs. of Salt of *Tartar* into 'a Crucible; ſet it in a melting 'Furnace, and heat it until it melts; 'then put to it, by a Spoonful at a 'time, of Antimony in Pouder '℥ iv. let it ſtand in a ſtrong melting heat for the ſpace of an Hour: 'take it from the Fire, and put it 'into a warm Mortar; beat it into 'a Pouder, and whilſt warm put 'it into a Matraſs. Pour upon it '*tartariz'd Spirit of Wine* ℔ i. and 'invert a Glaſs into the Mouth of 'the Crucible; lute it well, and 'ſet it in Digeſtion three or four 'Days, in which time the Spirit of 'Wine will be ting'd; take it from 'the Heat, ſet it on one ſide to 'ſettle, and decant it into a dry Phial, which keep well ſtopt for uſe.'

This loſes its Color with keeping long, ſo that it will almoſt come to be limpid as Water. It operates by Sweat and Urine, and is reckon'd a good *Deobſtruent*, eſpecially in *Hypocondriacal* Caſes. It is conveniently given in any common Liquor. Its Doſe is from x to l or lx Drops.

Tinctura Regalis, *The Royal Tincture.*

'Take of *Copper* in little pieces ℥ ii. put it in a Crucible, and ſet it in a melting Furnace; when it is red hot, put to it of *Regulus Jovis* (in groſs Pouder) ℥ xiv. let them melt well together the ſpace of a quarter of an hour; then caſt them into a warm greas'd Cone; when cold, beat them into a Pouder, which muſt be put (by a Spoonful at a time) into double its weight of melted Salt of Tartar; when it is all in, ſhut the Door of the melting Furnace, and keep it in the ſtrongeſt Fire can be given it, for two or three Hours. Then take it from the Fire, and pour it into a clean warm Mortar; beat it to Pouder whilſt warm, and before it attracts any Air, put it into a Matraſs where there is ℔ i. of *Spirit of Wine tartariz'd:* Lute it as in the *Tinctura Antimonii*; and in all things proceed as in that Tincture.'

Some are ſo fond of this, as to cry it up for a univerſal Medicine: and indeed its deſerts are great; for it is very efficacious in all chronic Diſeaſes. It is *Sudorific* and *Diuretic.* Its Doſe the ſame as of the foregoing Tincture. In the room of ℥ ii. of *Copper*, there may be us'd ℥ iiſs. of the *Scoria* of *Copper*, which the Braſiers call *Spill-Duſt*; and the Tincture will be more beautiful. Some are of opinion, that the Emetic Quality of *Antimony* is not to be deſtroy'd, ſo as not to return again; but if theſe Tinctures are kept ever ſo long, they will not prove *Emetic.*

Sulphur Metallorum, *Sulphur of Metals.*

'Take of Nitre ℥ iv. of Salt of *Tartar* ℥ i. pouder and mix them well. Then take of the *Regulus* of *Mars* and *Venus* (purify'd by repeated Fuſions) ℥ iv. pouder the *Regulus* alſo very finely, and mix it exactly with the other Pouder; put the Mixture into a red-hot Crucible, by a quarter of a Spoonful at a time. When it has ſtood half a quarter of an hour in Fuſion, remove it, and when cold reduce it into a fine Pouder: then put it into a Glaſs Body, and add two Quarts of Spring-Water; ſet it in a Sand-Heat to diſſolve the *Salt* and *Sulphur:* Filter the Diſſolution, and precipitate the *Sulphur* with any Acid: waſh and dry it for uſe.'

This is *Diaphoretic* and *Anodyne.* Its Doſe from ℈ ſs. to ℈ ii.

Monſ. Lemery deſcribes a Preparation of this Mineral, which he calls *Mineral Lilly*, or *Metallic Salt*, which is an Antimony impregnated with Iron and Copper. He is alſo very prolix in the Livers of Antimony, and draws a Tincture from the Glaſs of Antimony; but it does not ſeem as if theſe would ever come into Practice, both on account of the tediouſneſs of their Preparations, and uncertainty of Operation when made: for it may be always depended upon, that in metalline Subſtances the more elaborate and intricate their Preparations are, the more uncertain will be their Effects and Virtues, by reaſon of the many Accidents they are liable to in ſuch tedious Proceſſes.

SECT.

SECT. XVI.

Of Salts.

IT has been already obſerv'd in the firſt Part, of *Principles*, that *Salt* is the main *Baſis* of all compound Bodies, as it chiefly gives to them Weight and Solidity. In proportion therefore to thoſe Qualities, muſt its Efficacies be in Medicines, as has been already taken notice of in the preceding *Section*.

630. SAL COMMUNE, *Common Salt*. This is the principal part of Salt Water, *viz.* of the Sea, or of Fountains, which remains after the Evaporation of the inſipid Humidity. Of this there are three ſorts; *Sal Gem*, ſo call'd from its Tranſparency and Similitude to precious Stones; that made by the Evaporation of the Water of Salt Fountains; and that by Sea-Water. The *Sal Gem* comes from the North-Eaſt Countries, as *Poland*, &c. where there are large Rocks of it; the Fountain Salt out of *Cheſhire* and *Worceſterſhire*; and that of the Sea from all Parts of the World near the Sea: and of it are two ſorts, that made by Evaporation with Fuel, and that dry'd by the Sun, the laſt of which is ſtrongeſt.

Salt is purify'd by ſeparating it from its more earthy part, and accidental Dirt, by Diſſolution, Filtration, and Cryſtallization. In decrepitating Salt, put what quantity of common Salt you pleaſe into a Crucible, or any other earthen Veſſel which will endure Fire, give it ſuch a Heat as will make it crackle, but not melt; continue it in that degree of Fire, now and then ſtirring it with an Iron Hook, till it cracks no more; and this may be done either before or after Purification.

Spiritus Salis, *Spirit of Salt.*

'Take of common Salt ℔ iſs. of 'burnt Tobacco Pipes or Fuller's 'Earth ℔ iv ſs. let the Salt and 'Earth be well dry'd, and beaten 'into a very fine Pouder; then 'mix them exactly, and put them 'into an earthen or glaſs Retort 'luted, which ought not to be quite 'two thirds full. Place the Veſ'ſel in a Reverberatory Furnace; 'cover it with its Dome: fit and 'lute on a Receiver, make under 'it a Fire of the firſt degree, and 'continue it about two hours, in 'which time the Lute will be dry: 'then encreaſe the Fire to the ſe'cond degree, and continue it ſo 'three hours, and ſo proceed to the 'third, and there keep it four hours: 'urge it further to the fourth for 'five hours longer, in which time '(the Fire being exactly manag'd) 'the Operation will be ended, which 'may be perceiv'd by the diſappear'ance of the white Clouds in the 'Receiver; let it cool, and take off 'the Spirit.

'Put the Spirit into a clean Cu'curbit or Retort; place it in Sand 'in a gentle Heat; fit a Receiver 'not luted; give it a gentle Fire, to

'raiſe the inſipid *Phlegm:* when 'the Drops begin to have an acid 'Taſt, put away that which is in 'the Receiver, which put on again 'and lute; keep it in a Fire of the 'ſecond degree, till there is a mi-'nute's ſpace of time between the 'falling of each Drop. Then take 'off the Spirit, and keep it for uſe, 'which is much more grateful than 'before Rectification.'

In the Retort will be left the heavy Spirit of Salt, improperly call'd its Oil; which may be alſo rectify'd, and render'd more grateful, by encreaſing the Fire to the third and fourth degree, till nothing is left in the Retort, but a ſtiptick yellow Earth.

The Operation of this is *Diuretic*, and is us'd in any Vehicle, to make it of a pleaſant Acidity. It is given in Fevers, Obſtructions of the *Liver*, and *Spleen*, *Dropſies*, *Jaundice*, and to quench *Thirſt*. Its Doſe is from x to lx or lxx Drops.

Spiritus Salis cum Oleo Vitrioli,
Spirit of Salt with Oil of Vitriol.

'Take of clean common Salt 'and Fountain Water ana ℔ ii. Oil 'of Vitriol the ſame quantity, and 'mix them thus: Firſt, put the Wa-'ter into an earthen Veſſel; then 'put the *Oil* to it, by two or three 'Ounces at a time; if you put more 'at once, it will endanger the break-'ing of the Veſſel by its Violence. 'Then put the Salt into a Glaſs Re-'tort, and put the Oil and Water to 'it; ſet it in a Sand Furnace; fit a 'Receiver to it, and make a Fire 'of the firſt degree for one hour, 'and advance it to a ſecond, where 'keep it three hours; encreaſe to 'the third four hours, and ſo to the 'fourth, till no more Fumes or 'Drops come into the Receiver.'

This without any Rectification is more grateful than the former, and equal to it, if not exceeding in Virtue. About the middle of the Diſtillation the Matter in the Retort will bubble and make a noiſe; then be careful that you do not augment the Fire too faſt, leſt the Retort or the Receiver break.

Sal Mirabile Glauberi,
Glauber's *wonderful Salt.*

'Take the Salt left in the Re-'tort after the Diſtillation of the 'aforeſaid Spirit of Salt: diſſolve 'and filter it; evaporate part of 'the Water, and ſet the other in a 'cold place to cryſtallize. In cold 'Weather, it would ſhoot in forty 'eight hours time, and in warm 'Weather in three or four days.'

Its Operation is *Cathartic* and *Diuretic*, and anſwers all the Intentions of moſt of the Purging Waters. Its Doſe is from half an Ounce to an Ounce, in a Pint or Quart of purging Spring-Water. This is vaſtly a better Medicine than that common Cheat, before taken notice of under the Name of *Epſom-Salt*.

If the Retort perform the Operation without cracking, you may put Water to the Salt which is in it, and diſſolve and filter, and ſo ſave the Retort; the Evaporation is moſt properly performed in a clean Iron Kettle, or an earthen one. *Lemery* very unthriftily places this amongſt the Preparations of *Sal Armoniac*, and makes it much more laboured than needful.

631. Sal Foſſile, *Sal Gem.* This is obſerv'd to be more penetrating than common Sea-Salt; which is aſcrib'd by *Lemery* to its having never been diſſolv'd in Water, and therefore it keeps its native Keenneſs: whereas thoſe that have been ſo broke, do in ſome meaſure loſe their

their Edges. There is no preparation of this in any Authors worth notice, or at all now in uſe; nor is it *per ſe* of any account in the preſent Practice, unleſs ſometimes it is order'd in *Glyſters* to aſſiſt their Irritations and Operation.

632. NITRUM, *Salt-Peter.* This is a Salt extracted out of the Earth, yet abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. It alſo cleaves to Stone-Walls, Rocks, Clefts, and Caverns under-ground. That which is extracted out of fat Earth, is made in moſt Countries in *Europe*; but our greateſt quantities come from the *Eaſt-Indies*. It is compos'd of near an equal quantity of fixed and volatile nitrous aerial Salts, bitteriſh and pungent in Taſt. For further Information, the Reader may turn to Dr. *Mayow's Tractatus de Spiritu Nitro-Aerio*, and the Writings of Natural Hiſtorians.

Nitrum Purificatum, *Purification of Salt-Peter.*

'Take any quantity of Nitre at 'pleaſure; diſſolve it in warm Wa-'ter, filter, evaporate, and cryſ-'tallize, as in other Salts.'

This is an Operation not abſolutely neceſſary amongſt us, the Refiners of *Salt-Peter* giving it well purify'd into our hands. Some eſteem the cryſtalline Nitre beſt, and others the Lump: but the difference between them is not diſcernible, eſpecially as to any medicinal Efficacies; the one being the top, and the Lump the bottom of the Pan, in which the nitrous Liquor was put to ſhoot.

Sal Prunellæ, *Cryſtal Mineral.*

'Melt any quantity of *Salt-Peter* 'in an earthen Pot, or very clean 'Iron Kettle; when it is well melt-'ed, caſt a little Flower of Sulphur 'upon it; when that is burnt, put 'on more, and ſo do till the Nitre 'flows as clear as Rock-Water, 'without any Scum: then with a 'clean *Iron* or *Braſs* Ladle take it 'out of the Pot, and put it into a 'warm Braſs Pan or Mould; when 'that is coagulated, put it by, and 'with the Ladle take out more; 'and ſo do till all the melted Salt is 'caſt, which keep for uſe.'

If it be yet deſir'd more pure, diſſolve it in clean warm Water; filter the Diſſolution, and evaporate till a thin Skin appears at the top; then ſet it to cryſtallize. It is *diuretic* and cooling, and often given in Fevers; and is very proper where a Diſcharge by Urine is to be encouraged. It is likewiſe very good in *Gonorrhœa's*, eſpecially when the Water ſcalds by its Heat; for it both cleanſes and cools thoſe Parts. It is alſo of good ſervice in ſore Throats, and Inflammations of the *Tonſils*, being gently melted in the Mouth, and ſwallow'd with a little fine Sugar. Its Doſe is from gr. vi. to ʒ i.

Sal Polychreſtum, *Salt of many Virtues.*

'Mix equal parts of *Sulphur* and 'Nitre in fine Pouder, and put 'them into a red-hot Crucible, by 'a ſpoonful at a time; as ſoon as 'the Flame of one ſpoonful is con-'ſumed, put in another, and ſo 'continue till all the Mixture is in. 'Put a Tile over the top, cover 'it all over with Coals, and keep it 'in Fuſion four or five hours; 'then pour it into a warm Copper 'Veſſel; and when cold, pouder 'and diſſolve it in warm Water; 'filter the Diſſolution, and evapo-'rate till it is dry.'

If the Salt be not ſo white as deſired, put it into a Crucible, and ſet it in a ſtrong Fire three or four hours longer, continually ſtirring it till it is very white. Then again diſſolve, filtre, and coagulate, and there will be a pure *Sal Polychreſtum.* If to ʒ vi. of this there be put ʒ i. of ſublimed *Sal Armoniac,* and ʒ ſs. of *Sal Mirabile Glauberi,* and it be diſſolved, filtrated, and cryſtallized together; the Compoſition will be much more agreeable, and better deſerve the name of *Polychreſtum* than the other. The Doſe is from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. and its Operation is *Cathartic* and *Diuretic.*

Nitrum Catharticum, *Purging Nitre.*

'Put ℔ i. of *Spirit of Nitre* into 'a Crucible; ſet it in a Wind-Furnace, and give it a gradual Fire 'till it melts; then put into it a 'piece of live Charcoal, about a 'quarter of an Inch diameter: when 'it has done flaming, put in another, and ſo continue to do till the 'Coal cauſeth no flame: this is 'call'd *Nitrum Fixatum.* Pour this 'into a warm Mortar, beat it to 'Pouder, and diſſolve it in diſtill'd 'Vinegar; filter and evaporate in 'a wide-mouth'd Glaſs; diſſolve it 'again in freſh diſtill'd Vinegar; 'filter and coagulate the third time: 'then diſſolve it in high rectify'd 'Spirit of Wine, which afterwards 'diſtil from it; and there will be 'a Salt eaſy of Diſſolution, and 'pleaſant in Taſt and Operation.'

Some of the foregoing Preparations, and particularly that of *Sal Prunellæ,* our *Chymiſts* have got a trick of ſpoiling with Alum: as they ſtick at nothing for the Increaſe of their own Gain; and as their Preparations often go through many hands before they are exhibited, they are not ſollicitous about their Succeſs, if they have but the external ſigns of being genuine, while in their own hands. And thus as *Alum* gives this Preparation a commendable Whiteneſs, which is valued in the *Sal Prunellæ*; and becauſe it makes the Medicine come cheaper, in they daſh it, without any remorſe or pain for the poor Patient who is to take it. The ſame Suſpicion is but too well grounded, againſt thoſe who paſs for wholeſale Apothecaries, and all ſuch who place their Advantage more in the preſent Profit, than the Credit of a Cure, or the Satisfaction of doing good.

This laſt is *Cathartic* and *Diuretic,* and accounted a good Opener of all inward Obſtructions. Its Doſe is from ℈ ii. to ʒ iv. or ʒ v.

Nitrum Saturnizatum, *Nitre impregnated with Lead.*

'Take *Saccharum Saturni,* and 'purify'd *Nitre,* equal quantities; 'diſſolve them in diſtill'd *Vinegar*; 'filter the Diſſolution, and ſet it in 'a cool place to cryſtallize.'

This in internal Uſe is preferable in all the Intentions for which *Saccharum Saturni* is deſign'd to be given; becauſe the Nitre makes it more aperient. In *Aſthma's* ſome much commend it. Its Doſe is gr. v. vi. or vii. There are many other Impregnations of *Nitre* mention'd by ſome Authors; as with *Tin, Sulphur,* and *Tartar*; which make the *Nitrum Joviale, Sulphuratum,* and *Hermaphroditicum:* but theſe are quite out of uſe, even in the chymical Shops.

Spiritus Nitri, *Spirit of Nitre.*

'Take of *Nitre* in fine Pouder '℔ i. of clean Tobacco-Pipes ℔ iv. 'or of Fullers Earth dry'd and 'beaten

' beaten to a fine Pouder; mix ' them well, and put them into a ' good earthen or coated glaſs Re- ' tort: place it in an open Fur- ' nace, lute a Receiver, and kindle ' a Fire under it; which keep in the ' firſt degree till ſome red Fumes ' appear in the Recipient; neither ' augment it till thoſe Fumes diſap- ' pear; then increaſe to the ſecond, ' which will raiſe more red Fumes: ' when they begin to decreaſe, raiſe ' it to the third, and ſo on to the ' fourth, and utmoſt degree of ' Heat, till no more Clouds come ' over: then let out the Fire, and ' as ſoon as it is cool enough, take ' off the Receiver, and put the Spi- ' rit into a Glaſs, with a glaſs or ' wax Stopple.'

This Spirit is too corroſive to be much uſed internally, tho ſome order it from 10 to 50 Drops in any convenient Vehicle. Its chief uſe is to diſſolve Metals, and fit them for Preparation.

Spiritus Nitri cum Oleo Vitrioli, *Spirit of Nitre with Oil of Vitriol.*

' Put ℔ i. of *Salt-Peter* into a ' glaſs Retort, and pour upon it ℔ i. ' of *Oil of Vitriol*, and of *Spring-* ' *Water* ʒ xii. mix them, but avoid ' the Fumes: then place the Mixture ' in a Sand-Furnace; lute on a Re- ' ceiver, and give a Fire of the firſt ' degree two hours, advance to the ' ſecond, where keep it two hours ' longer, and ſo on to the third and ' fourth, giving two hours to each ' degree, in which time the Opera- ' tion will be ended. When it is ' cold, take off the Receiver, and ' put the Spirit in a Phial ſtopt with ' Wax, or a glaſs Stopple.

This Spirit anſwers all the Ends of the former, and is much better in internal Uſe, where it is very *diuretic*, and a good Cleanſer of the *Viſcera*. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 Drops, in ſome ſoft Vehicle; for theſe corroſive ſharp *Diuretics* ought to be given in ſuch things, whereby their Points are better guarded from Miſchief, and their Efficacies alſo rather promoted than hinder'd. *Vid.* Explication of the Operation of *Diuretics*, Sect. 5.

This is alſo made with much leſs trouble than the former; for in that, if the Nitre is not very pure and dry, and thorowly ſeparated from common Salt, which is in all unrefined *Nitre*, it will produce an *Aqua Regia*. And if it be not dry, it cannot be made into ſuch a fine Pouder as is requiſite to keep it from melting together, by which the Emiſſion of its Spirits would be hinder'd. And to anſwer the Charge of the *Oil of Vitriol*, there will be procured at the ſame time the

Sal Enixum Paracelſi, Paracelſus's *Sal Enixum.*

' This is only the Reſidue of the ' former Spirit, which remains in ' the Retort, of a white Color ' and pleaſant acid Taſt. If it be ' diſſolv'd in hot Water, and cryſ- ' talliz'd, it will be yet a more ele- ' gant Medicine, and endu'd with ' the ſame Virtues as the *Tartarum* ' *Vitriolatum.*'

Its Operation is *Diuretic*. The Doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ i. in Broth or Water-gruel.

Spiritus Nitri Dulcis, *Sweet Spirit of Nitre.*

' Put into a Retort of *Spirit of* ' *Wine tartariz'd* ℔ ſs. to which add ' *Spirit of Nitre* ʒ iv. by a little at ' a time: a crackling will enſue up- ' on the mixture; and when that is ' over, put in more, and ſo pro- ' ceed till all is in. Then ſhake ' them well together, and place the

' Retort

'Retort in a Sand Furnace; fit a 'Receiver, not luted, or but ſlightly: make a Fire of the firſt degree; proceed from thence to the 'ſecond, where keep it one hour 'and a half, and then one hour 'more of the third will finiſh the 'Operation.'

In this Proceſs the commotion which is made at firſt mixing much breaks the Points of the *Nitre*; and the addition of the *Volatile Sulphur* in the *Spirit of Wine*, renders their Operations much milder. This makes a pleaſant ſcented as well as taſted Spirit, inſomuch that ſome have got a trick of mixing it in ſmall quantities with ordinary Spirits, and putting them off for *French Brandy*. And there is a ſmack of this diſcernible in moſt that is now ſold for ſuch. It is *diuretic*, and may be given from 20 Drops to 100 or 120.

Aqua Fortis Simplex, *Single Aqua Fortis.*

'Take crude *Vitriol* ℔ iii. *Nitre* ℔ ii. beat and mix them well; put 'the Mixture into an earthen Pot, 'call'd a *Long-neck*; place it upon 'a Fire, fit to it a Receiver, which 'lute well with Clay, Sand, and cut 'Flax wrought together: give a 'Fire of the firſt degree for three 'hours; in that time there will 'come ſome red Fumes into the 'Receiver, which will again diſappear: then raiſe the Fire to the 'ſecond degree, where keep it three 'hours longer; go on to the third 'and fourth, where keep it till the 'Receiver is free from Fumes. 'When all is cold, take the Receiver off carefully, and keep the '*Aqua Fortis* for uſe.'

This is us'd in Medicine only as a Menſtruum in other Preparations, but is much conſumed by *Dyers*, *Refiners*, and *Varniſhers*; for they cannot ſtrike ſome Colors without it, eſpecially the *Scarlet* from *Cochineal*; altho the Cloths dy'd into thoſe Colors, where it is us'd, are reckon'd to be render'd ſomewhat rotten, by the Corroſion of the *Aqua Fortis*.

Aqua Fortis Duplex, *Double Aqua Fortis.*

'Take *Vitriol* calcin'd almoſt to 'a Redneſs ℔ iv. of *Nitre* ℔ ii. both 'made into fine Pouder, and well 'mix'd: put the Mixture into an 'earthen long Neck, or Glaſs Retort luted, ſet it in a Reverberatory Furnace; fit and lute on a 'Receiver to it: kindle a Fire, and 'proceed exactly as in the ſingle '*Aqua Fortis*.'

Some mix *Clay* with the calcin'd *Vitriol* and *Nitre*, but it is altogether unneceſſary.

Arcanum Duplex, ſeu Duplicatum.

'Take any quantity of the *Caput Mortuum* of *Aqua Fortis* made 'with equal parts of *Nitre* and *Vitriol*, and diſſolve it in hot Water by ſtanding ſome hours, and 'now and then ſtirring the Mixture. 'Let the Water be filter'd; evapo'rate to the appearance of a Skin 'upon the Surface, or even to a 'Dryneſs, and leave it to ſhoot.

This is alſo in ſome Authors by the Name of *Nitrum Vitriolatum*, and *Sal Dulcis Holſatiæ*; and is greatly extoll'd for a *Diuretic*, *Sudorific*, and, as the Humors are diſpos'd, ſometimes for a *Cathartic* too: but we hardly ever meet with it in Preſcription. Its Doſe is from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ſs.

Nitrum fixatum, *Fixed Nitre.*

'Melt ſixteen Ounces of *Salt-Peter* in a ſtrong and large Cruci'ble among burning Coals; throw

'into

'into it a ſpoonful of Coals groſly pouder'd, and there will riſe a Flame and Detonation; which being over, throw as much more, and continue to do ſo until the Matter flames no longer, but remains fix'd in the bottom of the Crucible: then pour it into a warm Mortar, and when it is cold, pouder it, and diſſolve it in a ſufficient quantity of Water; filtrate the Diſſolution thro brown Paper, and evaporate all the Water in an earthen Pan in Sand; there will remain a very white Salt, which you muſt keep in a Phial well ſtopt.'

This is of no great uſe but in the following Preparation.

Tinctura Nitri, *Tincture of Nitre.*

'Take of the above-deſcribed *fixed Nitre* ℔ i. melt it in a Crucible with a ſtrong Heat for three or four hours: then put it into a warm Mortar: pouder it, and whilſt warm, pour upon it half a Pound of *tartariz'd Spirit of Wine:* ſet the Mixture in a Matraſs upon warm Sand, gradually increaſing the Fire, till the Spirit of Wine ſimmers; and ſo continue for two or three hours, in which time the *fixed Nitre* will have communicated its Tincture to the Spirit of Wine: decant and put on more, and digeſt as long as it yields any more Tincture.'

This operates both by *Diaphoreſis* and *Urine*, but chiefly the latter way. It is accounted a great Purifier of the Blood, and a good *Antiſcorbutic.* Its Doſe is from 20 Drops to 60.

Pulvis Fulminans.

'Take *Nitre* three parts, *Salt of Tartar* two parts, and *Sulphur* one part; mix them well in a warm Mortar, with the Peſtle a little warm; and with all Expedition poſſible, that it may not attract the Air, which the *Salt of Tartar* ſoon does.'

The Operation of this is *Diaphoretic* and *Diuretic*, but it is hardly ever preſcribed, and therefore not made, unleſs to play tricks with: for one Dram of this Pouder held over the Fire in a Spoon or Shovel, will firſt melt, and then go off with an Exploſion, not inferior to that of a well-charg'd Musket.

Note, That in the Rectification of all the *acid Spirits* under this Article, the Phlegm comes over firſt, becauſe it is the lighteſt part of the whole: whereas in vinous Spirits it riſes laſt, becauſe it is there the heavieſt.

633. ALUMEN, *Alum.* This has been mention'd under the *Claſs of Aſtringents*, Sect. 2. Theee are no Preparations of it in the Shops, but the *Alumen Uſtum*; which is melting it in a Fireſhovel, or a Crucible, and letting it bubble until it comes to a white hard Subſtance. This is us'd as an *Eſcharotic:* it gently eats proud Fleſh, but it leaves ſuch a Hardneſs upon the Part, as makes it little eſteem'd in that Intention. Many mix a little of it with the Sugar they dulcify their Cordial Waters with, which fines them down, and throws the Milkineſs to the bottom, from which they may be pour'd by Inclination, or rack'd off with the Crane.

Aqua Aluminoſa Magiſtralis.

'Take of *roch Alum* and *white Sublimate*, ana ʒ ii. boil them in *Roſe* and *Plantain* Water, ana ℔ i. till half is conſumed; filter the remainder, and keep it for Uſe.'

This

This is preſcribed againſt Deformities of the Skin, and often for the *Itch*; but it is an uncertain Remedy, and not to be us'd without Caution.

634. SAL AMMONIACUM, *Sal Armoniac.* This is brought from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, *Venice*, *Antwerp*, &c. It is either natural or artificial: The natural is found in very hot Countries, where the Earth has imbib'd the Urine of Animals; but of this little or none comes to us.

Sal Ammoniacum Factitium, *Factitious Sal Armoniac.*

'Take of *Urine* ℔ x. of *Sea-Salt* ℔ ii. and *Wood-Soot* ℔ i. boil 'theſe together into a Maſs, then 'put them into a Subliming-Pot 'with a proper Head, and there 'will riſe up what forms thoſe 'Cakes. This is met with in the 'Shops.'

The marine Salt ſo fixes what is volatile in the Urine and Soot, that this Maſs diſcovers nothing to the Smell, but taſtes ſomewhat pungent. This is purify'd by diſſolving it in hot Water, which is to be filter'd and evaporated to a Pellicle upon the Surface: and it will ſhoot in a cold place and a proper Veſſel into a fine white Salt, which operates both by Sweat and Urine, and is a good Aperient in all kinds of Obſtructions. Its Doſe is from xx gr. to ʒ iſs.

Sal Ammoniacum Sublimatum, *Sublimation of Sal Armoniac.*

'Put any quantity of *Sal Armo-* 'niac in groſs Pouder into a Re- 'tort, or Matraſs with its Head; 'place it in a Sand-Furnace, fit a 'Receiver to it, and give a gradual 'Fire to the third degree, in which 'it muſt be kept till all is ſublimed, 'which may be perceived by the 'Sublimate's riſing clear above the 'Sand.'

This has the like Virtues as the purify'd, and may be given in the ſame Doſe.

Sal Ammoniacum Volatile, *Volatile Sal Armoniac.*

'Take *Sal Armoniac*, and *Salt* 'of *Tartar*, each equal quantities; 'and ſublime, as in the foregoing, 'but in a Veſſel that is not above 'one third or a quarter full, elſe the 'Glaſs will be apt to burſt.'

Some inſtead of *Salt of Tartar* put Lime, and others Chalk or common Whiting. If the *Sal Armoniac* be good, it will ſublime this way above twelve Ounces, which will be extremely *volatile*, and is good for Pocket Smelling-Bottles. For which purpoſes ſome put Spices into the Retort, which makes it more grateful. It is preſcrib'd in malignant Fevers as a *Sudorific*, in the form of a Bole, with other convenient Ingredients: for it is not fit for Pouders, its Volatility ſoon waſting it: in Pills it will ferment, and it does ſo in Boles; but there it does not deſtroy the Form, and Conveniency of taking. The Doſe is from gr. v. to x.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci, *Flowers of Sal Armoniac.*

'Pouder and mix together equal 'parts of *Sal Armoniac* in Pouder, 'and *Sea-Salt* decrepitated: put 'this Mixture into an earthen Cu- 'curbit, and having placed it in 'Sand, fit to it a blind Head. The 'Fire muſt be gentle at firſt, and 'increas'd by little and little, ſo 'long as the *Sal Armoniac* can be 'perceiv'd to riſe like Meal, and 'ſtick to the Head. Then let the 'Veſſel

'Veſſel cool, and ſweep the Flowers out upon a Sheet of Paper with a Feather, and afterwards keep them in a Glaſs cloſe ſtopt.'

The Virtues of theſe are like the ſublimated *Sal Armoniac*, but more powerful; and therefore are to be given only from vi to xvi gr.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiati, *Flowers of Sal Armoniac with Steel.*

'If in the former Proceſs, *Iron* or *Steel* pouder'd be uſed inſtead of the *Sea-Salt*, the Flowers will be of a yellow Color, from their Tinge of *Iron*.'

Theſe are more penetrating and deobſtruent than the former, and therefore they are greatly recommended by ſome in all kinds of *Obſtructions*, *Cachexies*, *Jaundice*, *Dropſies*, and *Uterine Affections*. In many caſes it is the beſt Preparation with *Steel*, becauſe it is ſo much volatiliz'd with the *Sal Armoniac*, that it paſſes the *Stomach* much better, and gets in great plenty into the Blood, ready broke and digeſted for its laſt Offices. Doſe the ſame as the former.

Aqua Regia.

'Take equal quantities of *Nitre*, and *Sal Armoniac*, and put them into a Retort, big enough to remain above two thirds empty; place it in Sand, and raiſe under it a Fire of the ſecond degree, which keep up while any thing continues to come over.

Another.

'Take of *Sal Armoniac* ℥ iv. put it in Pouder into a Matraſs or Glaſs Veſſel of a good bigneſs, and pour upon it ſixteen Ounces of *Spirit of Nitre*: place the Veſſel in a warm Sand-Digeſtion, till all the *Sal Armoniac* is diſſov'd; then pour it into a Bottle, and keep it ſtop'd with Wax or a glaſs Stopple.'

This is honour'd with the Appellation of *Aqua Regia*, becauſe it will diſſolve *Gold*, the Chymiſts King of Metals; but it is of no other uſe in Medicine, than as a *Menſtruum* in ſome Preparations.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci cum Tartaro, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Tartar.*

'Take of *Sal Armoniac* and *Salt of Tartar*, ana lb i. pouder and mix them well together, and put them preſently into a Cucurbit, or rather into a Retort, becauſe in the latter there is but one Joint to cloſe; ſprinkle it with twelve Ounces of Phlegm of Wine, or of Spring or Rain-Water ℥ viii. Place it in Sand, and luting its Receiver well with a Bladder, give it fire of the firſt degree, for one hour and a half; increaſe it to the ſecond, and keep it ſo for two hours; go on to the third, and keep it there till you ſee the Salt begin to diſſolve in the Neck of the Retort, or Head of the Cucurbit: let all cool, and put the Spirit into a Phial by itſelf, and the Salt into another.'

This Salt agrees in Smell and Virtues with the *Sal Ammoniacum Volatile* in a former Proceſs. The Spirit is *ſudorific*: it is given alſo in *Epilepſies*, *Palſies*, and all nervous Caſes; becauſe ſuch fiery irritating *Volatiles* ſtimulate and ſhake the Fibres, and promote the Derivations and due Motions of their neceſſary Fluids. The Doſe is from x Drops to ℥ i. or lx drops, in any Vehicle.

Spiritus

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci cum Calce vivâ, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Quick-Lime.*

'Take of *Sal Armoniac* in fine Pouder ℔ i. of *Quick-Lime*, which has lain in the Air until it has broke into a Pouder, ℔ iii. mix them well, and put them preſently into a Retort, and add two Pounds of River, Rain, or Spring-Water; ſhake it to mix the Pouder and Water, and place it in a Sand-Furnace; lute well the Juncture of the Receiver, and give fire of the firſt degree for an hour and a half; augment it to the ſecond, where it may be kept till about ʒ xii. of the Spirit be diſtill'd. Then take it off, and keep it in a Phial well ſtop'd.'

If the Receiver be again luted on, three or four Ounces more may be drawn off pretty ſtrong. The Virtues and Doſes of this are the ſame as the former, but it is not ſo good for inward Uſe, thro the Heat it has from the Lime; but that makes it the quicker in Scent, and therefore beſt for ſmelling to: and as this is alſo the cheapeſt Proceſs, few *Chymiſts* can be ſuppoſed to make the other, when it is order'd. When any alkaline Salts are mix'd with the *Sal Armoniac* for theſe Preparations, the Operator muſt be very nimble, elſe the *Sal Armoniac* opens and exhales ſo ſuddenly, that there will be a great waſte of it; and if the *Lime* was not to run a little in the Air before mixture in the laſt Proceſs, it would be difficult to get it into the Veſſel. In the former Preparation ℔ iſs. of Pot-Aſhes would do as well as the Salt of *Tartar*, if they be clean'd by Diſſolution, Filtration, and Evaporation; for then they would little differ from it.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Dulcis, *Sweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac.*

'Take of *Sal Armoniac*, Salt of *Tartar*, ana ʒ iv. pouder them ſeparately, and mix them well in a glaſs or marble Mortar; put this Mixture into a glaſs Body, pour upon it of rectify'd Spirit of Wine ʒ x. ſtir all together with a wooden Spatula, and fit to the Body a Head and Receiver; lute well the Junctures, place the Veſſel in a Sand-Furnace, and give it a very little Fire to warm the Body. The *volatile Salt* will riſe, and ſtick to the Head and Neck of the Receiver. Increaſe the Fire a little, and continue it until there diſtils nothing more. The whole will be ended in four or five hours. Let the Veſſels cool, and unlute them. There will a little volatile Salt ſtick to the Head, and a Spirit remain in the Receiver. Put quickly both the one and the other into a Retort in Sand; and having fitted another Retort to it to ſerve for a Receiver, and luted the Junctures, diſtil the whole with a ſmall Fire. Cohobate it again three times, then keep what has been diſtill'd in a Bottle well ſtopt; almoſt all the volatile Salt will be diſſolv'd in the Spirit of Wine, and that which remains undiſſolv'd will receive a perfect Diſſolution in the Bottle.'

This *Lemery* recommends as a very good Medicine for the *Lethargy*, the *Palſy*, *Scurvy*, *malignant Fevers*, and *hyſterical Maladies*: it may be given inſtead of the Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, before deſcribed; and it is pleaſanter to the Taſte. It promotes Sweat and inſenſible Tranſpiration. The Doſe from 12 Drops to 30. It is alſo good outwardly apply'd to paralytick Limbs,

Limbs, and for many nervous Aches.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Succinatus, *Spirit o Sal Armoniac with Amber.*

'Either digeſt ℔ i. of *Spirit of Sal Armoniac* with ʒ i. of *Oil of Amber*; or in the drawing the laſt Proceſs, put Spirit of *Amber* inſtead of ſo much rectify'd Spirit of Wine.'

This is reckon'd to be yet more *Cephalic*, and better ſuited to all nervous Indiſpoſitions, but it is much more unpleaſant. Its Doſe is from 10 Drops to 40.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Chalybeatus, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Steel or Iron.*

'This is made from the *Caput Mortuum* of the *Flores Ammoniaci Martiati*, expos'd in the Air until it begins to fuſe; and then manag'd, as in drawing the Spirit with *Tartar* or *Lime.*'

This is accounted the moſt aperient and deterſive of any of the Spirits made from this *Salt*. It is therefore given from v Drops to xx. in a convenient Vehicle, againſt all kinds of Obſtructions, but particularly thoſe of the *Kidneys* and *Uterus.*

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci acidus, *The acid Spirit of Sal Armoniac.*

'Take the *Caput Mortuum* of the Spirit of *Sal Armoniac* with *Tartar* one part, and of Fullers Earth three parts, both beaten into fine Pouder, and well mix'd; put them into an Earthen Long-neck, and place it in a Reverberatory: fit and lute on the Receiver; make a Fire of the firſt degree for one hour; increaſe it to the ſecond, and keep it there three hours longer, and ſo to the third and fourth, till the Receiver comes clear without Fumes. Then let all cool, take off the Receiver, and put up the Spirit for uſe.'

This is little different from the *Spirit of Salt.* The *common Salt* not riſing with the Heat of the former Proceſs, fuſes and comes over in this.

Sal Ammoniacum Diureticum, *Diuretic Sal Armoniac.*

'Take the grey Salt which remains in the Veſſel after Diſtillation, of either of the Spirits made with *Sal Armoniac* and *Tartar*; diſſolve, filter, and evaporate, either to a Pellicle, ſo as to ſhoot into Cryſtals, or to a dry bottom.'

This operates powerfully by Urine; is given in *Gravel*, and pretended by ſome to diſſolve even the Stone in the Bladder. Its Doſe from x gr. to ʒ i.

Sal Volatile Oleoſum.

'Take of *Sal Armoniac*, and Salt of *Tartar*, ana ℔ ſs pouder them apart, and mix them; put the Mixture into a Retort; put alſo into the Retort the Leaves of *Marum Syriacum* ʒ ſs. and of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine ℔ iſs. impregnated with the *eſſential Oils* of *Cloves* ʒ ſs. *Cinnamon* ə i. *Nutmegs* ə ii. of *Marjoram*, *Lemons* and Oranges, ana ʒ i. put to them of clean Water ℔ ii. and ſet all in a Sand-Furnace; lute on a Receiver, and give Fire of the firſt degree for one hour and a half; increaſe to the ſecond, which continue five or ſix hours, or until the white Salt which firſt ſhot at the top of the Receiver, begins to melt down: then put out the Fire, and pour the Spirit, which

'will have a great deal of looſe 'Salt in it, into a Phial by itſelf for 'uſe; and the Salt hardened upon 'the upper part of the Receiver, 'into another.'

This Preparation, which *Sylvius* firſt made common, is mightily now in uſe; (tho *Lemery* makes but aukward Work of it) and for its preferable Fragrancy has almoſt excluded the uſe of Spirit of *Harts-Horn*, and the plain one of *Sal Armoniac*. It is a moſt noble *Cephalic* and *Cordial* either to ſmell to, or drink inwardly. Its Doſe is from 10 Drops to 100 or upwards, in Wine or any common Vehicle. It is much varied, according to the different Humours of the Makers, ſo that there would be no end of giving all the Recipe's follow'd. This is one of the beſt; and whoſoever pleaſes may omit any of theſe *Aromatics*, or put others in their room, if it may better ſuit any particular Intention. A *Sal Volatile* thus made with *Marum Syriacum* alone, is wonderful penetrating, grateful and ſerviceable to the Head; and diluted to a convenient Strength, is one of the beſt *Sternutatories* that can be invented. It is eaſy to impregnate this with Steel, as either with the *Flores Ammoniaci Martiati*, or the *Regulus Martis*; which is the moſt delicate way of giving that *Mineral* to nice Conſtitutions, and where it requires a previous Communication into the fineſt Parts. The ſlower the Fire is, the more Salt cruſts upon the top of the Receiver and Neck; and therefore if care be taken not to draw it too near, whereby that Salt is melted down, a great deal may be preſerv'd, which is vaſtly preferable to all of this kind; not only for Fragrancy of Scent in Smelling-Bottles, but for Efficacy internally us'd in all nervous Caſes. It is great pity this is not more known in the Shops. But as Phyſicians ſeldom ſtoop to ſuch low regards, the Chymiſts are too avaritious and cunning to bring it into acquaintance; for it requires a much ſlower Fire, and not to be far drawn, both which makes the the Medicine come out dearer. The *College* have in their New *Diſpenſatory* given the following for a Standard to be comply'd with in the Shops, when they preſcribe it in extemporaneous Practice.

'Take of Cinnamon ʒ ii. of 'Mace ʒ ſs. of Cloves ʒ i. of Citron-'Peel ʒ iſs. of *Sal Armoniac* and '*Salt of Tartar* ana ʒ iv. of *Spirit* '*of Wine* ʒ xii. mix and draw off in 'a Sand-Heat.'

The hidden Spirit of Sal Armoniac.

'Take of pure Spring-Water '℔ v. Pot-Aſhes ℔ ii. *Sal Armoniac* '℔ i. put them into an uncut Body, 'and ſtop it with a Bolt-head firmly 'luted; let them ſtand three or 'four days in a gentle Heat of Sand 'to digeſt, ſhaking them two or 'three times every day. Then let 'the mixture ſettle: filter and keep 'the Water for uſe.'

This is of a ſtrong urinous Scent; for immediately upon the Mixture of any *alkaline Salt*, as has been obſerv'd in many of the preceding Proceſſes, the Acid of the *Sea-Salt*, which fix'd the volatile ones of the *Sal Armoniac*, being deſtroy'd, ſuffers the latter to exhale, and ſtrike the Organs of Smelling with great force. The *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, diſguis'd with the ſwelling Epithets of a modern Enthuſiaſt of note, and now ſecur'd by Patent to the Succeſſor of a Brother Prophet, is not one jot better than this mean Preparation; and would be thrown

out of doors by any who could be made ſenſible of the Cozenage.

It may not be improper to cloſe the Preparations under this Article with the

Diſtillation of Urine.

'Take of the Urine of a ſound young Man, newly made, as much as you pleaſe; put it into an Iron Kettle, and evaporate it to the Conſumption of one half in a gentle Heat. Put the remainder into a Stone Bottle, ſtop it well, and ſet it by to ferment about two Months. Open the Bottle, and if it ſmell quick and ſtrong, put it into a large Glaſs Retort; lute on a Receiver, and give fire of the firſt degree for an Hour; then increaſe to the ſecond, which will raiſe its Salt and Spirit; continue that degree till the Salt begins to diſſolve, and let all cool. Then take off the Receiver, and put all that is come over there into a Cucurbit; ſet it in Sand, lute on its Head and Receiver, and give a gentle Heat at firſt; and the *Salt*, and ſome part of the *Phlegm*, which we call Spirit, will riſe. Continue the Fire till the Head is fill'd with Salt; which, when it decreaſes, let all cool, and put what is in the Receiver into a Phial well ſtopt.'

The Doſe of this is from 5 to 50 Drops. It is reckon'd *Diaphoretic* and *Diuretic*.

In the Evaporation obſerve to do it by a gentle Heat, leſt ſome of its Volatile Salts, by too great an Agitation, ſhould fly before its Fermentation. The uſe of the Fermentation is to ſeparate the Phlegm, which would take up too much room to no purpoſe. If the Urine be not ſufficiently fermented, which is known by its weak Scent, ſtop it again, and let it ſtand longer.

If the Salt and Spirit are deſired apart after the Rectification, then pour off the Spirit into a Phial, and tie a double Paper over the Mouth of the Receiver; ſet it downward, and let it drain till the Salt is dry: then ſcrape it off from the ſides with a crooked Hoop-ſtick, and put into a Phial well ſtopt. If a greater quantity of Salt is ſought for, put both it and the Spirit together into a long Body; lute on the Head and Receiver, and let it ſtand in a digeſting Heat of Sand, that the Salt may gently ſublime.

The Spirit may be made without Fermentation, by evaporating to the Conſiſtence of a *Syrup*, and giving it a gradual Fire to the third and fourth degree. In this Operation the *Phlegm* comes firſt, and then ſome volatile Salt; afterwards more Volatile Salt will appear in white Fumes, with the Spirit and a little ſtinking Oil, which muſt be ſeparated from the Salt and Spirit before Rectification. After one Rectification, the Volatile Salt and Spirit may be ſeparated as in the former; but it is not eſteem'd of equal Goodneſs with the fermented Spirit, becauſe all the Salt of Urine is volatiliz'd by the Fermentation. In the *Caput Mortuum*, as ſome call it, there will remain a ſtrong lixivial Salt; and if the volatilizing fixed and lixivial Salts deſerve that Encomium the moſt celebrated Authors give, the Salt of fermented Urine muſt be the beſt Medicine: and indeed there is a perceptible difference between them, the fermented Spirit and Salt being more pleaſant and penetrating both in Smell and Taſte, than the unfermented. This Salt is extremely pe-

netrating, and is not only efficacious inwardly in Rheumatiſms from gr. v. to xvi. and Arthritic Pains; but alſo wonderfully ſearches and diſſipates the Flatus's and Acrimony which occaſion thoſe Pains, and elevate the Part into a Tumor, when us'd outwardly in Liquors or Unguents, and rubb'd well into the Fleſh.

635. VITRIOLUM, *Vitriol.* There are ſix ſorts of this Salt vendible amongſt us, *viz. Hungarian, Dantzick, Roman* or *Cyprus, Engliſh, German,* and *White Vitriol.* It is ſaid theſe are all compos'd of an acid Salt and a ſulphurous Earth; but it is moſt certain, that there is a proportion of Metal in them, as evidently appears, by rubbing *Dantzick, Hungary, Roman* and *White Vitriol,* upon the Blade of a Knife, which they will leave ting'd of a Copper Color. And in *London* it is well known, that moſt of the old Iron which is gather'd by many poor People, is ſold to the Copperas Houſes at *Rotherhith* and *Deptford,* which they boil up with a Diſſolution of the *Marchaſite, Pyritis,* or *Fire-Stone,* and let the Liquor run out into convenient Veſſels or Ciſterns, in which it ſhoots into thoſe Forms we meet with it amongſt the *Druggiſts.*

In Color the *Hungarian* and *Dantzick* are Green, but the firſt is the deeper: the *Roman* or *Cyprus* is Blue; the *Engliſh* is yet of a paler Green than either: the White takes its Name from its Color. There is alſo a *Red Vitriol,* which is brought from *Germany,* of no great uſe amongſt us. It is ſuppos'd to be the Green Vitriol, calcin'd by a ſubterranean Heat. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels, tells us, that at *Friburg* in *Germany* they take the *Ore,* out of which Brimſtone has been melted, and burn it again in open Air; then putting it into a large Vat, they pour Water upon it, ſo as to imbibe and drink in the Vitriol: this Water is afterwards boil'd to a ſufficient height, and let out into Coolers; where Sticks are ſet in it, as in the making of Sugar-Candy: the pureſt cryſtaliz'd Vitriol ſticks to the Wood, and the reſt to the Sides and the Bottom of the Veſſel.

Vitriolum purificatum, *Purification of Vitriol.*

'All the *Vitriols* are made pure 'by Diſſolution, Filtration, Evapo-'ration, Coagulation, or Cryſtalli-'zation. And their higheſt degree 'of Purity is, when no *Faces* ſet-'tle in their Diſſolution.'

Vitriolum calcinatum, *Calcination of Vitriol.*

'Put any quantity of *Green Vi-'triol* into an earthen Pot; make 'a gradual Fire under it, and as it 'heats it will diſſolve; continue 'the Fire, and increaſe it till the 'Liquor is again coagulated, and the 'Maſs become of a greyiſh Color.'

This Calcination will fit the Vitriol for ſome uſes; but if it be deſign'd for the Diſtillation of the *Oil,* or for the *Calcanthum Rubefactum,* the Fire muſt be continu'd until it look red. It is us'd as a *Stiptic* to ſtop Blood, apply'd to the Wound.

Vitriolum camphoratum, *Camphorated Vitriol.*

'Take of calcined Vitriol ℥ vi. 'of Camphire diſſolved in Spirit 'of Wine ℥ i. mix them together, 'and with a gentle Heat draw off 'the Spirit.'

This

This is receiv'd by the *College* into their laſt Diſpenſatory; but its Intention I am not acquainted with, nor have ever met with in Preſcription.

Oleum & Spiritus Vitrioli, *Oil and Spirit of Vitriol.*

'Beat the Colcothar to Pouder, 'and ſift it thro a coarſe Hair 'Sieve; then put into thoſe Pots 'call'd Long-Necks, five or ſix 'Pounds apiece of calcin'd Vitriol, 'and place them in a Reverberatory Furnace; lute on the Receiver with Lutes made of Clay, 'Sand, and cut Flax; then make a 'ſmall Fire under the Grate with 'Charcoal and Small-coal: ſtop the 'Fire-hole of the Furnace, and the 'Aſh-hole ſlightly; let the Fire 'ſmother ſo ſix or eight hours; 'dry the Furnace and Junctures of 'the Receivers: then put the Fire 'upon the Grate, and keep it in the 'firſt degree ſix or eight hours; 'increaſe it to the ſecond four or 'five hours, and ſo to the third, 'which will raiſe white Clouds in 'the Receiver; continue ſo long 'as the white Clouds come over: 'when they begin to abate, augment it to the fourth degree in its 'extremity, and continue it till the '*Vitriol* emits no more Fumes.

'Then let all cool, and carefully take off the Receivers, and put 'the Diſtillation into a Retort, 'which place in a Sand-Furnace; 'fit a Receiver without luting: 'make a gentle fire, which will 'raiſe a little inſipid *Phlegm* of a 'ſulphurous Smell; put that into a 'Phial, and ſtop it. Put on the Receiver again, and continue the ſecond degree of fire; and ſo paſs 'on to the third, which continue 'till Fumes riſe into the Receiver, 'and the Oil in the Retort be clear 'and white as Rock-water: then 'let all cool, and put the Spirit by 'it ſelf, and the Oil left in the Retort by it ſelf alſo.'

The ſulphurous Spirit is given in *Palſies* and Diſeaſes of the *Lungs*. The other Spirit is ſometimes us'd to aciduſate *Gargariſms* and *Juleps*; and the *Oil* chiefly ſerves as a *Menſtruum* in ſome metalline Preparations. It is extremely Cauſtic, and therefore is to be kept under a Wax or a Glaſs Stopple; for it will burn a Cork to a Cinder.

Gilla ſeu Sal Vitrioli, *Salt of Vitriol.*

'Diſſolve any quantity of white 'Vitriol in warm Water; filter it, 'and let it ſtand warm twenty-four 'hours to ſettle its *Faces*: decant 'it off from the Sediment, and evaporate it to a Pellicle in an earthen Pan. If ſome *Faces* yet remain at the bottom of the Pan, 'pour it out into a clean Veſſel, by 'gentle Inclination, and ſet two 'or three days in a cold place to 'ſhoot into Cryſtals.'

It works by Vomit, and is a gentle Puke enough for young Children, from iii to viii gr, and to grown People from ℈j, to ʒ i. It corrugates the Stomach into Contraction ſo ſoon, that it is fancied to come all up again upon the firſt Ejectment; and therefore ſome give as many Doſes of it as they would have the Patient vomit, giving each in a Porringer or Baſin of *Poſſet-Drink*, or *Carduus-Tea*.

There is a Salt to be extracted out of the *Caput Mortuum* of *Oil of Vitriol* a-kin to this, but 'tis not yet directed to any particular uſe.

Sal Catharticum Vitrioli, *Purging Salt of Vitriol.*

'Diſſolve any quantity of com-'mon martial Vitriol in warm Wa-

'ter; filter the Diſſolution, and put 'it into a Matraſs; ſet it in digeſ-'tion for fifteen days. If any *Faces* 'fall in that time, carefully decant 'the Liquor from them into a clean 'Veſſel; and drop into it as much '*Oil of Tartar* as will precipitate 'all its *Sulphur*, which will fall in a 'brown Pouder: let it ſettle, and 'pour off the clear Liquor. Eva-'porate it to a Pellicle, and ſet it 'by in a cold place to ſhoot into 'Cryſtals.'

The Cryſtal works by Stool, and alſo by Urine, and is accounted a very aperitive and cleanſing Medicine. Its Doſe is from x gr. to ℈ ii. or ʒ i. The Sulphur is the ſame as that of *Mars* before-mention'd, but not much in uſe.

Aqua Stiptica, *Stiptic Water.*

'Take Colcothar, burnt Alum, 'and Sugar-Candy, ana ʒ i. Urine 'of a ſound Perſon, and Roſe Wa-'ter, ana ʒ i. Plantain Water ʒ iv. 'grind all well together in a Mor-'tar till it is without the leaſt Lump: 'then put it into a Matraſs, and 'let it ſtand in digeſtion twenty-'four hours; let it ſettle, and pour 'it from the *Faces*. If you would 'have it more Stiptic, put one 'Dram of the Liquor left after the 'laſt ſhooting of *Sal Martis*, or '*Vitriolum Martis*, to it.'

This is us'd to ſtop bleeding in freſh Wounds, by waſhing them with it warm, or wetting Lint with it, and tying it upon them; and alſo to ſnuff up, to ſtop Hemorrhages of the Noſe.

Spiritus Vitrioli Dulcis, *Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.*

'Put into a Matraſs Spirit of 'Wine ℔ ii. and pour into it by a 'little at a time Oil of Vitriol ℔ ii. 'fit and lute on a Head and Re-'ceiver: kindle a Fire, which in-'creaſe gradually to the third de-'gree, till no Drops fall from the 'Noſe of the Head; then take it 'from the Fire, and put what is di-'ſtill'd into a Phial well ſtopt.'

Some return the Spirit upon the black Matter left in the Body, and draw it over again; and ſo do it three or four times, till nothing is left but a dry black Cruſt. It is given from 20 to 100 Drops, in any Vehicle, as a provoker of Urine and of Sweat.

Vitriolum Diaphoreticum, *Diaphoretic Vitriol.*

'Take Salt of Tartar and burnt '*Harts-horn* ana ʒ ii. put them in-'to a Matraſs, and add to them by 'little and little, half a Pound of 'the foregoing *Spiritus Vitrioli Dul-'cis*; ſet the Mixture in a Sand-'Furnace: fit to it a Head and Re-'ceiver; lute well the Junctures, 'and draw it off to a dry bottom, 'by a Fire of the ſecond degree; 'then take off the Spirit, and put 'to it Saffron and Cochineal ana 'ʒ i. *Virginia* Snake-Root ʒ ſs. ſtop 'the Veſſel well; ſet it upon warm 'Sand to digeſt for twenty-four 'Hours, ſometimes ſhaking it; af-'terwards let it ſettle, and keep it 'in a Phial well ſtopt.'

This is ſaid to operate powerfully by a *Diaphoreſis*, and is much recommended in Fevers, and even in ſuch as are Peſtilential. It has commendations likewiſe for an Opener of Obſtructions; and therefore to be good in the *Jaundice*, *Dropſies*, and Stuffings of the *Lungs*, as in *Aſthma*'s. Its Doſe is from 30 Drops to 100 and 120.

Monſieur *Homberg*, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, hath contriv'd an elaborate Preparation of Vitriol, which *Lemery* ſo much extols, that

we

we ſhall here give it under the Title it bears in the laſt Edition of his Courſe of Chymiſtry.

Sedativum Hombergii, *or the Volatile Narcotic Salt of Vitriol, of Monſieur* Homberg.

'Take three Pounds of Colcothar, or red Vitriol, which remains in the Retort after the Diſtillation of the Oil of Vitriol; put it into a Pot of Free-Stone; pour upon it ten or twelve Pounds of boiling Water, let them be in Fuſion two hours, and ſtir the Matter from time to time with a wooden Spatula; afterwards ſtrain and keep the Liquor, and it will be clear and reddiſh. On the other hand, let ʒ ii. of *Borax* diſſolve in ℔ ii. of hot Water; pour this Diſſolution very hot upon the preceding Liquor ſtrained, and immediately a yellow Filth will be precipitated; let the mixture reſt till next day, ſtrain it thro a brown Paper; let the ſtrained Water evaporate in a Veſſel of Glaſs or Free-ſtone, till a thin Skin begins to appear at top; pour it afterwards into a Cucurbit of Glaſs, which is capacious enough to contain four or eight Pints of Liquor, and is about eight Thumbs high: adapt thereto a Head with a ſmall Recipient, and let all the Humidity diſtil; throw away as uſeleſs the Water which diſtils thence, except the laſt four Ounces; which will be ſomewhat Acid, and are carefully to be kept; when no more Humidity diſtils, raiſe the Fire, and there will be elevated a little volatile Salt at the top of the Head, and round the Cucurbit, in form of Meal, of a ſaltiſh, but weak Taſt; when nothing more riſes, let the Fire extinguiſh, and the Veſſel be cooled. Gather all theſe white Flowers with a Feather, and they will take a ſhining Color like Pearls; keep them in a Bottle well ſtopt. There will remain at the bottom of the Cucurbit a dry and grey Maſs, yielding a ſtrong ſmell of Sulphur. Pour upon the ſame the ʒ iv. of the bitteriſh Liquor, which you have reſerved from the Diſtillation, and there will be a great heat with a ſmall Ebullition, and of a vitriolic Scent; put the Head again upon the Cucurbit, and diſtil and keep the Liquor; raiſe the Fire, in order to ſublime the Flowers as before: this ſecond Sublimation will be ſomewhat more copious than the former; gather theſe Flowers, and let the Water again diſtil in the Cucurbit upon the grey Maſs, and then will be the ſame heat as before; let the Water diſtil, and ſublime the Flowers or the volatile Salt as before: reiterate this Proceeding, till nothing more ſublimes, mix your Flowers together, and keep them for uſe.'

There is another way alſo taught to make this Medicine, but whether it is worth the Pains I leave others to judge; it is greatly extolled by ſome in Fevers, given 7 or 8 Grains at a Doſe, and repeated as often as there is occaſion.

Lapis Medicamentoſus, *the Medicinal Stone.*

'Take common Green Vitriol ʒ ſs. and the ſame quantity of White Vitriol, of Alum ʒ xii. of Sandiver, and common Salt, ana ʒ iſs. Salt of Tartar ʒ ii. beat them groſly; mix them with ʒ iv. of Vinegar, and put all into an earthen Pan, which will contain three times their quantity; ſet them in a Fire to melt, and

'ſtir them often; when they begin 'to thicken, mix diligently of *Venice* 'Ceruſs ℥ iv. and of the beſt *Ar-* 'menian Bole ℥ ii. both in fine 'Pouder; keep them in the Fire 'continually ſtirring, till they grow 'hard; then let all cool, break the 'Pot, and put up the Stone for 'uſe.'

The Veſſel in which this is made, muſt be three or four times bigger than will hold the Ingredients, by reaſon of the great Ebullition which will ariſe from the mingling the Acid of Vitriol and diſtill'd Vinegar, with the Salt of Tartar and Calx of Lead; but eſpecially when the *Ceruſs* is put in, which muſt therefore be done very warily, and be kept down by continual ſtirring. This is ſaid to faſten the Teeth, preſerve the Gums, heal and dry up Ulcers and Wounds, and is alſo us'd in Injections, and many Compoſitions for ſore Eyes.

Pulvis Sympatheticus, *The Sympathetic Pouder.*

'Take good *Engliſh Vitriol*, ſuch 'as we call *Bow-Copperas*, purify 'it as before directed, by two or 'three Diſſolutions, Filtrations and 'Cryſtallizations; ſet thoſe Cryſ- 'tals in a clean Pan in the Sun, 'either in *June*, *July* or *Auguſt*, 'ſo long as they are calcin'd to 'Whiteneſs: when one ſide is cal- 'cin'd, turn the other, and in a 'few days the Cryſtals will crum- 'ble into Pouder; if they do not, 'they may be again beat and ex- 'poſ'd to the Sun, and ſtirred three 'or four times every day. At laſt 'beat them into a very fine Pouder, 'and again ſet them in the Sun, 'ſtirring as before for two or three 'days more, in which time they 'will be very white: then take in 'the Matter while the Sun ſhines 'hot upon it, and keep it from the 'Air in Glaſſes well ſtopt, and in a 'dry place.'

It is a mild, but powerful *Stiptic*, very ſucceſsfully apply'd in the ſtopping of Blood, either at the Noſe or Wounds, and will incarnate and heal up, where the Bone is not unſound. We have a great many ſurprizing, and even romantic Stories of its efficacy by ſome Writers in that way, by which it has obtain'd its Name; and particularly Sir *Kenelme Digby:* but the preſent Practice owns no ſuch Chimera's.

Stipticum Regale, *The Royal Stiptic.*

'Upon the Sympathetic Pouder '℥ iv. infuſe of good Oil of Vitriol '℥ ſs. ſtir them well in a glaſs Mor- 'tar with a Peſtle of the ſame, and 'let them ſtand twenty-four Hours 'on warm Sand, in a wide-mouth'd 'Glaſs; grind this mixture again 'with a little Spirit of Wine, and 'put it into a Matraſs; pour upon 'it more Spirit of Wine, to make 'that already us'd a Pint. Lute it 'well, and let it ſtand forty eight 'Hours in Digeſtion, often ſhaking 'it: then let it ſtand to cool and 'ſettle, and decant the Spirit of 'Wine, which keep well ſtopt. 'Remove the Cucurbit or Matraſs 'into a Sand Furnace; lute on its 'Head and Receiver, and drive o- 'ver the Helm all that will riſe by 'the third degree of Fire, which 'alſo keep by it ſelf: let all cool, 'and take out what is left at the 'bottom; pouder it, and put it in- 'to a Cucurbit, and pour upon it 'diſtill'd Rain-Water ℔ i. ſet it on 'warm Sand for forty-eight Hours, 'and ſhake it often; then let it ſettle, 'decant and keep it for uſe.'

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The impregnated Spirit and Water may be us'd apart or mix'd; and if the mixture be deſir'd ſtronger, there may be put to it ſome of the acid Spirit drawn off, after the Spirit of Wine was decanted: but equal parts of the impregnated Spirit of Wine and Water, evaporated to a dryneſs, make the beſt *Stiptic* of all. This is commended for a very powerful *Stiptic*, and to be one of the beſt *Vulneraries* in the World; it curing all freſh Wounds by the firſt Intention (as is boaſted ſo much of, by *Colbatch's Grand Stiptic*, before given in the Preparations of *Iron*) *i. e.* without Suppuration and Digeſtion.

636. ARSENICUM, *Arſenick.* This is a ponderous Mineral, conſiſting of a *Sulphur* loaded with corroſive Salts. There are three ſorts; the *Yellow*, call'd *Orpiment*, much known amongſt the Painters; *Red*, call'd *Sandarach*; and the *White*, which is moſt properly call'd *Arſenick*. It is made of the *Red* by mixing equal parts of *Sandarach* and *common Salt*, and ſubliming them together.

We meet with many Preparations of this in Chymical Writers; but they all turn upon this, by frequent Sublimations and Ablutions ſo far to blunt the *Salts*, as to change them from a *Poiſon* into a *Medicine* of Safety, after the manner of *White Sublimate*. But the advantage hereby procur'd does not ſeem to be worth the pains, becauſe we are better and more eaſily furniſh'd from the Mercurial Preparations for the ſame Intentions as theſe are pretended for. And as they are likewiſe neither in the Shops, nor ever taken notice of in Preſcription, they are not worth room here.

637. SUCCINUM, *Amber.* This is ſuppos'd to be a bituminous Juice or Reſin of the Earth, ſoft and viſcous; or at firſt in a kind of *Fluor*; becauſe there are often found in it Straws, Flies, *&c.* It has many Names, as *Carabe*, and *Gleſſum*, beſides what it ſtands here under. It is found in the *Perſian Gulph*, and the *Italian* Shore; alſo in the Currents near the *Baltic Sea*, and the Dutchy of *Pruſſia*. It is of different Colors, White, Yellow and Black; but thoſe who work it into Beads, and other things, make many more ſorts. The White is moſt eſteem'd for medicinal Uſes, as being beſt digeſted, of the moſt odoriferous Smell, and containing the greateſt quantity of *Volatile Salt*. The Yellow is next in Goodneſs, and moſt valued by the Amber-Workers, by reaſon of its Tranſparency. The Black is leaſt in eſteem of all. *Amber* by Agitation ſends forth an agreeable Smell; and being ground into fine Pouder, is given in *Gonorrhœa's*, and in ſuch Caſes by ſome of great account; as alſo in ſpitting of Blood, the Bloody Flux, and an immoderate Flux of the *Hæmorroides*, *Menſes*, *&c.* alſo to ſtop the Violence of *Catarrhs*, the Fume of it burnt upon Coals, being receiv'd by the Noſe.

It is found in pieces of different ſizes, from the bigneſs of a great Pin's Head, to thoſe of five, ſix, or ſeven Inches *Diameter*. The greater pieces are wrought into Cabinets, Cups, and ſeveral Figures, and are valued according to their Bigneſs and Tranſparency. What we now meet with in the Shops, is generally by the *Druggiſts* diſpos'd of into two ſorts, by ſeparating the white and yellow pieces, from thoſe that are full of ſcurf, and black, which

which they diſtinguiſh by the Names of *fine* and *coarſe*; the fine levigated is for phyſical Uſes, and the coarſe for Diſtillation.

Oleum, Sal Volatile, & Spiritus Succini; *Oil, Volatile Salt, and Spirit of Amber.*

'Take of coarſe *Amber* in fine Pouder ℔ i. of Tobacco Pipes, Bricks, Sand, or Bole, alſo in fine Pouder, ℔ iii. mix them well, and with the mixture fill a Retort half full: ſet it in a Sand Furnace; fit to it a Receiver (not luted) make to it a Fire of the firſt degree for one Hour, increaſe it to the ſecond, and ſo keep it two Hours, then to the third, in which keep it four Hours. In the firſt degree ſome of the *Acid Water*, we call *Spirit*, with a little of the fineſt *Oil*, will diſtill. In the ſecond, the *Spirit* and *Oil* will continue dropping, and ſome of its *Volatile Salt* will riſe into the Neck of the Retort. The third will elevate more *Salt* with a groſſer *Oil*; and if the Fire be enlarg'd to the fourth degree, it will raiſe a thick *Balſam*. As the *Salt* riſes into the Neck of the Retort, it ought to be ſcraped out with a clean flat Stick, and put upon brown Paper to ſuck up the *Oil*: the *Salt* by this means will be white; and if it be deſir'd more fine, it may be diſſolv'd, filter'd and evaporated, and it will leave a very white *Salt*. When the Diſtillation is over, and all cool, ſeparate the *Oil* and *Spirit* by a Funnel, or other ſeparating Glaſs. If the Oil is deſir'd to be rectify'd, it may be put into a long-bodied Retort, and placed in Sand; and by gradual raiſing the Fire to the ſecond degree, there will diſtil a fine yellow, and clear Oil. But if a pure white and ethereal Oil be deſired, it muſt be put into a Cucurbit, with three times the quantity of Water to that of Oil, (with which the Veſſel muſt not be quite half full) and then fit on the Head and Receiver, and gradually bring up the Fire to the ſecond degree, or ſo as to make the Oil and Water bubble; and there will diſtil a pure ethereal Oil, which muſt be ſeparated as before. Separate the Water from the Oil that is left in the Retort; and becauſe it will be impregnated with ſome *Salt*, put it into the Receiver, into which was made the firſt Diſtillation, and ſhake it well to rince out the *Salt*. Then pour all into a Cucurbit, fit to it a Head and Receiver; give a gentle Fire to evaporate the Water, till the Drops fall a little acid; then let it cool, and put it to the Spirit which ſeparated in the firſt Diſtillation; rectify them together, and there will be a *Spirit of Amber*.'

We have included three Medicines in one Proceſs, becauſe they ſo naturally ariſe out of the ſame. The rectify'd Oil is ſometimes internally preſcribed in nervous Caſes, join'd with *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, or of Lavender, or other Liquors, from 5 to 15 Drops. The thicker Oil is moſt us'd externally in fix'd Rheumatic Pains and Aches, as alſo to paralytic Limbs; but ſome commend it inwardly in old Gleets, and ſay it anſwers even when the beſt *Turpentine Balſams* fail. The Spirit is uſed much to the ſame purpoſe, both internally and externally, from 10 Drops to ʒ i. in any convenient Vehicle inwardly, and outwardly rubbed in *per ſe*, or mix'd with other ſuitable Liquors. But the Volatile Salt is the main part, and ſo much in uſe that

that the other are of little value with reſpect to it; the Demand for this being vaſtly greater than for the other, in proportion to what every Proceſs neceſſarily produces of each. This is a moſt admirable *Cephalic Detergent*, in that ſenſe as has been explain'd in the firſt *Claſs* of the firſt *Section*. It extremely attenuates, cuts and penetrates into the moſt remote and minute Receſſes; whereby the whole nervous Syſtem is, as it were, new ſcour'd. Its chief Tendency in Secretion, and what it carries along with it, is by Urine. In the convulſive *Deliriums* of Fevers it is mightily preſcrib'd, and is reckon'd not inferior to any thing in ſuch Intentions; becauſe, beſides its peculiar Efficacy upon the Nerves, it alſo conduces much with *Alexipharmics* to promote a *Diaphoreſis*: in all chronic Caſes likewiſe, as *Epilepſies*, *Palſies*, and the like, it is ſcarce ever left out of Preſcription: the Doſe is uſually from gr. iii. to xv. This *Salt* has further one uſeful Property, which ſeems attended to but by few; and that is quickening the Operation of ſome *Cathartics*, eſpecially of the *Aloetic* and *Reſinous* kind. A few Grains, with any of the milder officinal Pills, as *Ruffi*, and the like, will make them brisker by much in Operation, and yet rather milder: and this it ſeems to do, by dividing the Parts of thoſe Medicines ſo readily in the Stomach, that they begin to exert themſelves ſooner than they otherwiſe would.

The great Conſumption of this Medicine, in compariſon to what the Amber produces of it, and the Price upon that account it bears, is ſo tempting to the Avarice of the preſent degenerate Race of Chymiſts, that it is moſt abominably adulterated; and therefore not to be truſted to from any Hands, but thoſe who make it for their own uſe. Some of theſe, once otherwiſe inſpired Philoſophers, ſophiſticate it with *Sal Armoniac*, with *Nitre*, ſome with *Cream of Tartar*, and others with *Salt of Coral*. The firſt of theſe Cheats may be diſcover'd by a ſtrong Urinous Scent, if it be rubb'd with *Salt of Tartar*; the ſecond by its nitrous Taſt; the third by Solution in clear Water: for the *Salt of Amber* will much ſooner diſſolve than the *Tartar*, and therefore manifeſtly leave that behind to view; and the laſt is diſcoverable by trying it upon a red-hot *Iron*; for the genuine *Salt* will fly away, the *Vinegar* which the *Coral* had abſorb'd will be deſtroy'd, and nothing but an inſipid Earth be left upon the *Iron*.

This *Salt* much beſt fits the forms of Boles, Pills, or Electuaries for taking; becauſe in *Juleps* and *Draughts*, in which ſometimes it is inadvertently order'd, it is extremely nauſeous; the genuine Salt having a mix'd reliſh of Salt and Sulphur, which in a liquid form lies ſo naked to the Palat, that it often urges the Patient to reject it by Vomit immediately after taking.

Tinctura Succini, *Tincture of Amber.*

'Put ʒ iv. of *Amber* (in very 'fine Pouder) into a Bolt-Head; 'pour upon it Spirit of Wine ʒ xii. 'invert a ſmall Bolt-Head into the 'Mouth of the bigger: lute well the 'Juncture, and ſet it to digeſt upon 'a Heat of Sand for four or five 'Days, ſhaking it about two or 'three times in a Day. When the 'Spirit is well ting'd of an Amber 'Color, pour it into a Phial, and 'put on half a Pound more of Spi-

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'rit of Wine: digeſt as before, 'which alſo will extract a Tincture; 'both which put into a Matraſs, 'and in a gentle Heat of Aſhes, 'draw off one half of the Spirit 'of Wine, which will ſerve again 'for the ſame uſe; and put the 'Tincture into a Phial well ſtopt.'

This is preſcrib'd for the ſame Intentions as the precedent Preparations, and is given from 10 to 70 or 80 Drops in any proper Vehicle.

Poteſtates Succini, *Powers of Amber.*

'Take Oil of *Amber* ℥ i. Volatile *Sal Armoniac* ℥ ſs. grind the 'Oil and Salt well together in a little Mortar; pour to them Spirit of 'Wine tartariz'd ℔ ſs. and put them 'afterwards into a Bolt-Head; invert a little Glaſs to make it fit 'for Circulation. Lute well the 'Joint, and put it in warm Sand, 'to ſtand in Digeſtion for four 'or five days, ſhaking it two or 'three times every day, in which 'time the Spirit of Wine will have 'imbibed the Oil and Salt; ſet it 'by, and when it is cool, put it in 'a Phial well ſtopt, for uſe.'

This has the Virtues of the Oil, and is fitter for Preſcription internally, becauſe it better mixes with any Vehicle for the Conveniency of taking. Its Doſe is from 10 Drops to 30 or 40.

638. Sperma Ceti, *Parmaſitty.* Beſides what hath been before ſaid of this Drug, in *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 3. it may be further acceptable to inform the Reader that the Fiſh from whence this is produced is by moſt, and by *Wormius* in particular, thought to be that ſort of Whale called *Orca.* As to the various Opinions from what Part it comes, ſee Dr. *Tyſon*'s *Anatomy* of the *Porpoiſe.* Some are poſitive in its being the real *Sperm,* according to the import of the word; *Geſner* takes it to be a kind of Milk ſhed from the Fiſh; *Borrichius* the ſpinal Marrow, and others the Brain it ſelf. *Cluſius* agreed with *Wormius* as to the Fiſh it comes from; and it now obtains current that the Oil producing it is preſſed from the Brain of the Fiſh, which by ſome particular management is whitened and refined as we meet with it in the Shops. But this is in the Hands only of a few, of which Mr. *Morton* a *Druggiſt* of very good Character, in *Leadenhall-Street,* is accounted the moſt noted.

639. Asphaltos. This is both native and factitious: the former, *Dioſcorides* mentions to be waſh'd off from ſome Hills, particularly the *Ceraunian,* by the Currents into the Sea; and by reaſon of its Fatneſs, ſwimming upon the Waters, it lies beating againſt the ſhores, till 'tis harden'd like *Pitch* or *Amber.* The factitious is made of this, with a mixture of common black Pitch, and is therefore called *Bitumen*; and what comes from that Country, bears the name of *Bitumen Judaicum,* or *Jews Pitch,* from the abundance of it found in the Country of *Judea.* It is capable of giving a *thick Oil,* like that in the Diſtillation of *Amber*; but it is never to be found in Practice, and therefore not made by any body.

640. Naphtha. This is alſo an oily mineral Exudation, about the antient *Babylon,* which place was moſt noted for its Production. It is remarkable for its combuſtible Qualities, and therefore it had a ſhare in the Contrivance of Lamps, but not in Medicine.

641.

641. PETROLEUM, *Oil of Peter.* This is a Mineral thrown up, and diſtill'd as it were by a ſubterranean Heat, in ſeveral Mountains in *Italy* and *Naples*; from whence it drains down, and lies upon the Surface of Lakes and Fountains, on ſome of which, Naturaliſts report, it continues burning, and particularly near the antient City of *Babylon*, and alſo at *Mejanum*, a Village in the *Parmeſan*. It is much commended in many outward Complaints, as Rheumatic and Arthritic Pains, and Paralytic Limbs; becauſe it is very warm and penetrating. Some Perſons with theſe *Mineral Oils* have lately ſet up for Empirics in the *Gout*; but even theſe, as well as all other Medicines, will not anſwer the Pretenſions of ſuch as know not how to uſe them. We have Directions to rectify this Oil in *Schroder*, and ſome others; and to make ſome other Preparations of it; but they can be of no ſervice to the Reader, becauſe they are neither preſcribed nor made by any in the preſent Practice.

642. OLEUM TERRÆ, *Mineral Oil.* This ſeems to be only a general Name for the foregoing, and to ſignify nothing particularly.

643. BISMUTHUM, *Biſmuth.* This is a *ſulphurous Marcaſite*, or Recrement of a *Metal*, being ſome mineral Matter impregnated with *Tin*; and therefore 'tis call'd *Tin-Glaſs*. But what we have from the *Druggiſts* now, is factitious, and compos'd of *Tin*, *Tartar*, and *Arſenic*, made in the northern Parts of *Germany*, from whence it is brought to *England*. It is ſmooth, white, brittle, and breaks in large Flakes, like *Regulus Martis*.

Flores Biſmuthi, *Flowers of Biſmuth.*

'Beat the *Biſmuth* into very fine 'Pouder, and to ʒ iv. of it, put '℔ ſs. of *Nitre* alſo in fine Pou'der: put in that Mixture by half a 'Spoonful at a time into an earthen 'Body perforated in the ſide; when 'the Body is red-hot, and the Ope'ration is over, take away the *A'ludels*, and wipe off the Flowers 'with a Feather.'

Theſe are very white, and uſed as an excellent *Fucus*, mix'd with *Pomatum*, or *Roſe-Water*: but they muſt not be too buſy with it, who try it upon their Complexions; for the ſaline Parts of the *Arſenic* may do miſchief many ways. But if the *Nitre* and the *Arſenic Salts* are waſh'd away by frequent Solutions in warm Water, it will not only continue to be a good *Coſmetic*, but alſo may with ſafety be given internally, and by ſome is reckon'd a good *Diaphoretic*. Yet as the *Materia Medica* is large enough in its Supply for that Intention, there is no occaſion to torture a *Poiſon* to make a Medicine of it. Its Doſe and Virtue, in the manner directed, is the ſame as of the *Bezoar Mineral*.

Magiſtery of Biſmuth.

'Put *Spirit of Nitre* ℔ i. (made 'with Oil of Vitriol) into a great 'Body uncut, and add to it as much 'Pouder of *Tin Glaſs*, or *Biſmuth*, 'by ʒ i. at a time, as the Spirit is 'capable of diſſolving; which will 'be about ʒ vii. or ʒ viii. Then 'take two Gallons of Water, and 'diſſolve in it ℥ iv. of common 'Salt: filter the whole, and put it 'into a clean earthen Pan. Pour 'upon it the Diſſolution of *Biſmuth*, 'and immediately it will turn milky, 'and a *Precipitate* will fall. Per-

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'mit it to ſtand till ſettled, and by 'gentle Inclination pour out the 'Water from the *Magiſtery*. Put 'on more freſh Water, ſtir it well, 'and when well ſettled, pour it off; 'and ſo continue the Ablutions, 'till the *Magiſtery* becomes inſipid: 'which dry gently, and keep for uſe.'

This has the ſame Virtue as the Flowers, and is uſed only as a *Coſmetic*. The Veſſel in which the Diſſolution is made, ought to be placed in a Chimney, to avoid the Fumes which are very noxious and ſuffocating.

Preparations of Simples.

HAVING given what we thought proper concerning the Virtues of *Simples*, it will be neceſſary, before we treat of *Officinal* or *Extemporaneous Forms*, to deliver ſuch *Preparations* of the Medicinal Subſtances, as are required to render them fit Ingredients in the various Compoſitions that may be uſed in Phyſic.

Thoſe of the Minerals, we have before taught under each Metal; but have here reſerv'd a diſtinct place for the Preparations that belong to the other Diviſions of the *Materia Medica*; by reaſon that one Management is often common to many Simples of the ſame Texture and Diſpoſition of Parts. For theſe purpoſes, as there are many *Inſtruments* to be uſed, it may be expected that we ſhould beſtow ſome time in their Deſcription. But we are prevented from that upon two accounts. The intended Compaſs of this Work would not permit us to be large enough upon this Head, to convey any tolerable Notion of our Utenſils to the Reader: But the main reaſon of our omitting this Particular, was, That we are of opinion the largeſt Deſcription is to very little effect. The only way to have a diſtinct Idea of ſuch things, is to frequent the Shops and Laboratories of Artiſts.

Of Spirits.

The firſt thing which ariſes moſt naturally in the Preparation of *Simples*, is ſeparating their more ſpirituous Parts; becauſe they are moſt laxly united, and therefore moſt eaſily drawn off. By Spirits here are meant, firſt of all, ſuch as become ſo in Vegetation, and from the Production of Nature; and then, ſuch as are made ſo by Fermentation and Art. Of the former kind there is none, ſtrictly ſpeaking, but in *Vegetables*; and amongſt thoſe, only in ſuch as diſcover it in the Scent, and Quickneſs of Smell. But even theſe abound not in ſuch a degree and manner, as to give a Spirit over the Helm, of the nature of thoſe drawn by the Help of Fermentation; but by proper Management may be collected in ſuch quantities, as to make a Liquor very powerfully ſcented, and impregnated with the volatile Part of the Plant: for a great deal of Phlegm comes over with it, and therefore it has not that intoxicating Property of vinous or fermented Spirits; altho it will ſtrike the Noſe and Palat more ſtrongly, and exert it ſelf more efficaciouſly

ſtcaciouſly in many medicinal Intentions.

Of this kind are all ſcented Vegetables, whether ſweet or fetid; which ſhould be diſtill'd green or dry, as the Texture of the vegetable Subſtance is fitted to loſe or retain thoſe volatile Parts, which is beſt known by Experience; for thoſe Plants whoſe volatile Parts are ſo looſe in their Combinations, that they fly off in drying, ought to be committed to the Still as ſoon as gather'd, as *Lillies of the Valley*, *Baum*, and thoſe of a tender Scent; whereas thoſe which preſerve their Volatility, as *Marjoram*, *Roſemary*, and the ſtronger Aromatics, may be truſted when dry, if they have not been kept too long. Theſe are all beſt raiſed in the *Alembic* with a *Crane-Head*, the higher the better: and if a Handful or two of Pot-Aſhes are thrown in, they will both help to load and keep down the groſſer *Phlegm*, and ſeparate and volatilize the finer Parts. As by the common way of running what comes off into an open Receiver, many of the finer Parts fly off, and are loſt; by the Contrivance of a Bladder and Funnel, it may be convey'd into a Bottle as cloſe as into a Receiver with a Retort. Take a ſtrong Bottle of any convenient bigneſs, into which put a Funnel; tie to the Worm a Bladder, in the ſame manner as it is fitted to a Glyſter-Pipe; cut open what covers the Aperture of the Worm, and draw the Bladder back over the Funnel, ſo that it may be cloſe ty'd about the Neck of the Bottle. By this means not a Particle can be loſt: but the Fire muſt be more moderate than in open Diſtillation, otherwiſe it will force up the Still-Head, or burſt the Bladder or Bottle. It is worth the while of thoſe that are curious, to manage all their Diſtillations of odoriferous Plants this way: for the Waters will be much the better for it.

The Spirits of vegetable Subſtances, eſpecially of Herbs, made by Fermentation, cannot be depended upon to have much of the Virtue of the Plant in them: for in Fermentation of an odoriferous Plant, the Spirit which Nature has made, flies away in that inteſtine Motion, ſo that what is afterward produced has no advantage beyond thoſe made from inodorous Subſtances by the ſame Artifice. Thoſe Writers, therefore, exceedingly err, who teach to ferment any Plant whatſoever, in order to draw out any medicinal Virtues; becauſe the Spirit is made, by the very Action of Fermentation, as has been before demonſtrated in the firſt Part, under that Head, *Sect.* 4. So that it ſignifies not ſo much what Subſtances ſuch a Spirit is drawn from, as what Properties reſide in a Spirit made by ſuch Contrivance.

In this Limitation of the Term, we have no Spirits from either Animals or Minerals; all under this Denomination obtain'd from them, being either not properly ſo, or procur'd by ſuch artificial Helps, as will come to be explain'd under their reſpective Preparations.

All that has been here advanc'd, is very eaſily apply'd to Waters: we ſhall therefore only ſubjoin, that all the Waters exhal'd from inodorous Plants, are not worth Diſtillation, becauſe they cannot raiſe any thing beſides Phlegm, unleſs a very ſmall Portion of a *nitrous Salt*, which is ſtrain'd into them with their Nouriſhment from the Earth, or imbibed from the Air and Dews: and

and ſo many ways as there are to procure all the medicinal Efficacies of ſuch a Salt to much better advantage, can never juſtify the Trouble and Expence of diſtilling of Plants to obtain it from them. Where therefore a Perſon has ſuch an opinion of thoſe Herbs which are term'd cold, as *Plantain, Scabious,* and the like, as not to be eaſy without them, he had better take them in his *Sallets* and *Broths,* than diſtil them. This further may be worth remarking, that all thoſe Plants which are deem'd cold, are beſt when they ſhoot up rank and large; but of the hot, they are ſtrongeſt when leaſt ſucculent, and when the Leaves ſhoot ſmall.

Of Eſſential Oils.

'Take any quantity of Gum, Berry, Seed, Herb, or Wood, ſuch 'as are proper to be bruiſed or 'pouder'd; let them be put into a '*Copper Still,* and to them put eight 'or ten times their weight of common Water: lute the Head to the '*Still,* and its Refrigeratory or 'Worm; raiſe fire under it to 'make it boil, and in a little time 'the Water and Oil will run into 'the Receiver, which is call'd a 'Spout-Receiver. When all the *Oil* 'is apprehended to be come off, 'hold a Spoon under the Noſe of 'the Worm: and if any *Oil* comes 'with the Water into the Spoon, 'continue the Fire longer: if no '*Oil* appears in the Spoon, let out 'the Fire, and ſeparate the Water 'from the *Oil.* Few of theſe *Oils* 'are worth Diſtillation, except in 'great quantities; that is to ſay, 'ſeveral *Stills* full. And then when 'the *Oil* is drawn from the firſt 'quantity, the ſame Water muſt 'be ſaved, to be poured back into 'the *Still*; by which means alſo, 'if it be often repeated, ſuch a 'Water will be ſo impregnated 'with the Ingredient, as to be 'worth keeping, under the title of 'the Simple Water of ſuch an Herb, 'Seed, *&c.*

Exactly the ſame Method will draw the *eſſential Oil* from any Subſtance whatſoever that contains it; and thoſe of ſome Woods, as *Cinnamon, Saſſafras, Cloves,* and the like, becauſe they are heavier than Water, will fall to the bottom; but are as eaſily ſeparated by decanting the Water by gentle Inclination. Becauſe that of *Aniſeeds,* with ſome few others, will coagulate towards the latter end of the Diſtillation, the Water in the *Worm-Tub* ſhould ceaſe to be renew'd, that it may grow warm, and diſſolve away all that has condens'd in its Paſſage. The moſt valuable of this Claſs are grievouſly ſophiſticated by the Chymiſts and wholeſale Dealers, either with expreſſed Oils, or ſuch diſtilled ones as are cheaper, and approach neareſt to their Flavors. Theſe Cheats are diſcoverable either by ſpecific Weight, as in the Oils of *Cinnamon, Cloves,* and the like, no other anſwering exactly to the ſame Standard; or by Evaporation of a little in a Spoon: for if there be any Mixture of an expreſſed Oil, it will all remain, and the other exhale; as the Oils of *Aniſe, Caraway,* &c. and laſtly by Dilution, ſo that the Flavor is but juſt retained, which will much ſooner diſcover a foreign Scent than when collected in its full Strength.

Of Eſſential Salts.

Theſe are made by expreſſing the Juice of any Plant, and ſetting it in a Cellar to ſhoot; which ſome do in ſmall quantities: but this is ſo difficult to procure, eſpecially neat,

from

from Filth and Dirt, that these are never kept in the Shops, nor required in Prescription.

Of Fixed Salts.

'Take any Plant, and burn it on 'a clean Hearth, and rake the Ashes 'as long as any Fire appears a-'mongst them; put those Ashes 'into an unglazed Pan, which set 'in a calcining Furnace: make fire 'about it till the Pan is red-hot; 'where keep it, continually stirring 'the Ashes, without any blackness. 'Then put them into a clean Pan, 'and pour hot Water to them; 'when that Water is sufficiently 'impregnated with Salt, filter it, 'and evaporate to a Dryness, and 'until the Ashes are left insipid.'

We meet in the chymical Shops with these fixed Salts of a great many Plants, and the common Prescriptions take some notice of the different kinds: But the Practitioner, who thinks there is any real difference between them corresponding to the Plants they are obtain'd from, may rest satisfy'd that those dextrous and wonderfully conscientious Artificers, the *Chymists*, can furnish him with a lixivial Salt of any Plant he can call for, made from the *Cineres Clavellati*, or Pot-Ashes. It would however be well enough, did we lie open but in this particular only to such Impositions; for let the Plant be what it will before it is reduced to Ashes, the Fire brings it to that Texture and Make of Parts, into which it reduces any other: so that a Salt made out of the *Lixivium* of any Ashes whatsoever, will be always the same. They who are incredulous herein, may try Experiments ten thousand ways, if so many can be invented; but will never find any specific Difference.

There is a Form of Preparation which *Salmon* chiefly introduced for the sake of his Brother *Empirics*, and those who were for cutting the shortest way to Profit, and that is call'd *Potestas* or *Power*. This is an Incorporation of the *Essential Oil* of any Vegetable with Spirit, by the intermediation of *Sal Armoniac*; and this was chiefly design'd for the extemporaneous making of Waters; for with a small quantity of such Medicines, and common Water, there was always in readiness whatsoever of that kind could be call'd for. The *Oleosacchara* likewise have been contriv'd for the same purposes, these are a mixture of an *Essential Oil* with Sugar; which will dissolve in a strong Spirit, and so make on a sudden, without the Help and Expence of a *Still*, either *Cinnamon*, *Orange*, or any other Water that is requir'd. So that by these Artifices here may be all the Simple and Compound Waters of a Shop, inclos'd in a small Cup-board: an admirable Contrivance for Chamber-Practice! but very injurious and detrimental to the Patient: for there is no way of mixture imaginable, that can so well incorporate the volatile oily part of a Plant with its *Phlegm*, as Distillation does. So that the Waters made this way will not only be more unfit for present use, but also be much sooner slimy, vapid and sour. They who think it worth their while to fall into this way, may make the *Potestates* of any thing in the same manner as is directed in the Preparations of *Amber*.

The Purification of Aloes, *and all Substances of the like kind.*

'If the *Aloes* is not fine thro 'any mixture of Straws, Sticks, or

' gritty Matter, very gently diſſolve ' it in Water enough, to paſs it con- ' veniently thro a Flannel Cloth ' when warm; afterwards evapo- ' rate to a Conſiſtence.'

Some for this purpoſe uſe *Spirit of Wine*, and others *Spirit of Tartar*, under the Notion of better correcting the *Aloes*; but that Diſſolvent is better for the *Apothecary*, which leaves the Drug in its moſt natural Qualities, after Refinement from Filth, for the Phyſician afterwards to correct, in Preſcription, as he pleaſes.

Gums and *Reſins* of all ſorts are to be clear'd from any foreign Mixtures by the like means; care being taken to let the Diſſolvent be as near as can be to the nature of the thing to be ſtrain'd; and that Evaporation afterwards be not too haſty, for fear of carrying off any Volatile Parts of the *Drug*; which is very apt to happen, in *Aromatic* Subſtances eſpecially. There are many *Gums* to be conveniently ſtrain'd by the help of Water, which will not mix with them; but upon cooling ſeparate, and form into a clean Maſs ready for uſe, as *Galbanum*, *Tacamahacca*, and the like.

Eſſentia Ambrægriſeæ, *Eſſence or Tincture of* Amber-Greaſe.

' Take of *Amber-greaſe* ʒ ii. the ' ſame quantity of Sugar-Candy, ' Musk ʒ ſs. and Civet gr. ii. beat ' them together, and put the mix- ' ture into a Phial: pour upon it ' of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine ʒ iv. ' ſtop the Phial cloſe, and ſet it ' in a ſlow Sand-Digeſtion for four ' or five days, and then decant the ' clear for uſe. If it be of Con- ' ſiſtence enough to congeal, or ' not run, when cold put more ' Spirit of Wine upon the remain- ' der for another Digeſtion; and ' afterwards mix the Liquors, until ' they will continue fluid.'

This certainly makes the beſt of Perfumes; and is in very convenient form, either for any officinal uſe, or to mix immediately with any Medicine, or for extemporaneous Preſcription: the leaſt touch of it leaves its Scent upon any thing for a prodigious time. The Sugar is only added, the better to ſeparate the adheſive parts of the *Amber-greaſe*, and other Ingredients, and make them more eaſily join with the Spirit. In Conſtitutions where ſuch *Sweats* are not offenſive to the Head; as in ſome, eſpecially Hyſterical Perſons, they are; there is nothing can be more immediately a Cordial.

Tinctura Benzoini, *Tincture of* Benjamin.

' Pouder ʒ iv. of ſelect *Benja-* ' *min*; put it into a Matraſs, and ' add to it tartariz'd Spirit of Wine ' ℔ i. fit the Matraſs for a Cucur- ' bit: Lute the Joint, and ſet it in a ' warm Sand for three or four days, ' now and then ſhaking it about; ' in that time there will be made a ' fine Tincture, which decant and ' keep for uſe.'

This is good in *Aſthma's*, and other Diſtempers of the *Lungs*, given from 20 to 60 or 70 Drops, in any convenient Vehicle. But it is moſt us'd externally to ſmooth the Skin, and take Spots out of the Face: ʒ i. of it put into ʒ iv. of clean Water, turns it white, and is call'd *Virgins-Milk*. To this Tincture may be added of *Storax* ʒ i. and *Balſam of Peru* ʒ i. which will render not only the Scent more grateful, and make a deeper Tinge in the Spirit; but be alſo better for inward uſe.

Flores

Flores Benzoini, *Flowers of* Benjamin.

'Put into a ſubliming Pot ʒ ii. or 'ʒ iii. of *Benjamin* in groſs Pouder; ſet on its Cover, without luting, and keep it in the ſecond degree of Fire in Sand, or immediately over a ſmall Fire of Charcoal: The Flowers will preſently begin to riſe into the Cover; which once in an Hour, or Hour and half, muſt be taken off, and wiped out upon a clean Sheet of Paper with a Feather. There ought to be two Covers to one Bottom in readineſs, that one may be clapp'd on as ſoon as the other is off. When the Flowers begin to riſe yellow, take the melted *Benjamin* out of the Pot with a Spoon; and put into it more pouder'd *Benjamin*, as at the firſt, and ſo proceed until there are as many Flowers as deſir'd.'

In this Operation care muſt be taken, that the Fire be not too big, becauſe it will throw up ſome *Oil*, and diſcolor the *Flowers*. Theſe are a wonderful *Pectoral*, and particularly in *Aſthma's*; for they greatly attenuate and open the viſcous Obſtructions, and cleanſe the *Bronchia*. They are convenient almoſt in any Form, and give a very grateful Scent to any Compoſition. Their Doſe is from iii to x or xii gr.

Oleum & Spiritus Benzoini, *Oil and Spirit of* Benjamin.

'Take of the black melted *Benjamin*, which remains after the Sublimation of the Flowers, ℔ i. put 'it into a Retort, which place in a 'Sand Furnace; cover it well with 'Sand; lute on its Receiver, and 'make the Fire of the firſt degree 'for one Hour; then increaſe to 'the ſecond, and there will come 'over ſome *Oil* and *Spirit*, with 'ſome diſcolor'd Flowers: augment the Fire to the third degree, 'and at laſt to the fourth, till no 'Fumes appear, and there will be 'a blackiſh *Oil* with an *acid Spirit*; 'and the Neck of the Retort will 'be fill'd with the diſcolor'd Flowers, which may be taken out, and 'put upon a clean brown Paper to 'ſuck up the *Oil*.'

Theſe *Flowers*, tho not ſo beautiful, are as good for uſe as the former; and tho both the *Oil*, *Spirit* and *Flowers*, acquire for the preſent an Empyreumatical Scent, in ſix or eight Months that will wear off, and they become very fragrant.

After the ſame manner may be made the *Oil*, *Spirit* and *Flowers*, or *Volatile Salt* of any Balſam; as *Tolu*, *Peru*, and the like. The *Spirit* is *Diuretic*, but not very pleaſant, by reaſon of its *Empyreuma*. The Oil is accounted a good *Vulnerary*, both in external and internal Application: and for inward uſe, if ʒ ii. or ʒ iii. of it be put into a Cucurbit, which is capable of holding a Gallon of Liquor; and to it ℔ v. or ℔ vi. of Water, and ſet in a Sand Furnace, luting on its Head and Receiver, with a gradual Fire till the Water is ready to boil; the ſpirituous Part of the Oil will come over with the Water, of a fine *Amber* Color, and a fragrant Scent: which is an admirable internal Medicine, a powerful *Diuretic*, and by ſome reckon'd a Specific againſt the Stone and Gravel in the *Kidneys* and *Bladder*. Its Doſe is from 5 to 15 Drops, in a little refin'd Sugar.

Preparation of Lapis Calaminaris.

'Take any quantity of this, and 'levigate it upon a hard Marble with

'Roſe Water; dry it when reduc'd 'into an impalpable Pouder, in 'little Drops, as it will fall from a 'Spatula upon a Chalk Stone.'

In the ſame manner is prepar'd *Tutty*, and all hard friable Subſtances of the like kind.

Magiſterium Lapidis Calaminaris, *Magiſtery of* Calamine.

'Take *Calamine* ʒ iv. beat it 'into fine Pouder, or levigate it as 'above: put it into a Matraſs, and 'pour upon it of Spirit of Salt ℔ i. 'let them digeſt upon warm Sand 'forty eight Hours; filter the Diſ'ſolution, and precipitate the Ma'giſtery with Spirit of Urine; free 'it from its Salt by ſeveral Ablu'tions, and dry it gently for uſe.'

It is *Emetic* aad *Cathartic*, and given in the like Caſes as *Antimonial Emetics*. Its Doſe is from iii to viii gr.

Calaminaris Diaphoreticus, *Diaphoretic* Calamine.

'Beat ʒ iv. of *Calamine* into fine 'Pouder; put it into a Matraſs, 'which place in a Chimney, and 'put to it by ʒ iii. or ʒ iv at a time 'of Spirit of Nitre ℔ i. let it there 'ſtand cover'd from Dirt for twen'ty four Hours; then decant the 'Liquor, which put into a Retort; 'ſet it in a Sand-Furnace, and give 'it a gradual Heat to the third de'gree, and ſo keep it till no Drops 'fall from it. When all is cold, 'take it out of the Retort, and 'keep it for uſe.'

Some ſay it is a good *Sudorific*; but it is little us'd. Its Doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. ʒ i. of it infus'd in ℔ ſs. of Spirit of Wine, makes an admirable *Collyrium*, and does great ſervice, by dropping it into the diſorder'd Eye, three or four times a day. Some likewiſe make a good *Collyrium*, by quenching a Lump of Calamine of about ʒ iv. ten or twelve times in ℔ i. of White-Wine.

Tinctura Cantharidum, *Eſſence or Tincture of* Cantharides.

'Put ʒ iv. of bruis'd *Canthari'des* into a Cucurbit, and pour up'on them, by little at a time, of 'Spirit of Nitre ʒ xii. and let them 'ſtand in Digeſtion twelve hours: 'then with a Glaſs Spoon or Spa'tula, take off a black Scum from 'the Surface of the Spirit, which 'caſt away: pour gradually upon 'them of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine '℔ i. mix them well by ſhaking, 'and place them in a Sand-Fur'nace; lute on a Head and Re'ceiver, kindle the Fire, which gra'dually increaſe to the ſecond de'gree; and in that Heat draw off '℔ ſs. of Spirit, which keep for 'uſe.

'To that which remains in the 'Cucurbit, put, by little at a time, ſo 'much Salt-Peter as will ſatiate its 'Acidity, which may be known by 'the Ebullition ceaſing. Then put 'that mixture into a Glaſs or Marble 'Mortar; put to it of Camphire ʒ i. 'and grind them till they are well in'corporated, and return them again 'into the Cucurbit: rince out the 'Mortar with ſome Spirit of Wine, 'which was drawn off from them, 'and pour into the Body, with 'the remaining part of the Spirit 'of Wine: ſhake them well, and 'ſet them into a digeſtive Heat; 'make the Cucurbit a Circula'tory; lute the Joint cloſe, and 'let them ſtand in that Heat eight 'or ten days, ſhaking them well, 'every day: then let it cool and 'ſtand to ſettle; pour off the Tinc'ture into a clean Cucurbit, and 'in a very gentle Heat draw off one 'half, or more, of the Spirit; which

'again

'again put upon the mixture, to 'extract more Tincture; and when 'that Spirit is again ting'd, draw off 'two thirds; which put the third 'time to extract more Tincture, 'and diſtil as before, ſtill putting 'the Tincture remaining after Diſ-'tillation of the Spirit to the firſt 'Tincture. Then take of Amber-'greaſe ʒ i. Muſk ʒ ſs. white Su-'gar-Candy ʒ ii. grind them well 'together, with a little of the Spirit 'laſt drawn off; pour them into a 'Matraſs, and to them put ʒ iv. of 'the aforeſaid Spirit: cloſe the 'Matraſs well, and ſet it to digeſt 'for four or five days: then put it 'to the Tincture of *Cantharides*, '(alſo in a Matraſs) and let them 'circulate together four or five 'days more; then pour it into a 'clean dry Bottle, which keep well 'ſtopt for uſe.'

The Materials muſt be put together, ſo as to prevent the Fumes being offenſive in every part of the Proceſs. This may be pronounced a moſt excellent Medicine, in many Caſes where we have not its *Succedaneum*, nor any thing tending that way. It is a moſt ſtimulating Cordial, and cannot fail to excite to conjugal Intercourſes; where a Conſtitution, by any Misfortune, has fallen into a Coldneſs or Indifferency that way; for (if the Expreſſion may be allow'd) where there is Fuel, it will infallibly kindle it. The *Satyrion*, and all of that Tribe, are not to be compar'd to it. In many Caſes alſo, where ſloughy and cold Humors have clogg'd the Reins and Genital Parts, and thereby occaſion'd other Miſchiefs, beſides an Inability to Coition; this Medicine is of mighty ſervice, and will anſwer where the moſt efficacious *Balſams* and *Turpentines* fail. It may be given from 10 to 100 Drops, in a Glaſs of Canary, or any other Liquor which a Patient may like better. But notwithſtanding theſe Commendations of this Medicine, which indeed cannot be greater than it deſerves; yet none but the truly skilful muſt dare to meddle with it; for by an injudicious Adminiſtration, it may occaſion *Stranguries*, *Eroſions*, *Excoriations*, and even *Convulſions*: ſuch is the difference of an efficacious Medicine in the hands of a good *Phyſician*, and an *Empiric*. This therefore, as well as all the beſt Remedies, will for ever continue a Secret in the hands of the Learned, notwithſtanding its Preparation is in the knowledge and power of every Perſon.

Preparation of Coral, *and all the* Teſtacea.

'This is done by Levigation 'upon a Marble with Roſe-Water, 'till it cannot be perceiv'd the leaſt 'gritty between the Teeth, as was 'before directed in the *Lapis Cala-'minaris*.'

After the ſame manner are any of the *Teſtacea* prepared to be taken in Subſtance. And they who would have them as fine as poſſible, may after ſuch Levigation as prevents their gritting upon the Teeth, mix the whole with Water enough to ſuſpend it ſome time: after a little ſtanding, pour off the upper part, and levigate the bottom again; and ſo do until the whole will remain ſo ſuſpended in Water for ſome time, without letting any fall. Then by ſtanding ſome days, the whole will get down to the bottom, and the Liquor may be pour'd off clear, and the levigated Subſtances drop'd with an *Ivory Spatula* upon a Chalk Stone to dry. By this means there is no fear of taking away any of their Salts or

or better Parts; for the Water thus us'd will not be perceiv'd to have alter'd either its Taſt or Color. All things of this kind muſt never come near Iron, or any other Metals; eſpecially *Pearls*, and thoſe Things which are valu'd for their whiteneſs, becauſe they will take a tinge from it, and loſe their Beauty, as well as hazard their Virtues.

Sal Corallii, *Salt and Magiſtery of* Coral.

'Take any quantity of red Coral 'in fine Pouder; put it into a clean 'ſmooth earthen Diſh, or wide-'mouth'd Glaſs; mix with it di-'ſtill'd Vinegar, and there will pre-'ſently ariſe a ſtrong Ebullition: 'when that is over, put more di-'ſtill'd Vinegar to it; and ſo conti-'nue to do, as long as any Fermen-'tation continues: then ſet it upon 'a warm Sand, ſtirring it now and 'then with a clean Tobacco-Pipe, 'till the Heat excites no Efferveſ-'cency; then filter the Liquor, put 'by a Moiety of it for the Magiſte-'ry, and the other part evaporate 'to dryneſs, in a gentle Heat; 'which is the *Salt of Coral.*'

After the ſame manner may be made the Salt of *Crabs Eyes*, or of any teſtaceous Pouder. This is ſaid to operate both by Sweat and Urine, to be *Cardiac*, ſtop Fluxes, Hæmorrhages, and reſiſt Poiſons. Its Doſe is from gr. x. to ʒi. but it is now ſeldom us'd.

'The *Magiſtery* is made, by put-'ting to the other part of the 'Liquor, *Oil of Tartar per Deli-'quium*, by Drops, until there ap-'pears a white Curd, which in a 'little time will fall to the bottom: 'when the Liquor is clear, drop in 'more; and if it turns the Liquor 'white as before, let it ſettle, and 'ſo continue till the Liquor will 'not curdle by the Oil of Tartar 'any more. When the *Magiſtery* 'is all ſettled, decant the Liquor, 'and put clean Water to the *Ma-'giſtery*; ſhake it about, let it ſettle, 'and decant as before, and ſo do 'five or ſix times, till the Magiſtery 'has loſt all its ſalt Taſt; and then 'dry it for uſe.'

This is of the ſame Virtues as the Salt, but is directed in larger Doſes.

Tinctura Corallii, *Tincture of* Coral.

This is made ſeveral ways, and with divers *Menſtruums*, which by Time and Heat become red: it is thought by ſome, that the Tincture proceeds more from the Spirit than the Coral. The beſt way ſeems to be the following.

'Reduce ℔ ſs. of red Coral into 'an impalpable Pouder, and mix 'it with its equal weight of ſublim'd '*Sal Armoniac* in Pouder; put the 'mixture into a Retort, which place 'in Sand, fit to it a Receiver, and 'having well luted the Junctures, 'make a Fire of the firſt degree for 'one Hour; proceed to the ſecond 'two Hours; go on to the third, 'where keep it three Hours, or till 'all the *Sal Armoniac* is ſublim'd. 'It will be ting'd with a variety of 'Colors, as Red, Green, Blue, '*&c.* and contains in it the true 'Tincture of *Coral*, which is ap-'parent by its Body being left 'white at the bottom of the Retort. 'Put all theſe ſublim'd Flowers into 'a Matraſs, and to every ʒ iv. of 'the Flowers, put ʒ x. of tartariz'd 'Spirit of Wine; ſet them on warm 'Sand in a double Veſſel, to di-'geſt for three or four Days, and 'ſhake them every Day two or 'three times. When the Spirit of 'Wine is well ting'd, put on more, 'and

'and let it ſtand as before: then 'put the ting'd Spirits together, (be- 'ing ℥ xx.) into a Matraſs; draw 'off ℥ xii. or ℥ xiv. and the ſix or 'eight remaining will be deeply 'ting'd with the Sulphur of Coral.'

The Operation is by a *Diaphoreſis* and *Urine*. Its Doſe is from 10 Drops to ℥ i. The ſame Preparations may be made from any other of the Teſtaceous *Drugs* in the like manner; but they are ſo very little preſcrib'd in extemporaneous Practice, that they are ſeldom met with in the Shops; altho in Subſtance they are in conſtant uſe.

Reſina Jalapii, *Reſin of* Jalap, *and other like Subſtances.*

'Take of ſelect (that is, black, 'heavy and ſound) *Jalap* pou- 'der'd ℔ i. put to it of recti- 'fy'd Spirit of Wine ℔ iii. invert 'a Bolt-head, and lute it; ſet it 'upon warm Sand three or four 'Days, and ſhake it every Day two 'or three times: when the Spirit is 'well ting'd, decant it carefully 'thro a Hair Sieve into a Cucurbit; 'ſet it in a gentle Heat of Sand, 'and draw off the Spirit of Wine 'to one Pint, which may be re- 'turn'd upon the *Jalap* to make a 'ſecond Extraction: decant the 'Spirit as formerly; lute on its 'Head and Receiver, and diſtil as 'before. Let all cool, and in the 'Cucurbit there will be a Reſin in 'the form of Turpentine; which 'waſh in three or four Waters, and 'in a gentle Heat dry it, till it will 'beat into Pouder.'

Some only put to the Tincture common Water, which turns it milky, and lets fall the Reſin to the bottom; for Reſins will not be ſuſpended in any *Menſtruum* lower than Spirit, as has been demonſtrated in *Part* I. Many knaviſh Chymiſts, when *Jalap* is dear, have a trick of putting *Scammony*, which is of it ſelf almoſt all Reſin, amongſt it, and ſometimes *Gamboge*; by which means they can afford to ſell it cheaper than the price it can be honeſtly made for. But their moſt notorious Cheat is in mixing with it common Black Reſin; two Parts of the latter to one of the former, as I have been informed: but this may be known by putting it into rectify'd Spirit, which will again diſſolve the Reſin of Jalap, but not touch the other. The Virtues are the ſame as thoſe of the Root, which ſee in *Section* 8. *Claſs* 2. but it works rougher, becauſe all ſuch Subſtances ſtick to and hang upon the Coats of the Stomach and Inteſtines, ſo as to be the Authors of a great deal of Pain and Uneaſineſs; for which reaſon, this is corrected with *Sugar*, *Cream of Tartar*, or ſuch like things; whereby it is brought into the ſame ſtate as Nature firſt preſented it to us in the Root. For ſome purpoſes indeed, where the Form is requir'd to be ſmall, as often in Adminiſtration to Children; this is beſt comply'd with, and moſt convenient. Its Doſe is from gr. iii. to ℈ i.

After the ſame manner are made the Reſins of *Guaiacum*, *Scammony*, *Turbith*, and all *Simples* which have in their Compoſition any thing of the like kind.

Tinctura Mellis, *Tincture of Honey.*

'Take ℔ i. of pure Virgin Honey, 'deſpumate it in a clean earthen Pan, 'and put to it ℥ iii. of clear Salt of 'Tartar (or any other fixed Salt) 'finely pulveriz'd; ſtir them well 'together, and an Ebullition will 'ariſe; ſtay till that is over, and take 'off the Scum, and put the Mixture 'into a Cucurbit uncut, and pour

'upon it ℔ iſs. of tartariz'd Spirit of 'Wine; cloſe the Mouth, and ſet 'it in the Heat of Digeſtion forty 'eight hours: agitate the Matter 'three or four times a Day, and in 'that time the Spirit of Wine will 'have charg'd it ſelf with the pureſt 'part of the Honey. Decant it 'from the *Faces* into a new Cu-'curbit; lute on the Head and Re-'ceiver, and draw off one half of 'the Spirit of Wine in a gentle 'Heat. That which remains will 'be a ſweet thick Tincture.'

This is ſaid to be an excellent pectoral Medicine, and very powerfully to promote Expectoration. Its Doſe is from 40 Drops to ʒ ii. or a *Tea-Spoonful*, in any warm Liquor, eſpecially at going to bed.

Spiritus Mellis, *Spirit of Honey.*

'Mix ℔ i. of Honey with ℔ iii. of 'clean Sand, and put it into a Re-'tort in a Sand-Furnace; make a 'Fire of the firſt degree for two 'hours: encreaſe it to the ſecond 'for two hours more, and ſo go 'on to the third; where let it re-'main till no more Fumes nor 'Drops will fall. There will then 'come over an Empyreumatical 'Spirit and Oil: put them both in-'to a Cucurbit, and with a Fire of 'the firſt degree draw off the inſi-'pid Water, and the ſecond will 'raiſe the Spirit.'

This is a *Spirit* only in the ſame ſenſe that other *Acids* are; for this is an Acid, and will diſſolve Coral or Pearl, as diſtill'd Vinegar. It is affirm'd to be good to make the Hair grow, and us'd ſo much for that purpoſe, by rubbing any bald place with it, that it is to be met with almoſt in every Shop, altho it is of no value for any one thing elſe.

Aqua Mellis Aromatica, *Sweet Honey-Water.*

'Take of good *French* Brandy 'Cong. i. of the beſt Virgin Honey 'and Coriander Seeds, ana ℔ i. 'Cloves ʒ iſs. Nutmegs ʒ i. Benja-'min and Storax, ana ʒ i. Benilloes 'N° 4. the yellow Rind of three 'large Lemons; bruiſe the Cloves, 'Nutmegs, Coriander Seed, and 'Benjamin, cut the Benilloes into 'ſmall pieces; put all into a Cu-'curbit, and pour the Brandy to 'them; and after they have digeſt-'eſt forty eight Hours, diſtil off the 'Spirit in a Retort with a gentle 'Heat.

'To one Gallon of this Water 'add of Damask Roſe-Water, and 'Orange Flower-Water, ana ℔ iſs. 'of *Muſk* and *Ambergreaſe*, ana gr. 'v. firſt grind well the *Muſk* and '*Ambergreaſe* with ſome of the 'Water, and afterwards put all 'together into a large Matraſs; 'ſhake them well together, and 'let them circulate three days and 'three nights in a gentle heat: 'then let all cool; filter and keep 'the Water in a Phial well ſtopt 'for uſe.'

The Perſon, whom we take this Water from, Mr. *George Wilſon*, ſays, he often made it for King *James* II. and that it is an *Anti-paralytic*, ſmooths the Skin, and gives one of the moſt agreeable Scents imaginable. Forty or fifty Drops put into a Pint of clean Water, are ſufficient to waſh the Hands and Face with; and the ſame Proportion to *Punch*, or any *Cordial-water*, gives a moſt pleaſant Flavor.

In making the Tincture of Honey the Veſſel muſt be big enough to hold eight times the quantity, elſe the Ebullition will be apt to boil it over,

over. In the Spirit of Honey, the Sand is to prevent it from boiling over; notwithſtanding which it will ſwell and bubble, ſo that the Retort ought not to be above half full. In its Rectification, fit a Receiver without luting; and as ſoon as the Acidity is perceivable, change the Receiver, lute it, and draw off the Spirit in a Heat not exceeding the third degree: and if a twelfth or ſixteenth Part of Spirit of Nitre dulcify'd be added, it will abate its unpleaſant Scent. In the laſt Proceſs the Honey more powerfully opens the *Aromatics*, which otherwiſe would afford but very little Odor.

Tinctura Terræ Japonicæ, *Tincture of* Japan Earth.

'Pouder finely ʒ iv. of *Japan Earth*, of Cinnamon ʒ i. of *Peruvian* Bark ʒ iſs. Muſk and Ambergreaſe, ana gr. vi. rub the two laſt with Sugar-Candy ʒ i. put them all into a Matraſs, and put to them Spirit of Wine ʒ xxiv. make of the Matraſs a circulating Veſſel: lute well the Juncture; ſet it upon warm Sand to digeſt for four or five days, ſhaking it about two or three times a day; then ſet it by to ſettle, and by gentle Inclination pour it into a Phial for uſe.'

This is of good ſervice in all Defluxions, Catarrhs, Fluxes of the Belly, Dyſentery, and overflowing of the *Menſes*; and even in a *Gonorrhea* and old Gleets, where the Virulence has been already conquer'd. It is likewiſe ſaid to be a good *Succedaneum* to the *Bark*, and that it will cure *Intermittents*. Its Doſe is from half a Spoonful to three or four in rough Wine, or any other proper Vehicle.

Catechu.

'Make any quantity of *Japan Earth* into Pouder; diſſolve it in ſmall Cinnamon Water; pour off the Diſſolution from the *Faces*, and dry it gently: when it is dry, mix ʒ ii. of it with Sugar-Candy ʒ iii. Spirit of Roſes 15 Drops, Ambergreaſe ϑ ſs. Muſk gr. xv. grind them all together till they are impalpable; and with the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, make them into little Pills of the bigneſs of Pearl-Barley.'

One of theſe held in the Mouth cauſes the Breath to ſmell ſweet, and renders all Liquors very palatable. Forty or fifty may be ſwallow'd in a day for *Catarrhs*, *Diarrhea's*, *Gonorrhea's*, and Defluxions of all kinds; they anſwer all the ends of the Earth itſelf, deſcrib'd in *Section* 2. *Claſs* 3. *of Minerals*.

Infuſio Corticis Peruviani, *Infuſion of* Jeſuits-Bark.

'Take of the Bark in Pouder ʒ ii. put it to ℔ ii. of Red Wine, in a Matraſs fitted for Circulation, and ſet it upon warm Sand, or *in Balneo*, forty-eight hours; ſhake it two or three times a day: then let it cool, and pour off the Infuſion (thro a Strainer) into a Phial, and keep it for uſe.'

The rougher the Wine, the more proper it is for this uſe. Sir *Robert Tabor* put ʒ iv. into the like quantity of Wine; but then he put on freſh Wine till it was reduced to about the ſame Strength; as likewiſe did Dr. *Smith*, who was his Succeſſor at *Paris*. Dr. *Jones* gives the Method of that Practice in his Book *de Febribus Intermittentibus*, under the Title of *Arcana Taboriana*: ʒ ii.

Or

or ʒ iii. of this Infuſion are to be given every three or four hours, between the Paroxyſms in an Ague; which will frequently anſwer, altho not with ſo much certainty as the *Bark* in ſubſtance. But this Form is ſafer in ſome tickliſh Circumſtances, where the Subſtance might be too aſtringent; as about the time of the menſtrual Diſcharges, which are not infrequently obſtructed thereby.

Tinctura Corticis, *Tincture of the* Bark.

'Take of the *Bark* in Pouder ʒ iv. put it into a Bolthead; add to it rectify'd Spirit of Wine ʒ xii. fit it for Circulation, and ſet it in a gentle Sand Digeſtion four or five days, ſhaking it often; then decant the Spirit carefully into a Phial for uſe.'

If ſome hours before it is taken out of Digeſtion, there be put to it of *Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam* ʒ ii. the Medicine will be much the better; becauſe the Acid greatly aſſiſts, and adds to the roughneſs of the *Bark*, which the Tincture takes up; and likewiſe by giving a greater Conſiſtency to the Spirit, enables it to ſuſtain more than it could by it ſelf: ſo that by this management, the fineſt part being taken up in the Tincture, the *Bark* it ſelf may be in a manner deem'd to be given in Subſtance. This is viſible by letting ſome of it dry on a clean Tile; for it will leave behind a good quantity of an impalpable Pouder. This way I have often made it, and found its efficacy as well as conveniency of Adminiſtration, in a great many Inſtances. It is beſt given in Red Wine, from 20 Drops to 100; and to be repeated every four hours between the Fits, or oftner, according to the Urgency of the Symptoms.

Extractum Corticis, *Extract of the* Bark.

'Put ℔ ſs. of *Bark* into a large Matraſs; add to it of the ſimple diſtill'd Water of Wormwood ℔ vi. or more: let it boil gently in a Sand-Heat two or three hours; ſtrain it, put more Water to the *Bark*; boil and ſtrain as before: put the Infuſions together, and in a Glaſs or Earthen Veſſel evaporate to the Conſiſtence of an Extract.'

If this, as the former, be actuated alſo with ʒ i. or ʒ ii. of Spirit of *Sulphur*, the Extract will be the better, and endued with the Virtues of the former Tincture. Its Doſe is from gr. xv. to ʒ i.

Preparation of Millepedes.

'When they are clear'd as much as can be from Dirt, pour White-Wine enough upon them, in an earthen Pot, to cover them: then over a gentle Heat evaporate the Wine until they are dry enough to pouder.'

The Evaporation muſt be very gentle, leſt it ſhould carry up any of their volatile Salt, with which they much abound. They greatly err who pour off the Wine, and keep it ſeparately, which 'tis very cuſtomary to do; becauſe it robs the *Millepedes* of a great deal, which Evaporation leaves behind. Their Doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ ii.

Vinum Millepedum, *Wine of Hog-Lice.*

'Take ʒ iv. or a quarter of a Pint of *Millepedes* alive, infuſe them in ℔ ii. of White-Wine, with ʒ i. of *Engliſh* Saffron; ſhake them often, and let them ſtand two or three Weeks; then filter the Wine for uſe.'

The

The Bottle muſt always have vent when ſhaked, elſe it will be apt to fly. The Wine will have a brackiſh pungent Taſt, not much unlike what Salt of Amber gives to any Liquor. It is an admirable Cleanſer of all the *Viſcera*; and gives place to nothing in a *Jaundice*, or any Obſtructions of the Kidneys, or Urinary Paſſages: which makes it a great pity that it is not more in uſe; for there is hardly any chronic Diſtemper wherein it will not do ſervice; and even in Scrophula's and ſtrumous Swellings, a Courſe of it will greatly waſte them, if not quite carry them away: and in Defluxions of Rheum upon the Eyes, it will do wonders, by turning downwards thoſe hot Salts, by their natural Outlets, the Kidneys, which had forced their way thro the Glands about the Eyes. It may be given from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. in a Doſe.

Spiritus, Sal Volatile, & Oleum Millepedum; *Spirit, Volatile Salt, and Oil of Hog-Lice.*

'Put any quantity of *Millepedes* 'into a long-bodied Retort, ſo that 'it be not above half full; place it 'in a Sand-Furnace; lute on its Re-'ceiver, and give it the firſt degree 'of Fire till the Retort is thorowly 'hot: then encreaſe the Fire to the 'ſecond, in which keep it two or 'three hours, according to the 'quantity of Lice made uſe of, and 'ſome Liquor will drop into the Re-'ceiver, and the Volatile Salt will 'begin to riſe; encreaſe it to the 'third and fourth degree; then 'ceaſe and take off the Receiver, 'when it is cool; where there will 'be a Spirit, and Oil, and a Salt; 'which muſt be ſeparated and recti-'fy'd apart, or put all together into 'a long-neck'd Matraſs, luting on a 'Head and Receiver; and ſeparate 'the Salt by Sublimation, as that 'of *Vipers*.'

The volatile Salt is the only part this Proceſs produces that is of value; and this has the Virtues of the *Millepedes* in Subſtance, and is good for all the purpoſes of the foregoing Wine. Its Doſe is from iv to xvi gr. in a Bole, which is the beſt form for its Adminiſtration.

Tinctura Myrrhæ, *Tincture of* Myrrh.

'Put into a Matraſs, of fine '*Myrrh* in Pouder ℔ i. of Spirit 'of Wine ℔ iv. invert another Glaſs 'into the Mouth of the Matraſs to 'make a double Veſſel; lute the 'Juncture, and ſet it in a gentle 'Heat of Sand to extract its Tinc-'ture.'

This has the Virtues of the Gum, deſcrib'd *Sect.* 1. *Claſs* 3. N° 70. of the *Simples*; but is ſeldom given inwardly; externally it is in great eſteem amongſt our Surgeons, for cleanſing foul Ulcers, and to exfoliate carious Bones.

Oleum Myrrhæ, *Oil of Myrrh.*

'Half fill a Retort with coarſe 'Myrrh; put it to a Receiver, when 'in a Sand-Furnace; give it Fire 'by degrees to the greateſt height: 'When the Fumes ceaſe, let out the 'Fire, and in the Receiver there 'will be a fetid Oil, and an acid 'Spirit.'

After the ſame manner are to be obtain'd the Oils of all ſuch like Subſtances; and they may be rectify'd, as before directed in the *Oil of Benjamin*; which makes them much pleaſanter for uſe. This is reckon'd *Diaphoretic* and *Diuretic*, but is ſeldom preſcrib'd; externally it brings bad Ulcers to a kind Suppuration. Its Doſe is from 8 to 24 Drops

Drops in any proper Liquor.

Oleum Myrrhæ per Deliquium.

'Boil Eggs till they are hard, ſplit 'them in the middle, and take out 'the Yolks: fill the Cavity with 'fine Myrrh in Pouder; place them 'upon little Sticks about an Inch 'and a quarter long, three or four 'of them being prick'd into the 'Egg; ſet them in a clean Pan in a 'Cellar, or ſome ſuch moiſt place, 'and there will drop from them 'into the Pan a Liquor, which is 'call'd *Oil of Myrrh*.'

This is us'd only externally to take off Blemiſhes and Spots on the Skin, and is commended as excellent for ſuch Purpoſes.

Tinctura Euphorbii, *Tincture of* Euphorbium.

'Put into a Phial what quantity 'you pleaſe of pulveriz'd *Euphorbium*, and pour upon it *Oil of Tartar* made *per Deliquium*, about 'four fingers high; ſtop the Phial, 'and place it in Digeſtion upon hot 'Sand, and leave it there for two 'days, and there will be made a 'deep yellow or reddiſh Tincture: 'ſtrain it, and keep it in a glaſs 'Bottle.'

This is very penetrating, inciſive, and attenuating, and is powerful in cleanſing old foul Ulcers, carious Bones, and callous Lips of Wounds; and is good alſo to diſſolve ſcrophulous Tumors, and very obſtinate Indurations of the Glands.

Preparations of Opium.

It would be endleſs to give all the Preparations we meet with of this moſt celebrated Drug in Diſpenſatory Writers. A very large Collection of them may be found in the *Collectanea Chymica Leydenſia*; from whence *Salmon* has ſtuffed his W[illegible]. We ſhall therefore here content our ſelves with thoſe only which are now in the Shops, and preſcrib'd in regular Practice.

Extractum Opii, *Extract of Opium.*

'Put ʒ iv. of good Opium in thin 'ſlices, into a Glaſs Body, wherein 'there are two Pounds of Spring-'Water; ſet it in Sand, and ſtop 'the Mouth of the Body with ano-'ther Glaſs: make Fire under it, till 'by gradual Heat it is made to boil, 'in which ſtate keep it two or 'three hours: then let out the Fire, 'and while the Diſſolution is hot, 'run it thro a Flannel Bag, and 'preſs it ſtrongly into an earthen 'Veſſel; put that which remains in 'the Bag into a Matraſs, in which 'there is a Quart of rectify'd Spirit 'of Wine; make a double Veſſel 'of the Matraſs, and let it ſtand in 'Digeſtion twenty-four hours, now 'and then ſhaking it. Then take 'it out, and when it is cool, run it 'alſo thro a Flannel: put the Spirit 'of Wine, which is charg'd with 'the gummy part of the Opium, 'that the Water was not capable of 'diſſolving, into a Cucurbit; and 'in a gentle Heat draw off two 'thirds of the Spirit of Wine, 'which will ſerve again for the ſame 'uſe. Then put both the Extrac-'tions together; and in a clean 'earthen Pan, with a moderate Fire 'evaporate, till it is of a Conſiſtence 'fit to form into Pills, which keep 'in a Pot for uſe.'

This is the moſt certain Opiate yet known, and is very convenient for any Compoſitions of *Laudanum*; and ſome prefer it to any of the liquid Preparations, becauſe the Doſe can more certainly be aſſign'd. It is often preſcrib'd by the Title of *Extractum Thebaicum*: The Doſe is from gr. ſs. to gr. ii.

Some

ſome do this without any thing but common Water; and that indeed, is a certain way to purify the Opium of all its Droſs.

Dr. Goddard's *compound Extract of Opium.*

'Take of Saffron and Nutmegs 'ſliced thin, ana ʒi. of Caſtor ʒſs. 'put them into a Matraſs with 'Tincture of Tartar ʒxii. ſet them 'in a gentle Heat of Sand (with 'the Mouth of the Matraſs well 'ſtopt) in Digeſtion twenty-four 'hours, ſhaking it often; then let 'it cool, and preſs it thro a Cloth 'into a clean earthen Pan: what 'ſtays in the Bag put into the 'Matraſs again, and put to it 'rectify'd Spirit of Wine ℔ ſs. let 'it ſtand warm for twelve hours, 'and ſtrain it off to the other; in-'to theſe Tinctures put of the Ex-'tract of Opium ʒv. and ſet them 'over a gentle Fire to evaporate 'into an Extract.'

This has the Virtues of the former, but may be ventur'd upon in ſomewhat a larger Doſe, ſo far as to iii or iv gr.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Succo Cydoniorum; *Liquid* Laudanum, *with Juice of Quinces.*

'Take of Opium ʒii. of *Engliſh* 'Saffron ʒi. and of the Juice of 'Quinces ℔ iſs. Let the Opium be 'thin ſliced, and with the Saffron 'be put to the Juice of Quinces in 'a glaſs Body: ſome add Yeaſt of 'Ale to ferment it; ſet them in a 'gentle Heat of Sand, to digeſt till 'the Fermentation is over, and the 'Saffron ſubſides. Then expreſs 'the Juice, and let it ſtand to ſet-'tle: when 'tis ſettled, pour it off 'by gentle Inclination; put the 'Liquor into a Matraſs; and add 'to it ʒii. of Cinnamon, of Cloves 'ʒiſs. and *Jamaica* Pepper ʒi. 'let them be bruis'd and put into 'the Liquor to ſtand in Digeſtion 'fourteen days. Then again ex-'preſs the Juice, gently evaporate 'it to a due Conſiſtence, and put 'it up for uſe.'

Its Doſe is from 10 to 40 or 50 Drops.

The foregoing Extract of Opium may be as well made with Brandy, or Proof Spirit, as with Water and Spirit of Wine; there being Water enough in them to diſſolve the ſaline Parts of the Opium, and alſo Spirit enough to diſſolve the moſt reſinous Parts. Care muſt be taken in drying the Extract, that it does not burn. In the *Liquid Laudanum* the Yeaſt is apt to make the Medicine muddy; and therefore may be ſubſtituted in its ſtead, of Juniper-Berries ʒii. which will render it more pleaſing to the Eye, and take off its griping Quality.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Tinctura Tartari, *Liquid Laudanum with Tincture of Tartar.*

'Take of choice Opium ʒii. 'Saffron ʒi. Cinnamon ʒ ii. Nut-'meg and Mace, ana ʒ i. to theſe 'Ingredients in a Matraſs, put of 'Tincture of Tartar ʒxxiv. make 'the Matraſs a double Veſſel; lute 'well the Joints, and ſet them in 'a Heat of Digeſtion three days, 'ſhaking them every day; then 'open the Veſſel, and add to the 'mixture of Juniper-Berries bruis'd 'ʒii. let it ſtand in Digeſtion three 'days longer, then let it cool, and 'preſs it thro a Flannel. Put the 'expreſſed Liquor into a Cucurbit, 'and with its Head and Receiver 'luted, ſet it over a gentle Fire of 'Aſhes; draw off ʒviii. of the Spi-'rit; let that which remains cool, 'and decant it gently from the *Fa-*

' *ces* into a Phial, and keep well ' ſtopt for uſe.'

Its Virtues and Doſes are the ſame as the former.

Laudanum Liquidum Sydenhamii, *Dr.* Sydenham's *Liquid Laudanum.*

' Take of ſelect Opium ʒ ii. Saf. ' fron ʒ i. Cinnamon and Cloves ' pouder'd, ana ʒ i. put them into a ' Matraſs, and pour upon them of ' good Canary Wine, ℔ i. let the ' Matraſs be fitted for Circulation, ' and ſet them in a good Heat of ' Digeſtion for three or four days: ' then preſs them thro a Flannel; ' let the Liquor ſettle, and by gentle ' Inclination pour it into a clean ' Phial, and keep it for uſe.'

Its Doſe and Virtues are the ſame with thoſe above.

In this Preparation the Canary will bear a ſtronger Heat of Digeſtion than Spirit of Wine, or Tincture of Tartar; becauſe there is not Spirit enough in the Wine to extract the reſinous part of the Opium without it. If after three or four Days Digeſtion with the other Ingredients, it be preſſed out; let it ſettle, pour'd off by gentle Inclination, and then be put to it ʒ i. or ʒ vi. of the Extract of Opium, it will be a better Medicine.

Laudanum Liquidum alterum, *Another Liquid Laudanum.*

' Take Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, ' ana ʒ ſs. Salt of Tartar ʒ ii. The- ' baic Extract thin ſliced ℔ ſs. Ca- ' nary ℔ vi. infuſe them for 16 ' days cloſe ſtopp'd.

This is the moſt eaſily made of any, and is a well order'd Compoſition; it may be given to thirty Drops at a Doſe. It is the *Laudanum* that is now made in ſome of our Hoſpitals.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Spiritu Salis Nitri dulcis, *Liquid Laudanum with dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre.*

' Take of the beſt Opium ʒ ii. ' which ſlice and put into a Matraſs ' with Saffron ʒ i. add to them *Spi-* ' *ritus Nitri Dulcis* ℔ i. invert into ' the Mouth of the Matraſs another ' Glaſs; lute it, and ſet it in Digeſ- ' tion five days (ſhaking it about ' every day) then let it cool, and ' drop into it (by degrees) of *Sal* ' *Volatile oleoſum* ʒ iſs. When the ' Fermentation is over, ſtop and ' lute it up again, and let it ſtand ' three days longer in digeſtion: ' then let it cool, ſet it inclining ' to ſettle, and then gently decant ' it into a Phial for uſe.'

If to this be added of Juniper Berries ʒ ii. it will be yet more *Carminative*; and inſtead of crude Opium, if the Extract be us'd as in the former Obſervation, it will the better ſucceed in its Operation. This is preferr'd by ſome as a moſt certain and excellent Anodyne, and great Expeller of Wind; and it ſeldom or never offends the Stomach or Bowels, as many other Preparations of Opium do. Its doſe is the ſame as the former.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Sale Volatili Oleoſo, *Liquid Laudanum with Sal Volatile.*

' Take of Opium in Extract ʒ iv. ' put it into a Marble Mortar; grind ' it with Tincture of Tartar ℔ ſs. ' which muſt be put to it by little at ' a time; grind them till the Opium ' is well mix'd with the Tincture of ' Tartar; then put them into a Ma- ' traſs, and add to them of *Sal Vola-* ' *tile Oleoſum* ℔ i. upon which drop ' of ſweet Spirit of Nitre ʒ ſs. ſhake

' them

'them well together, which will 'raiſe a little Fermentation; when 'that is over, make a circulating 'Veſſel of the Matraſs; lute the 'Juncture well with the Bladder, 'and ſet it in a gentle Heat of Di-'geſtion ſix days, ſhaking it about 'every day. Then let it ſettle, 'and decant into a clean Veſſel, 'both which keep well ſtopt for 'uſe.'

This is an excellent *Laudanum*, and may be ventur'd from 10 to 30 or 40 Drops. It is more *Carminative* than any of the former, and moſt agreeable where there is any doubt of the Efficacy or Succeſs of an Opiate, being admirably guarded againſt any Inconvenience.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Camphora, *Liquid Laudanum with Camphire.*

'Take of the beſt Opium ʒ iv. 'put it into a Matraſs, and pour 'upon it of Water ℔ viii. place it 'in a digeſting Furnace, and keep 'it ſcalding-hot for three days; run 'it through a Flannel, and preſs 'out all the Liquor, which evapo-'rate to ℔ ii. and put by in a 'Bottle.

'Put of choice *Engliſh* Saffron 'into a Matraſs ʒ i. and pour upon 'it tartariz'd Spirit of Wine ʒ vi. 'digeſt them in a gentle Heat till 'the Saffron looks pale. Into ano-'ther Matraſs put of Cinnamon ʒ i. 'of Cloves ʒii. Pimento and Gin-'ger, ana ʒ i. pour upon them al-'ſo Spirit of Wine tartariz'd ʒ vi. 'and digeſt for two or three days. 'Into a fourth Matraſs put ʒ ſs. of 'Camphire moiſten'd with a little of 'the tartariz'd Spirit of Wine, and 'let them digeſt till the Camphire 'is diſſolv'd. Preſs the Tinctures 'of Saffron and the Spices through 'a Flannel, and mix them with the 'Diſſolution of Opium, and pour all 'into the Matraſs with the diſſolv'd 'Camphire; let them ſtand two or 'three Days in a gentle Heat, and 'decant for uſe.'

This is equal in all the Intentions of an Opiate to the former; and where a *Diaphoreſis* is requir'd, it is the beſt of all, becauſe the Camphire much exerts itſelf that way. Its Doſe is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Guttæ Vitæ, *Drops of Life.*

'Diſſolve of the beſt Opium in 'Water (as in the former Pro-'ceſs) ʒ iv. then take of *Engliſh* 'Saffron ʒ i. of *Ruſſia* Caſtor ʒ iſs. 'Cochineal and *Virginia* Snake-'Root, ana ʒ ſs. Nutmegs, Zedo-'ary, ana ʒ ii. of Camphire ʒ i. 'Pouder theſe Ingredients, and put 'them into a Matraſs; pour upon 'them Tincture of Antimony (made 'with Salt-Peter and *Antimonium* '*Diaphoreticum*) ℔ i. let them ſtand 'three or four Days in a gentle 'Heat, ſhaking the Matraſs often, 'till a good Tincture is produced; 'which put to one Quart of the Diſ-'ſolution of Opium: then let all 'ſtand in digeſtion 48 hours, and 'when ſettled, decant for uſe.'

This is the Medicine which *Salmon* made ſo much noiſe with. It is an excellent Medicine in proper Hands, and one of the beſt Preparations of this kind, tho 'tis not enough known to be much met with in Preſcription. The Opium is ſo well guarded with Cordial *Aromatics*, that it may be ventur'd upon in very conſiderable Doſes, and there is no fear of *Nauſea's* afterwards at the Stomach: it promotes Sweat very much, and is wonderfully *Carminative*. A Patient may take from 10 to 40, 50, and 60 Drops.

Pil.

Pil. Mathæi, Mathew's *Pill.*

'Take of the Extract of Opium, 'of black Hellebore, of Liqueriſe, 'and the Soap of Tartar, (deſcrib'd 'under the Preparations of *Tartar*) 'ana ʒ iv. Let the Hellebore and 'Liqueriſe be made into a ſubtile 'Pouder, beat and mix theſe four 'Ingredients very well: then with 'ʒ ii. or ʒ iii. of this Maſs, mix of '*Engliſh* Saffron ʒ i. cut into ſmall 'pieces, and beat them well toge-'ther till the Saffron is perfectly 'mix'd with the Maſs, ſo that no 'part of it is diſcernible from the 'reſt. Then beat and mix that 'with the reſt of the Maſs as well. 'If this Maſs be too dry, you 'may mix with it ſome of the Oil 'which comes from the Soap, which 'it ſpues out when it ſtands a long 'time by; or in its ſtead ſo much 'rectify'd Oil of Turpentine as is 'ſufficient to make it into a Maſs 'fit to form into Pills. Then put 'it into a wide-mouth'd Glaſs or 'Gally-pot ty'd over with a Bladder 'or Leather.'

There are many ways of making this Medicine: *Bates* puts in white Hellebore; but how much ſoever it may be imagin'd to ſtand corrected here, it is much ſafer left out, and the Medicine ſtill left efficacious enough to all the Intentions it is order'd for. The Saffron in this is not in that of *Bates*, but much betters the Medicine in many caſes. It is an admirable and ſafe Opiate, and promotes the Diſcharges both by *Sweat* and *Urine*; and the Soap of *Tartar* is ſo aperient, that it makes it ſafe even in *Aſthma's*, when no other Preparation of Opium dare be ventur'd upon. It may be given from iii to x gr. When it grows dry with keeping, it muſt be again moiſten'd with freſh Oil of Turpentine: but the oftner it has had thoſe Amendments, its Doſe may be enlarg'd; for the Turpentine will not dry away ſo much, as not to leave enough behind to give ſome Augmentation to its Bulk.

Pil. Starkei, *Dr.* Starkey's *Pill.*

'Take Extract of Opium ʒ iv. 'Nutmegs and Mineral Bezoar, ana 'ʒ ii. Saffron and *Virginia* Snake-'Root, ana ʒ i. beat the Nutmegs 'and Saffron together into a Paſte, 'ſo that they cannot be diſtinguiſh'd 'from one another. Let alſo the 'Mineral Bezoar and Snake-Root 'be in impalpable Pouder. Then 'mix all together with ℔ ſs. of the 'Soap of Tartar, of Oil of Saſſa-'fras ʒ ſs. and ʒ ii. of Tincture of 'Antimony: let them be all well 'incorporated, by beating in a Mor-'tar: then keep them in a Glaſs or 'Gally-pot, ty'd over with a Blad-'der or Leather for uſe.'

This Mr. *George Wilſon* ſays he had from Dr. *Starkey*'s own Mouth, in the Year 1665, a little before his Death; who then told him, he gave *Mathews* the former for a little Money, but that this was what he ſucceſsfully made uſe of himſelf. It is both more Diaphoretic and more Anodyne than the former: and they who have made uſe of it in their Practice, affirm it to be the beſt *Laudanum* they ever met with. And yet this is not the ſort which is kept in the Shops, and it is not by much in ſo conſtant Preſcription as the former. Indeed there are hardly any of the Shops that prepare this; ſo that a Phyſician may write for it in vain, while the other is ſo ready for a *Succedaneum*. This may be given in a good handſome Doſe, when Reſt is wanting in Fevers; and is not ſo hazardous in its Effects as common Opium, or any other of its

its Preparations; the *Alexipharmics* likewiſe in its Compoſition cauſe it ſooner to raiſe a Sweat, becauſe at the ſame time that they warm and attenuate the Fluids for Secretion, the Opium relaxes the Fibres, and makes more way for their Paſſage thro the cutaneous Pores.

Laudanum Londinenſe, *London Laudanum.*

'Take Extract of Opium made 'with Spirit of Wine ʒ i. Extract of 'Saffron ʒ iſs. Caſtor ʒ i. let them 'be made up into a Maſs with 'Tincture made of the *Species Diambræ* ʒ ſs. and Spirit of Wine: 'add Ambergreaſe and Musk, ana 'gr. vi. Oil of Nutmegs gut. x. and 'then with a gentle Heat evapo-'rate to a due Conſiſtence.'

This is the *Laudanum* the College retain in their *Diſpenſatory*, and is endu'd with the Virtues of the former Preparation. It may be given from i. to iv gr. either in a Pill, or diſſolv'd in a Draught. Many prefer this to any liquid Form, becauſe the Doſe cannot ſo exactly be determin'd by ſo many Drops, as by ſo much Weight; for Drops may contain more or leſs, according to the ſhape of the Phial they are dropt out of, and the ſlowneſs of their Drain; beſides the Uncertainty of a *Menſtruum* ſuſtaining juſt ſuch a quantity of Opium. This Medicine is very apt to grow too dry in the Shops, and alſo mouldy; both which may be prevented by a very ſmall Portion of Salt of Tartar in its Compoſition, and proportioning the Doſe ſo much larger accordingly. This is what is almoſt always order'd in the preſent Practice, and therefore the Shops are never without it.

Laudanum alterum, *Another Laudanum.*

'Take Opium thin ſlic'd ℔ i. 'Canary ℔ ii. Salt of Tartar ʒ ii. 'diſſolve, ſtrain, and evaporate 'to the Conſiſtence of Honey, to 'which add long Pepper and Gin-'ger, ana ʒ ii. Volatile Salt of 'Hartshorn ʒ iſs. Oil of Aniſeeds, 'Cloves, and Nutmegs, ana ʒ ii. 'mix into a Maſs.'

This is ſaid to be preſcribed in ſome of the public Hoſpitals, and ſeems pretty much to agree with the foregoing both in Virtue and Strength. But it is better fitted for keeping than the former, by the help of the eſſential Oils, and the Salt of Tartar.

Laudanum Balſamicum, *Balſamic Laudanum,*

'Take of Opium in Extract ʒ ii. 'Liver of Sulphur ʒ iv. Extract of 'Saffron and Liquerise, ana ʒ i. 'Flowers of Benjamin ʒ ſs. Balſam 'of *Peru* ʒ ii. mix them by a very 'gentle Warmth, ſo as juſt to ſtir 'in the Flowers of Benjamin, in a 'clean Panakin. If the Extracts 'are too ſoft, boil or ſimmer them 'up a little higher, before the Ben-'jamin and Balſam of *Peru* are 'put in.'

This was communicated to me by a Gentleman of great Worth and Ingenuity in the Study of Medicine, tho he never made it his Practice; upon whoſe Recommendation I firſt try'd it, and have been encourag'd by its great Succeſs to uſe it many Years. I have known it give Liberty of Breath to aſthmatic Perſons, who could not be truſted with any other kind of *Opiate*; and enabled ſome Perſons to paſs their Winters here in Town with Com-

fort, who without it would have been forc'd to fly into the Country for Breath. And beſides the Service it does to the *Lungs*, further than the Good it infallibly procures as an *Opiate*, it is very efficacious in raiſing a *Diaphoreſis*, and by that means breathes out a great deal from the Muſcles and remote Parts, which would occaſion Rheumatic and Arthritic Pains, with many other bad Symptoms. Its Doſe is from i to x or xii gr.

A Pectoral Sudorific, Liquid Laudanum.

'Take of the Soap of Tartar 'mention'd in *Starkey*'s Pill ʒ iv. 'Extract of Opium ʒ ii. of Saffron 'ʒ ſs. Ginger ʒ ii. beat them in a 'Mortar, and add of Balſam of 'Sulphur aniſated ʒ ii. grind them 'till they are well united; put 'them into a Matraſs, and pour up'on them of *Sal Volatile Oleoſum* '℔ ſs. and of rectify'd Spirit of 'Wine ℔ ii. let them digeſt forty 'eight hours in a gentle Heat, of'ten ſhaking the Matraſs: then add 'ſtrong diſtill'd Vinegar ʒ iv. ſhake 'the Veſſel, and they will ferment 'a little; when that is over, cloſe 'the Matraſs again, and let it ſtand 'three days and nights in a gentle 'Sand-Heat, ſhaking it as before: 'when ſettled, decant the clear, 'filter the Sediment, and put them 'together into a Bottle.'

This is the neareſt of any liquid Form to the foregoing, and therefore may be preſcrib'd in all the like Intentions, where the Patient cannot take a Pill or Bole; but for want of acquaintance with it, this is not in Preſcription, or made in the Shops. This *Recipe* we take from Mr. *Wilſon*, with whom the Communicator of the preceding Medicine was intimate. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

The Univerſal Anodyne.

'Diſſolve of the beſt Opium ʒ iv. 'in a ſufficient quantity of Wa er; 'evaporate to ℔ iſs. to which put '℔ i. of rectify'd *French* Brandy, 'of Saffron ʒ ſs. of Cochineal ʒ ii. 'and of the Tincture of the vola'tile Salt of Tartar ʒ ii. (or in its 'ſtead ʒ ii. of the Soap of Tartar) 'of *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, and the 'Spirit that was drawn from the 'Soap of Tartar, ana ʒ iii. digeſt 'theſe for four or five days in a 'well-luted Matraſs in a gentle 'Heat, then ſtrain it for uſe.'

This Preparation has ſome time ſince been in great account amongſt ſome particular Perſons, but it never obtain'd enough to be a Shop-Medicine. It is very good for all the Purpoſes of the former, given from 10 to 50 Drops.

Preparations of Scammony.

There are various ways which Authors have contriv'd to prepare *Scammony*, and all with a view to make it a milder and ſafer Cathartick. Moſt agree in doing this with Acids, to which purpoſe ſome bake or roaſt it incloſed in the Fruit of a *Quince*, and then it is call'd *Diagrydium*; others waſh it with the Juices of Lemons, Citrons, and with diſtill'd Vinegar: but the following Preparation is moſt preſcribed.

Scammonium cum Sulphure præparatum, *Scammony prepared with Sulphur.*

'Lay the Pouder of Scammony 'upon thick ſtrong Paper, then 'hold it over Coals, upon which 'Sulphur is to be burn'd, until it 'turns white, and melts. After'wards rub it in a Mortar a little 'greaſed,

'greaſed, to a fine Pouder for 'uſe.'

This is preſcribed from gr. iii. to gr. viii. or x. and has the Virtues of the Scammony itſelf, being little alter'd by this Preparation.

Reſina Scammonii, *Reſin of Scammony.*

'Take any quantity of Scam-'mony, and diſſolve it in a ſuffi-'cient quantity of Spirit of Wine; 'decant it, and put to it common 'Water, which will occaſion it 'to turn milky and let the Reſin 'fall to the bottom; or put it 'into a Retort, and gently draw 'off the Spirit, as directed in ma-'king the Reſin of *Jalap*:' from which it differs very little, but is ſomewhat ſtronger and rougher in Operation: Its Doſe is from gr. ii. to vi or vii.

Spiritus Cochleariæ, *Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs.*

'Take of Garden Scurvy-Graſs 'in Flower (or freſh and newly 'gather'd at any other time) ℔ xx. 'bruiſe it groſly and put it into a 'Copper Still, tinn'd within; put 'to it of the Grounds of Ale 'Cong. iii. with new Yeaſt ℔ i. ſtir 'them well together; lute on the 'Head, and kindle a little Small-'coal under it, to give juſt a fer-'menting Warmth; let it ſtand 'twenty-four Hours, and then give 'Fire to diſtil the Spirit. That 'which comes firſt is the beſt, and 'muſt be kept by itſelf: the other 'Running will ſerve for more 'Graſs, in the room of common 'Water, another time.'

The great Quickneſs and Volatility of the Herb ſeems ſo little to want any of this help, that it is to be fear'd it is the worſe for it; for let the Head be ever ſo cloſe luted, ſome will make its eſcape. Therefore we take the following to be much the better way.

Another Way.

'Take the ſame quantity of 'Scurvy-Graſs, and put to it of 'common Proof Brandy, Cong. ii. 'a gentle Fire will bring over the 'Spirit, which may be drawn to 'near the quantity of Spirit of 'Wine put in.'

This will be ſtrongly impregnated with the volatile Parts of the Graſs, and keep much longer than the other; the Pungency of the Graſs being naturally kept alive, as it were, in this Spirit, which of itſelf would either find an eſcape, or die and flatten; as it will do in time, with all the Contrivances that can be invented to prevent it. If two or three Pound of Horſe-Radiſh be added to it, it will be much the better. This is given in all ſcorbutic Caſes in common Liquors, from 20 to 100 Drops; and poſſeſſes the principal Virtues of the Herb itſelf in ſubſtance.

Spiritus Cochleariæ Aureus, *Golden Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs.*

'Take of the foregoing Spirit ℔ i. 'and diſſolve in it of Reſin of Ja-'lap, or Scammony, or Gamboge, '℥ i. If there be any Sediment, 'decant the tinged Spirit off care-'fully from it.'

This is kept up in great eſteem amongſt the common People, by the great Pretenſions of ſeveral Venders of it; but it is an indifferent and uſeleſs Medicine, unleſs to athletic Conſtitutions, and is very unfit to anſwer the Expectations its Name raiſes. Its Doſe is from 20 to 60 Drops.

Flores Sulphuris, *Flowers of Sulphur.*

'Take any quantity of Sulphur groſly pouder'd, which put into a glaſs Body, which place in a ſmall open Fire, and cover it with a Pot, or another Cucurbit turn'd upſide down, ſo that the Neck of the one may enter into the Neck of the other. Change the upper Cucurbit every half hour, fitting another in its place; add likewiſe new Sulphur. Gather the Flowers which ſtick in the Cucurbit, and continue to do ſo, until there is as much as deſired.'

The great Conſumption of this, and the Lowneſs of the Price it is got down to, make it neceſſary for thoſe who would find a profit in it, to build a Furnace with Brick, big enough to burn a hundred weight of Sulphur at a time; and a few that have put themſelves to ſuch Expence, ſerve the reſt of the Buſineſs. This Proceſs is ſufficient to let us into the Nature of theſe Flowers as a Medicine, and to inform us that they are the fineſt part of the Brimſtone: tho with theſe there ariſes a great deal of Salt, as ſome further Proceſſes will diſcover. They are uſed in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, and likewiſe in cutaneous Diſtempers, both internally and externally. They are certainly both *Balſamic* and *Deterſive*, and it is their Plenty in a great meaſure that leſſens their eſteem. Every Preparation from this Mineral is very effectual in lowering a Salivation, and hindering the Operation of Mercury by thoſe particular Glands; and alſo gives great eaſe to thoſe troubled with the *Hæmorrhoids.*

Flores Sulphuris albi, *White Flowers of Sulphur.*

'Take of Salt-Peter fixed with Charcoal ℔ ſs. or but ʒ iv. of clean mineral Sulphur twice its quantity; grind and mix them well together, then put them into a Retort, and ſet it in a Sand-Furnace; fit to it a Receiver, but lute it not: make a gentle Fire under it, which gradually increaſe to the third degree, and ſo keep it till all the Flowers riſe; which may be known by the upper part of the Retort above the Sand being clear.'

The uſe of theſe is the ſame as the former; and may be given from ϑ i. to ʒ ii.

Lac Sulphuris, *Milk of Sulphur.*

'Take clean Salt of Tartar ℔ i. Flowers of Sulphur ʒ vi. (ſome uſe but ʒ iv.) grind them well together in a ſtone Mortar; then put them into a ſtrong earthen Pan, and add of Fountain-Water ℔ viii. Set this Mixture over ſome live Coals, and by degrees make it boil till the Liquor is very red, which will require three or four hours: (as the Water waſtes, ſupply it with new warm Water.) Take it from the Fire, and before it is quite cold, filter it: then drop into it diſtill'd Vinegar, which will cauſe the red Liquor to be muddy, and a white Pouder will precipitate. When the firſt Precipitation is fallen, drop in more Vinegar, and ſo proceed till the Vinegar will not make the Liquor muddy any more. After this let all ſettle, and by gentle Inclination pour off the Liquor: put Fountain-Water to the Magiſtery, ſtir it well about, and let it ſettle; pour off as before, and ſo proceed with ſix or eight Lotions, till the Pouder is inſipid, and free from its urinous Taſte.'

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The Doſe of this is from x gr. to ʒ i. it is reckon'd more ſudorific than the Flowers, and is pretty often preſcribed for that purpoſe. But this is either too haſtily made by our Chymiſts, without a ſufficient quantity of Ablution, or adulterated ſo as not to be truſted to in matters of Conſequence.

Lac Suphuris cum Calce vivâ, *Milk of Sulphur with Quick-Lime.*

'Take one part Sulphur, and two 'parts Quick-Lime: grind them 'well together, put them into an 'Iron Kettle, with ſix Quarts of 'Water to every ℔ iii. of the Mix-'ture, and boil it till the Mixture be 'as red as Blood; ſtrain it while it 'is warm into a Veſſel, either of 'Glaſs or Earth, and let it ſtand to 'ſettle: what is not very clear, fil-'ter; but if it be clear, decant it 'into a glaſs Veſſel, and drop into 'it ſome warm Urine, which will 'precipitate the Diſſolution; waſh 'it as the former.'

This anſwers to the ſame Purpoſes as the foregoing, and is given in like Doſes, but not often preſcribed, or made by the Chymiſts.

Balſamum Sulphuris cum Oleo Olivarum, *Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Olives.*

'Take of the Flowers of Sulphur 'ʒ iv. Sallad-Oil ℔ i. put them in-'to a Pipkin which will contain 'about three times their quantity; 'ſet them over a Fire, and make 'the Matter to boil gently, keep it 'continually ſtirring with a wooden 'Spatula for the ſpace of an hour 'and half, till it is quite cool; then 'put it up for uſe.'

This is commended in Coughs, Aſthma's, and Conſumptions; and is uſed externally to heal Ulcers, but it is not often made. Its Doſe is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Balſamum Sulphuris Tereb inthinatum, *Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine.*

'Take Flowers of Sulphur ʒ iv 'and Oil of Turpentine ℔ i. place 'the Mixture in a Sand-Furnace, 'ſtop the Matraſs looſely with ano-'ther Glaſs; give a ſmall Fire for 'one hour, then increaſe it till the 'Oil boils gently, in which degree 'keep it three or four hours; then 'let it cool, and pour off the im-'pregnated Oil from that which is 'not diſſolv'd.'

This is an excellent Medicine for all Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, and likewiſe for Ulcerations and Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages; but 'tis nauſeous to take at firſt, becauſe of an *Empyreuma*, which wears off with long keeping. Its Doſe is from 6 to 15 or 20 Drops, upon fine pouder'd Sugar, which is the beſt way to take it, becauſe it will not well mix with any Liquor. After the ſame manner is a Balſam made with any other Oils, as *Aniſeeds*, which is much uſed in the ſame Doſe, or any other the Phyſician may direct: but care muſt always be taken leſt it boil over, becauſe it immediately takes fire, and burns ſo fiercely as to endanger a Houſe. The Veſſel ought therefore to be large enough to be two thirds at leaſt empty, to give it room to riſe without running over.

Balſamum Sulphuris cum Oleo Lini, *Balſam of Sulphur with Linſeed Oil.*

'Put ℔ iv. of Linſeed Oil into 'an earthen glazed Body, ſet it in 'a Sand Heat till it boil gently: 'then add ℔ i. of Flowers of Sul-'phur, ſtir it till it ſwells and ſub-

'ſides: then remove it from the 'Fire, and when cold, pour upon 'it ℔ v. of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine: 'mix them well, and put them into 'a glaſs Body, and by a gentle Fire 'in a Sand-Furnace, draw off the 'Spirit of Wine. When the Balſam is cold, put it into a Bottle 'for uſe.'

The Uſe and Dose of this is the ſame as of the other Balſams of Sulphur; but this is the moſt grateful of any of them.

Balſamum Sulphuris Martis, *Balſam of Sulphur with Iron.*

'Take clean Filings of Iron, or 'broken Needles ℔ i. put them into a Cucurbit with Spirit of Salt ℔ v. let it ſtand in a digeſtive Heat 'five or ſix days, in which time the 'Iron will be almoſt diſſolv'd: filter and remove it into a glaſs Retort, place it in the Furnace with 'a great deal of Sand about it, give 'fire of the firſt degree for one 'hour, augment it to the ſecond, 'which continue till no more Drops 'fail. Then change the Receiver, 'and increaſe the Fire to the third 'degree for one hour; and ſo paſs 'on to the Extremity of the fourth, 'and there keep it four or five 'hours, in which time red Flowers 'will aſcend into the Neck of the 'Retort, and ſome yellow Spirit 'come into the Receiver. Let all 'cool, and remove the Veſſel. In 'the Receiver there will be about '℥ iv. of a yellow Spirit; and if the 'Proceſs be regular, about the ſame 'quantity of foliated red Flowers in 'the Neck of the Retort. Take of 'the Flowers ℥ iii. of the yellow 'Spirit ℥ i. put them into a Matraſs, 'pour upon them Oil of Turpentine ℥ viii. let them digeſt upon 'warm Sand 24 hours; then augment the Fire, ſo as to make the 'Matter ſimmer for two hours: let 'all cool, and ſeparate it carefully 'from the *Faces* for uſe.'

This Proceſs might not improperly have been put under the Preparations of *Iron*; but its Title, more than any thing elſe, has reminded us of it here. This Medicine is by ſome affirm'd to be one of the beſt Vulneraries in the World, both internally and externally. It is good in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt and Lungs, againſt Gravel, and Ulcers in the Reins. It alſo cicatrizes and heals Ulcers, outwardly apply'd; but the Shops are too great ſtrangers to this Remedy, and it is hardly ever preſcribed, but very well deſerves a place in Practice. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

Hepar Sulphuris, *Liver of Sulphur.*

'Take Flowers of Sulphur ℥ iv. 'pure Salt of Tartar ℥ ii. keep them 'ſtirring in an earthen Diſh, till 'they are as red as Blood, without 'any white Specks, as they melt 'over a moderate Heat; then take 'out the Mixture, and put it into a 'Glaſs ſtopt cloſe.'

This is not uſed alone, but ſerves for other Preparations.

Sanguis Sulphuris, *Blood of Sulphur.*

'Grind of the Liver of Sulphur '℥ iv. and of Oil of Tartar ℥ ii. 'very well in a Mortar together: 'put them into a Matraſs, and pour 'upon them of dulcify'd Spirit of 'Nitre ℥ xii. Shake the Matraſs, 'and let it digeſt cloſe ſtopt ſeven 'or eight days: when cool, decant 'the Liquor for uſe.'

The Doſe of this is from 5 to 20 or 30 Drops, mix'd with Syrup, or upon Loaf-Sugar pouder'd; drinking afterwards a Draught of Canary or warm Ale. It is an admirable Pectoral, and is alſo diuretic. But

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they do not make it in the Shops, and our Phyſicians hardly ever preſcribe it.

Tinctura Sulphuris, *Tincture of Sulphur.*

'Beat of the Liver of Sulphur (while it is warm) ʒ iv. in a warm Mortar; put it preſently into a Matraſs, and to it Spirit of Wine ℔ i. ſet them in a Digeſtion for 24 hours, and there will be a very red Tincture; which keep in a Phial well ſtopt for uſe.'

This is good in all the Intentions wherein the foregoing *Balſams* are uſed, but is much pleaſanter to take, becauſe it will mix with any Liquors: Canary Wine is the beſt Vehicle to give it in. Its Doſe is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Another.

'Take of Philoſophical Soap (made with Oil of Turpentine and Salt of Tartar) ʒ iv. mix well with it of Balſam of Sulphur ʒ i. put them into a Matraſs, and pour upon them of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine ℔ iſs. make a circulating Veſſel of the Matraſs, and let it digeſt 24 hours in a gentle Heat: when cool, decant the Tincture.'

This is eſteem'd by ſome a more Pectoral Tincture than the other, tho the Doſe is the ſame. In the former Proceſs, the Liver of Sulphur muſt be reduced into a very fine Pouder in a warm Mortar, with all poſſible haſt, to prevent its drawing the Air to it; and put into a Cucurbit with the Spirit of Wine, which muſt by another Veſſel inverted be made a Circulatory, and the Juncture well luted.

A Vulnerary Balſam of Sulphur.

'Take of the Liver of Sulphur ʒ iv. of Succotrine Aloes ʒ ſs. and of Myrrh ʒ i. all in fine Pouder; put them into an earthen Pot, and pour upon them of Balſam of Turpentine ℔ i. with ʒ ii. of Saffron: ſet them on a gentle Fire in Sand, which encreaſe by degrees till the Oil ſimmer, and the Ingredients are diſſolv'd: then let them cool, and ſtrain the Balſam thro Flannel into a Glaſs, which keep for uſe.'

It is by ſome greatly commended for the Cure of Wounds and Ulcers.

Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam, *Oil of Sulphur by the Bell.*

'This is to be made of the yellow Mineral Sulphur. To the Operation are required two wooden Frames, one earthen Diſh with a hole in the middle, a flat Gally-pot, an earthen Porringer to burn the Sulphur in, a wide-mouth'd Glaſs for the Receiver, and the Bell. Set one of the wooden Frames upon two Bricks, and put the Diſh with a hole in its middle upon it, and the flat Gally-pot in the middle of the Diſh, with the bottom upwards, upon which ſet the Porringer containing the Sulphur. Support the ſecond wooden Frame upon two Bricks more, as the firſt; in which Frame a hole muſt be made fit for the Bell-Glaſs to reſt in, ſo that the edges of the Bell may be clear of the Wood: when the Porringer charg'd with Sulphur is fitted, ſet the Sulphur on fire with a red-hot Iron; when it is all melted, ſtir it with a clean Tobacco-Pipe, or Iron Wire, to make it burn clear; then cover it with the Bell, and in three or four hours time the Oil may be perceiv'd to condenſe a-

'bout the Bell, and drop into the 'Diſh, and ſo into the Receiver. 'Whenever the Sulphur appears to 'burn dull, take off the Bell, and 'ſtir about the Sulphur with an 'Iron-wire as before: then ſet the 'Glaſs again, and ſo proceed till 'there be as much Oil (or rather 'Spirit of Sulphur) as is deſired.'

This is a powerful Acid, and its Operation is chiefly Diuretic; but 'tis more commonly preſcrib'd to give a palatable Acidity to ſome internal Medicines, than to anſwer any Intention by its proper Virtues. Its greateſt uſe is in other Preparations. Its Doſe for Palatableneſs is at pleaſure, and as a *Diuretic* from 3 to 10 Drops in any proper Vehicle. Many queſtion whether there be any real difference between this and *Oil of Vitriol*, which is difficult to determine; ſo that they may ſpeak as truly as pleaſantly, who pronounce one to be a *Vitriolic Spirit of Sulphur*, and the other a *Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol*: our Chymiſts however are ſeldom at the trouble to ſupply us with this genuinely made.

Sal Sulphuris, *Salt of Sulphur.*

'Put of *Sal Polycreſtum* (as pre-'par'd under the Article of *Nitre*) '℥ iv. pouder it in a Glaſs Mortar, 'with a Peſtle of the ſame; put it 'into a flat wide-mouth'd Glaſs, 'and add to it of the Spirit of Sul-'phur ℥ ii. ſtir them well together, 'and evaporate in a Sand-Heat; 'which will leave a pleaſant acid 'Salt, which put up in a Phial for 'uſe.'

This is not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the Salt of Sulphur, but Nitre fix'd by Sulphur, and afterwards impregnated with its Spirit. It is Diuretic, and if given in a large Doſe, Cathartic, as moſt Salts are. In the former Intention it is given from gr. x. to ʒ i. in the latter up to ʒ iv. diſſolv'd in Broth, or any proper Vehicle warm.

Spiritus Saponis, *Spirit of Soap.*

'Cut into ſmall pieces ſixteen 'Ounces of the Soap of *Alicant*, 'and ſoften it in an earthen Veſſel 'by a gentle Fire, and mix in it 7 'or 8 Ounces of Clay-Pouder: Put 'the Mixture in a Retort big enough, 'that one third part may remain 'empty; place the ſame in a Fur-'nace of Reverberation, adapt a 'Recipient, lute the Joints exactly, 'and make a little Fire in the Fur-'nace to the third degree, and con-'tinue doing ſo till nothing more 'diſtils. Separate the Veſſels when 'cooled, and pour the whole con-'tained in the Recipient into a Tun-'nel furniſhed with grey Paper, and 'there will come out a watry and 'clear Liquor, which is yellowiſh, 'and of a bitter Taſt: which may 'be called the *Spirit of Soap*, of 'which there will be ſix Ounces.'

I do not know that this has been made in our Shops, but it ſeems naturally ſuited for ſo many Purpoſes of moment, as to deſerve Recommendation; for it cannot but be very opening and reſolutive, both inwardly, and externally apply'd; and ſeems admirably calculated for Embrocations, with other ſuitable Ingredients, againſt arthritic, and ſuch like obſtinate Pains. I cannot alſo but think it efficacious in the *Jaundice*, *Scrophula's*, and the like glandulous Foulneſſes; as likewiſe a good *Menſtruum* for Opium, to make a *Liquid Laudanum* with.

Spiritus Sacchari, *Spirit of Sugar.*

'To ℔ i. of pouder'd Sugar put '℔ iii. of Fullers Earth alſo in 'Pouder, or in its room ſo much 'Sand

'Sand clean waſh'd; place a Receiver half full of the mixture in a Sand-Furnace, and give it Fire of the firſt degree for two hours; then encreaſe it to the ſecond for two hours more; proceed to the third, where keep it till no Fumes appear in the Receiver. Then let all cool, and in the Receiver there will be found a fetid Oil and Spirit, which ſeparate as uſual. Put the Spirit into a Retort or Cucurbit: ſet to it a Receiver unluted; make Fire of the firſt degree, and there keep it till the Drops have a little Acidity: put away the Phlegm, lute on the Receiver, encreaſe the Fire to the ſecond degree, where keep it till all is come off.'

This will diſſolve Pearl or Coral, and is alſo accounted a good Medicine in the Stone and Gravel in the Bladder or Kidneys; but it is hardly made or preſcrib'd. Doſe from 10 to 50 Drops. There is another *Spirit of Sugar*, which the Chymiſts call *Compound*, that has half as much *Sal Armoniac* as Sugar. It makes a finer and ſtill more aperitive Spirit, but is not us'd.

Spiritus Sacchari Ardens, *A burning Spirit of Sugar.*

'Take of coarſe Sugar, or Moloſſes, any quantity at pleaſure, in proportion to the Still; put to it ten or twelve times its weight of Water, and let them ſtand a ſufficient time to ferment: as ſoon as the Fermentation is over, put the Liquor into a Copper Still with its Refrigeratory, and give it gradual Fire till it begins to drop. Obſerve ſo to manage the Fire, that the Spirit come from the Mouth of the Worm in a ſmall Thred, and ſo continue till it runs inſipid: then let out the Fire, and rectify the Spirit by a ſecond Diſtillation, either in a Glaſs Body or Head; or if the quantity be great, in a Copper Veſſel, obſerving to ſeparate the Spirit from the Phlegm, as in the firſt Diſtillation, which may be further rectify'd till it will burn all away, and then it is call'd *Alcohol.*'

This is of the ſame uſe as the Spirit of Wine, and is much preferable to our Malt Spirits, both for Softneſs and Flavor, and is exceeded by none but that of the Grape.

Cryſtalli & Cremor Tartari, *Cryſtals and Cream of Tartar.*

'Take any quantity of crude Tartar, boil it in Water till the Parts which are capable of Solution be entirely diſſolv'd; run the Liquor, whilſt it is hot, thro a flannel Bag into an earthen Pan, and evaporate till a Pellicle appears: then ſet it in a cold place, and ſuffer it to ſtand quiet two or three days; afterwards decant the Liquor, and there will be found Cryſtals adhering to the ſide of the Pan; ſcrape them off, and evaporate the Liquor as before, and ſet it again to ſhoot into Cryſtals; repeat the Evaporation till all the Cryſtals are ſhot.'

The Virtues of this are known to all. It is a cooling gentle Cathartic, and paſſes off pretty much, as moſt ſaline Purgers do, by Urine. Its Doſe from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. diſſolv'd in Broth.

Sal Tartari fixum, *Fix'd Salt of Tartar.*

'Take any quantity of crude Tartar; calcine it in a Pot or Glaſs-Houſe: or three or four Pounds of it may be put into ſtrong brown Paper, which tie up with Thred, and wet it with Wa-

'ter;

'ter: then put it upon ſome burning Coals, and bury it with more; 'there let it continue till all that is 'combuſtible is conſumed, and the 'calcin'd Tartar will remain in an 'entire Lump. Diſſolve it in warm 'Water, then filter and evaporate 'it to a dryneſs in a clean Iron or 'earthen Pan; and what remains is 'the fix'd Salt of Tartar, which 'may be further purify'd by repeated Diſſolutions, Filtrations and Evaporations, till in the Diſſolution 'it leaves no *Faces.*'

The firſt Evaporation may be made in a clean Iron Pan, in which the Liquor ought to be kept ſtirring when it begins to coagulate, till the Salt is quite dry; and if a further Purification is intended, becauſe it is not ſo white as wiſh'd for, put it into a Crucible, and ſet it on a little Charcoal Fire, (ſo that it do not melt) and in a quarter of an hour's time it will be very white. It muſt be kept in a Glaſs well ſtopt, otherwiſe it will attract the Air, and diſſolve; and the *Oleum Tartari per Deliquium*, Oil of Tartar by melting, is made only by hanging the Salt up in a Cloth in a moiſt place, which will drop into any Veſſel placed to receive it: and this Oil has all the Virtues of the Salt, and is us'd to ſcour the Skin of Pimples, Freckles and Morphew, mix'd with a little *Oil of Almonds*, and ſometimes with Roſe and Orange-Waters. This Salt is *aperitive*, and us'd much to draw out the Tinctures of Vegetables, and is given in all kinds of Obſtructions. This the Chymiſts, by ſome ſmall difference of Management, make ſerve for the *lixivious Salts* of all Plants; and it is much to be wiſh'd all their Frauds were as little detrimental: for whatſoever is reduc'd into ſuch a Subſtance by *Calcination*, has no Qualities but what the Fire gives it; and therefore *Salt of Tartar* is as good as the *Salt* of any Plant whatſoever, procur'd the ſame way, as has been before taken notice of, N° 604. of the Simples.

Tartarum Solubile, *Soluble Tartar.*

'Mix of Salt of Tartar ʒ iv. with 'Cream of Tartar ℥ viii. and pulverize them together; put them into an earthen Pan, into which 'pour of Spring-water ℔ iii. boil 'them till they are diſſolv'd, and 'remember now and then to ſtir 'them. Filter the Diſſolution whilſt 'it is warm, evaporate to a dryneſs, 'and keep it in a Glaſs well ſtopt.'

It works both by Urine and Stool, is given in Obſtructions, Cachexies, Jaundice and Dropſies. Its Doſe is from ʒ i. to ʒ ii. in any proper Vehicle.

Tartarum Solubile Chalybeatum, *Chalybeated Soluble Tartar.*

'Take of the Tincture of Tar'tar made with Steel, ℔ ſs. and put 'it into a glaſs Body; pour upon 'it of the aforeſaid Soluble Tartar '℥ ii. ſet the Glaſs in a gentle Heat 'of Sand to evaporate; ſtir it a'bout ſometimes with a clean 'wooden Spatula; and when it is 'dry there will be a black Pou'der, which keep in a Phial well 'ſtopt.'

It is a good *Aperitive*, and endu'd with all the Virtues of the Tincture of Tartar with Iron. In Obſtructions of the *Menſes* it is almoſt a certain Remedy. Its Doſe is from ʒ i. to ʒ ils.

Tartarum Chalybeatum, *Chalybeated Tartar.*

'Pour of Spring-water into an 'earthen Pan ℔ iii. and ſet it over 'the Fire to boil; as ſoon as it 'boils,

'boils, put in of the Cryſtals of 'Tartar ℔ ſs. and of *Vitriolum* 'Martis ʒ ſs. finely pouder'd a-'part, and afterwards ground to-'gether. Let them boil a quarter 'of an hour, ſtirring them with a 'wooden Spatula till they are diſ-'ſolv'd; then ſtrain the Mixture 'boiling hot thro a Cotton Bag in-'to a clean Pan, and ſet it in a 'cold place, and it will ſhoot into 'little greeniſh Cryſtals.'

It is endued with the Qualities of the former: yet altho theſe are both ſafe and efficacious Medicines in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and may be preſcrib'd in Forms very convenient for the Patient's taking; they are little enquir'd after, and very rarely preſcribed. The Doſe of this is from gr. x. to ʒ i.

Tartarum Emeticum, *Emetic Tartar*.

'Take Cream of Tartar ℔ ſs. '*Crocus Metallorum* ʒ ii. let them 'be very finely pouder'd, and af-'ter they are well mix'd, put them 'into a glazed Pot, and pour upon 'them of Spring-Water ℔ ii. let 'them boil ſeven or eight hours; 'ſtir them often, and as the Wa-'ter waſtes, ſupply it: take off the 'mixture from the Fire boiling, and 'run it preſently thro a Flannel 'Bag; then evaporate two thirds 'in a Glaſs Body in Sand, and ſet 'it in a cold place to ſhoot; ſepa-'rate the ſuperfluous Water, and 'evaporate as before; gather the 'Cryſtals, dry them gently, and 'keep them in a Phial for uſe.'

It is a brisk Emetic, and will operate from ii to viii gr. It may be made with *Vitrum Antimonii*, Flowers of Antimony, or *Mercurius Vitæ*. If in all the preceding Proceſſes the Cream of Tarter be before baked in an Oven to a brownneſs, the Cryſtals will ſhoot much fairer and larger.

Tartarum Emeticum & Catharticum, *Emetic and Cathartic Tartar*.

'Take of Salt of Tartar ℔ ſs. '*Crocus Metallorum* ʒ ii. make them 'both into fine Pouder, and mix 'them well; put them into a Cru-'cible, and let them melt together 'for half an hour: then take it 'out from the Fire, and diſſolve it 'in clean Water; filter the Diſſo-'lution, and evaporate to a Pelli-'cle upon the Surface: then drop 'gradually into it Oil of Vitriol, 'till the Ebullition ceaſes, and o-'ver a gentle Heat of Sand evapo-'rate to a dryneſs.'

This works both by Vomit and Stool, and agrees well enough with ſome groſs Conſtitutions that can bear thorow ſhaking, and whoſe Stomach and Glands of the *Primæ Viæ* are foul. It is proper in the firſt Approaches of a Dropſy, Scurvy, Jaundice; and alſo in Hypocondriacal Melancholy it cannot fail of doing good, by accelerating the Motions of the Fluids, and rouzing the Spirits. Its Doſe is from gr. iii. to xv.

Tartarum Vitriolatum, *Vitriolated Tartar*.

'Put any quantity of Oil of Tar-'tar *per Deliquium* into a Glaſs Cu-'curbit; drop gradually upon it 'rectify'd Oil of Vitriol till the E-'bullition ceaſes: then evaporate 'the Humidity in a gentle Sand-'Heat, and there will reſide a very 'white Matter, which keep in a 'wide-mouth'd Glaſs well ſtopt.'

If inſtead of the *Oil* rectify'd *Spirit of Vitriol* is us'd, the remainder after Evaporation will be yet whiter. It operates by Urine and Stool, but is too ſharp and griping

ping ever to be given alone; it is therefore generally us'd as an Alterative with other Deobſtruents; and is particularly good in the Jaundice, and all Exceſſes of Choler. It makes a good Dentifrice, and will very ſoon render black Teeth, that are not quite rotten, as white as Ivory.

Sapo Tartari, *Soap of Tartar.*

'Take Rheniſh-Wine Tartar, or 'Cream of Tartar, and Salt-Peter, 'ana ℔ i. in Pouder; mix them 'well together, and put them into a 'red-hot Crucible by a Spoonful at 'a time: when it is melted, take 'out the mixture with a little Iron 'Ladle, and put it into a warm 'earthen Pan, adding to it ſo much 'warm Water as is neceſſary to diſ'ſolve it; filter and dry it into a 'Salt, and grind it into an impal'pable Pouder, or as fine as poſ'ſible: then put it into a wide'mouth'd Glaſs, and expoſe it to 'the Air till it is moiſten'd; which 'it will ſufficiently be in 18, 20 'or 24 Hours, according to the 'moiſtneſs or dryneſs of the Wea'ther. Then put to each Pound 'of the Salt, of rectify'd Oil of 'Turpentine ℥ iv. ſtir them well 'together with a wooden Spatula, 'till they ſeem to be incorporated: 'then ſet the mixture aſide, and 'cover it to keep out the Duſt: 'ſtir it well two or three times 'a day, till they are thorowly im'bodied, and of the Conſiſtence 'of a Syrup; if it wants Oil to 'make it of that Conſiſtence, add 'more.'

This is alſo ſometimes call'd *Sapo Philoſophorum.* Of it ſelf it is an excellent Diuretic, and is conveniently enough mix'd into a Bole; it may be given from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. and is very good againſt the Gravel in the Kidneys or Bladder; but as it is hardly ever preſcrib'd for theſe Purpoſes, it is not kept in the Shops, and only made for the *Mathew's* Pill, in which it is accounted the *Corrector.*

Oleum & Spiritus Tartari, *Oil and Spirit of Tartar.*

'Take of the pure Cryſtals of 'Tartar ℔ iv. diſtil in a Retort 'with a large Receiver, encreaſing 'the Fire by degrees, till the Fumes 'altogether diſappear. There will 'come out a Phlegm, a Spirit, and 'an Oil; after the laſt of theſe is 'ſeparated, put the other into a 'Glaſs Cucurbit, and rectify in a 'Sand-Heat two or three times o'ver, drawing off every time not 'above a third Part. Of the Re'mainder may be made a Salt of 'Tartar by Calcination; from 'whence likewiſe may be obtained 'an Oil of Tartar by Fuſion.'

The Spirit is extremely *aperitive*; but to make it yet more ſo, to three parts of the Oil and Spirit which were procured by Diſtillation, put one part of *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis*; ſhake them well in the Receiver, and put them carefully into a clean glaſs Retort, which ſet in a Sand-Furnace: fit and lute on a Receiver, and give it a Fire of the firſt degree, till the Lute be dry; then advance to the ſecond, in which will come over a very penetrating and grateful Spirit, which is a moſt powerful *Diaphoretic*, and alſo aſſiſts by Urine. It is given from ʒ ii. to ʒ ii. in any proper Vehicle, in the moſt obſtinate chronic Diſeaſes.

Sal Tartari Volatile, *Volatile Salt of Tartar.*

'Take the Lees of Wine, and 'dry them gently; when dry, beat 'them

'them into groſs Pouder: place a 'Glaſs coated, or earthen Retort, 'half full with them, in a Reverberatory Furnace: give it a gentle Fire to drive off the Phlegm, 'which comes over firſt; and when 'the Fumes begin to riſe, fit and 'lute on the Receiver, augmenting 'the Fire gradually, till at laſt, 'with the moſt extreme degtee, no 'more Fumes will ariſe. Then let 'all cool, and take off the Receiver, wherein there will be a whitiſh Liquor, which contains the 'Volatile Salt, and upon it will 'ſwim a little fetid Oil; put it into 'a Phial, and with a little clean 'Water rince out the Salt which adheres to the ſides of the Recipient, 'and put it to the reſt. Then put 'them into a Coffin of brown 'Paper, and the Spirit with the Salt 'will paſs thro, and leave the Oil 'in the Coffin. Put the Spirit into 'a Matraſs; fit to it a Head and 'Receiver; lute the Joints well, 'and with a gentle Heat of Sand 'ſublime the Salt into the Head: 'when it is pretty well charg'd, 'take off that Head, and preſently 'fit on another; and continue the 'ſame degree of Fire till the Salt 'begins to melt: then change the 'Head, and augment the Heat a 'little to diſtil the Volatile Spirit of 'Tartar: when the Drops are inſipid, take off the Receiver, and 'keep the Spirit from the Air in a 'Phial well ſtopt, becauſe of its Volatility, as alſo the Salt; for if the 'leaſt Portion of Air be admitted, 'the Salt will give.'

If ſuch Lees can be had as the Juice is preſs'd out of, by thoſe who make Vinegar, it will ſave the labour of drying them; and will be altogether as good for this Operation. And if in the Rectification, more Salt be deſir'd in a dry form, it muſt be carefully watched; and when the Salt diſcovers the leaſt Tendency towards a Diſſolution, the Head muſt be forthwith chang'd, and the Salt taken out and put into a dry Phial, well ſtopping it to preſerve it from the Air. But if ſo much Water come over with it, as to render it in a liquid Form; it then has the ſame effect with the Salt, if given in a greater Doſe. If after the Rectification the Phlegm be ſeparated from the Oil, and the Volatile Spirit return'd upon it, and to them be put a third of their weight of ſweet Spirit of Nitre; and you digeſt them in a double Veſſel three or four days in a gentle Heat: then unlute the Veſſels, and fit and lute on a Head with its Receiver; there may be obtain'd, with a gentle Heat, a moſt excellent and penetrating Salt and Spirit.

Another.

'Take the ſatiated Salt of Tar-'tar, (deſcrib'd to make the true 'tartariz'd Spirit of Wine) and 'place a coated Retort half full 'with it in an open Furnace; lute 'on a Receiver, and give a gradual 'Fire; obſerving the ſame me-'thod as in the former Operation, 'both in the Diſtilling and Rectifi-'cation.'

The Volatile Salt of Tartar, made either of theſe ways, is in great eſteem with many Phyſicians, and is almoſt extoll'd for a univerſal Remedy; and particularly for all thoſe Diſeaſes which have their Seat in the Nerves, as Palſies, Apoplexies, Epilepſies, and the like. The Doſe of the Salt is from x gr. to ʒ ſs. of the Spirit from 10 to 60 Drops; but the preſent Practice ſeldom takes notice of it, and the Shops do not furniſh us with it.

Tinctura

Tinctura Salis Tartari, *Tincture of Salt of Tartar.*

'Take of Salt of Tartar ℔ i. and 'put it into a Crucible: place it in 'a melting Furnace, and let it heat 'gradually, till it is of a white melt-'ing Heat: cover it well with 'Coals, and keep it in the moſt 'extreme degree of Fire for five or 'ſix hours: then pour it into a warm 'Mortar, and whilſt warm, pouder 'it, and put it into a Matraſs, 'heated upon warm Sand to pre-'vent its breaking with the hot 'Salt; then pour upon it of tarta-'riz'd Spirit of Wine ʒ xx. invert 'and lute well to it another Matraſs 'to make it a double Veſſel; make 'a gentle Fire, and let it ſimmer 'ſix or ſeven hours, and in that 'time it will acquire a good Tinc-'ture; which when cold, put into 'a Phial, and keep it well ſtopt.'

This operates both by Sweat and Urine, and is an excellent *Aperitive*, and good in all ſcorbutic Habits, and in Cachexies, Jaundice and Dropſies. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

The Grand Corrector.

'Take Cream of Tartar and pu-'rified Nitre, ana ℔ iii. pouder 'and mix them, and put them by 'ſpoonfuls into a red-hot Cruci-'ble: when it is melted, diſſolve 'it in warm Water; filter the Diſ-'ſolution, and evaporate to a dry 'Salt, and put it into a clean glaſs 'Body, and add three times its 'weight of pure diſtill'd Vinegar '(by half a Pint at a time) ſhake 'the Glaſs, and place it in a Sand-'Furnace; then draw off the Li-'quor, which will be an inſipid 'Phlegm. Diſſolve the Salt again 'in Spring-Water; filter and evapo-'rate as before: pouder the Salt, 'and put it into a clean Body, add-'ing three times its weight of pure 'diſtill'd Vinegar, and draw it off 'as before. Repeat theſe Opera-'tions till the Salt has no *Faces*, 'and the diſtill'd Vinegar comes off 'as acid as when put on. And 'this is the foliated *Salt of Tartar*, 'which readily diſſolves in *Spirit of* 'Wine. To this put ſo much *Spi-'rit of Wine* as will diſſolve it; let 'it ſettle, decant the *Spirit*, and 'draw off the remaining *Spirit* by 'a gentle Heat. Take one Pound 'of this *Salt*, and of the *Offa Alba* '(made with the *Spirit of Wine* 'and *Spirit of Urine*) ℔ ſs. grind 'them well together, and add of '*Spirit of Wine* ℔ iſs. impregna-'ted with any eſſential *Oil*, (ac-'cording to the uſe intended) as 'Oil of Juniper, Saſſafras, Marjo-'ram, *&c.* put them into a Body 'with its Head and Receiver: lute 'the Joints, and draw off the *Spi-'rit of Wine* with ſo very gentle a 'Heat in Aſhes, as will only ele-'vate the *Spirit*, and leave the Oil 'with the *Salt*; impregnate the '*Spirit* with more *Oil*, and return 'it upon the *Salt*; and repeat the 'Operation till the *Salt* is become a 'Soap. And this is the grand Cor-'rector of Vegetables, Animals, 'and Minerals.'

Some of our Chymiſts have this in prodigious eſteem: And *Starkey* in his *Pyrotechny* ſeems to think he cannot ſay enough in its Commendation: notwithſtanding which, it has not been able to maintain its place in the Shops, and the preſent Practice is not acquainted with any ſuch Medicine, tho the Difficulty and Tedioufneſs of the Proceſs may chiefly be in fault.

Oleum

Oleum Terebinthinæ, *Oil of Turpentine.*

'Take any quantity of Turpentine, and put it into a large Copper-Still with ſix times its quantity of Water; draw off as uſual, until there comes no more Oil with the Water, which ſeparate with a Funnel made on purpoſe for ſuch uſes, as in the Diſtillation of any other eſſential Oil.'

The Water of the firſt running will retain ſo much of the moſt ſpirituous part of the Turpentine, that it is worth ſaving, and has all the Virtues of the Turpentine it ſelf. The Oil is very hot and penetrating, and exceedingly *Diuretic*; which makes it therefore ſo much depended upon in all Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages, and ſo ſuddenly perceiv'd in the Water by its Scent. Its efficacy this way is ſo remarkable, that I have known a whole Company perceive it to alter the Smell of their Urine, by ſitting long in a Room juſt painted, which ſmelt ſtrong of the Oil mix'd in the Colors: As alſo may whole Families find the ſame upon Obſervation, when a Houſe is new painted. This Oil is alſo of great efficacy in external Applications; and to admiration will ſometimes diſlodge thoſe Viſcidities which clog the Joints, and occaſion laſting Tumors and Pains. In Paralytic Limbs it likewiſe greatly promotes the Motion of the nervous Fluid, and aſſiſts in bringing them to their uſe by ſuch means. In Punctures, and ſome particular Circumſtances of Ulcers alſo, the Surgeons much eſteem, and uſe it.

A yellow Oil and Balſam of Turpentine.

'Take of the *Colophone* which remains in a Copper-Still, after drawing off the Oil and Spirit, any quantity; break it into little pieces, and put it into a Retort not above half full: place it in a Sand-Furnace; heat it gradually to the ſecond degree of Fire, and then ſome Oil will drop into the Receiver: augment that degree a little, and it will cauſe all the Oil to diſtil; then change the Receiver, and urge the Fire to the third degree, which will cauſe yellow thick Drops to diſtil with ſome Fumes: when the Fumes decreaſe, augment the Fire to the fourth degree, which will drive over its red Balſam; when the Receiver begins to cool, and the Fumes diſappear, let out the Fire.'

Neither of theſe are much us'd, tho recommended as good Dreſſings in ſome Wounds and Ulcers; but the manner by which they are obtain'd ſhews how to fetch the ſame Subſtances out of Maſtich, Frankincenſe, Galbanum, or any other Gum.

Oleum Camphoræ, *Oil of Camphire.*

'Pouder groſly three or four Ounces of good Camphire, put it into a Matraſs, and pour upon it twice as much Spirit of *Nitre*; ſtop your Veſſel cloſe, and ſet it over a Pot half full of Water a little heated; ſtir it every now and then, to help forward the Diſſolution, which will be finiſhed in two or three hours, and then you'll find the Camphire turn'd into a clear Oil which ſwims above the Spirit; ſeparate it, and keep it in a Phial well ſtopt.'

This *Lemery* commends againſt carious Bones; and it ſeems fitted for all the purpoſes of a powerful Detergent.

Oleum

Oleum Camphoræ alterum, *Another.*

'Put into a Retort of Glaſs well luted ℥ ii. of Camphire groſly pulverized or bruiſed, and pour upon it ℥ viii. of ethereal Oil of Turpentine: place the Beak of the Retort upwards in Digeſtion upon hot Sand, ſtop the ſame, and let it remain there 24 Hours, and ſtir it now and then till all the Camphire is diſſolv'd in the Liquor: then place the Retort in Diſtillation upon Sand, open it, and adapt thereto a Recipient, and lute the Joints exactly; afterwards by a moderate and gradual Fire diſtil the Liquor till nothing more comes out; keep this Liquor in a Bottle well ſtopt, and you will have Oil of Camphire, which will appear muddy, of a whitiſh Color, inclining to yellow, of a more ſtinking Odor and Taſt than thoſe of Turpentine Oils; it will weigh ℥ vi. and nothing remain in the Retort.'

This is very deterſive, penetrating, and reſolutive, both inwardly and externally uſed; and will reach to Ulcerations and Foulneſſes in the moſt remote and ſtraiten'd Canals, as in the Lungs or Urinary Paſſages. In arthritic Pains, and thoſe ſettled by old Colds, as they are called, it cannot but be very efficacious, taken from 5 to 15 Drops in any proper Liquor, keeping the Patient warm.

Preparations of Vinegar.

Vinegar is Wine made acid by a Diſſolution and Mixture of its own Tartar; which is brought about by cauſing it to ferment upon its Lees, until it has diſſolv'd them, or ſo far at leaſt, as to receive from them the Acidity we find it has: but its Conſumption, and the Price it bears will not allow of this way of making it; and therefore there are ways of procuring it from decay'd Raiſins, and ſuch like Fruit. The Country People make this of their home-brew'd Ale, by ſetting it in the Sun until it ſours, and then they call it *Alegar*; but that is not ſo good as what is made from Wine or the dry'd Grapes. It is cooling and grateful to the Stomach, in the ſame manner, and for the ſame reaſons as were delivered under the 11th Section concerning Fruits. It will ſo much aſtringe the Fibres of the whole Body, if taken in Food, or medicinally to any conſiderable quantity, as to ſqueeze out what is near the Surface, and occaſion Sweat. Some have entertain'd a great Opinion of its reſiſting of Poiſons, and being therefore good in all contagious and epidemical Fevers: for which reaſon we meet with it ſo very often in Alexipharmic Preſcriptions, and particularly in large quantity in the *Aqua Theriacalis* of the *College*. And in the late *London* Plague, People us'd it much with ſucceſs; and we meet with many Inſtances of ſuch a Deſtroyer being prevented, or thrown off, by profuſe Sweats, which have been procur'd by wrapping the Patient up in a Sheet wet with Vinegar: which cannot but be an infallible way of procuring Sweat, becauſe it gives ſuch an univerſal ſqueeze to the Solids, as muſt preſs and force the thinner Fluids thro the cutaneous Glands; and at the ſame time gives them that Firmneſs and Tenſion, as will make them vibrate with too much Smartneſs to ſuffer the Fluids ſtagnating, or falling into any undue Coheſions from any foreign Taint.

Acetum

Acetum Diſtillatum, *Diſtill'd Vinegar.*

'Put of good Wine Vinegar into 'a large Retort, or Body fitted 'with a Head, what quantity you 'pleaſe, ſo that one third part may 'remain empty: place it in a Sand-'Furnace, and with a Fire of the 'firſt degree, draw off a fifth part, 'which keep by it ſelf; for it will 'ſerve for ſome uſes: then increaſe 'the Fire to the ſecond degree, and 'ſo continue till all is diſtill'd, ex-'cept a ſmall quantity left in the 'bottom of the Veſſel, of the Con-'ſiſtence of Honey. When all is 'cold, take off the Receiver; and 'if it is deſir'd rectify'd, put it into 'a clean Veſſel, ſet it in the ſame 'degree of Fire, to ſeparate more 'Phlegm; and in every thing pro-'ceed as before, till the bottom is 'almoſt dry; which, however, muſt 'not be urged too far, for fear it 'ſhould give an *Empyreuma* to that 'which is already diſtill'd.'

It is principally us'd in other Preparations for Diſſolution or Precipitation.

Spiritus Aceti, *Spirit of Vinegar.*

'Put diſtill'd Vinegar upon Fi-'lings of Copper, or to that *Scoria* 'of Copper which the Braſiers call 'Spittle-Duſt, and make it into a 'Paſte: let it ſtand ſometime with-'out Heat to penetrate the Copper; 'evaporate over a very gentle Fire, 'till the Fumes of the Vinegar can 'be ſmelled: then take it preſently 'away and imbibe it again, and 'evaporate as before; do this ſo 'often, that an eager Scent may be 'perceiv'd at the beginning of the 'Evaporation, which ſhews that 'the Copper is well ſatiated with 'the diſtill'd Vinegar: put this ſa-'tiated Calx into a Retort; place 'it in a Sand-Furnace, fit to it a 'Receiver, and lute well the Joint 'with a wet Bladder; give it the 'firſt degree of Fire for two hours, 'then increaſe it to the ſecond for 'two or three hours more, and ſo 'to the third for three hours longer; 'at laſt give it the fourth degree for 'two hours more; then let all cool, 'and in the Receiver there will be a '*Spirit of Vinegar*, of which the 'more phlegmy part may ſtill be 'ſeparated by Rectification.'

This is much more penetrating than the former, and will perform any Operation with more force, and in much leſs quantity; but it is ſeldom made.

Acetum Scilliticum, *Vinegar of Squills.*

'Take that part of the Squills 'between the outer Leaves and the 'Core, cut it into ſmall pieces, 'which cleanſe and expoſe to Heat 'for thirty days; and put ℔ i. of 'it into a Bottle with ſix Pints of 'the beſt Vinegar; and in the Sum-'mer-time let the Veſſel, cloſe 'ſtopt, be placed in the Sun for 'thirty days; then open it, and 'ſtrain it out for uſe.'

This is ſometimes uſed of it ſelf, but chiefly made into *Oxymel Scilliticum.*

Acetum Roſatum, *Vinegar of Roſes.*

'Take of Red-Roſe Buds dry'd 'with the white, cut off as for mak-'ing the Conſerve, ℔ i. and infuſe 'them in the beſt White-Wine Vi-'negar ℔ xii, for 40 or 50 days. 'Then preſs out the Roſes, and 'keep the Vinegar for uſe.'

This is ſeldom preſcrib'd, but to embrocate the Head and Temples in ſome kinds of the Head-ach, in which it frequently does great ſervice. After the ſame manner is

made *Acetum Sambucinum, Anthoſatum,* &c. Vinegar of Elder, Roſemary, and the like, by an Infuſion of their Flowers; and their Uſes are manifeſt, from the Virtues of the Ingredients already deſcrib'd. Some *Diſpenſatory*-Writers, eſpecially the *Germans,* abound with medicated Vinegars, and moſt of them aim'd againſt peſtilential Diſeaſes: but neither the Diſeaſes of our Climate, nor the Practice amongſt us, ever call for ſuch Medicines. Our College indeed retain ſome few of them, and particularly the *Acetum Theriacale Norimbergenſe,* but it is never preſcrib'd, or made. We ſhall therefore here give room only to one more, which is call'd

Acetum Rutaceum, *Vinegar of Rue.*

'Infuſe the Leaves of Rue and *Scordium,* that is, *Water-Germander,* pick'd from the thick Stalks, ana m. iii. Juniper-Berries and Angelica Roots, ana ʒ ii. Zedoary and Sevile Orange-Peels, ana ʒ i. in the beſt Vinegar ℔ viii. let them digeſt for a Month, and then preſs the Vinegar from the Ingredients, which keep for uſe.'

This is not preſcrib'd, or kept in the Shops, but is ſo eaſily made by any private Family, and is ſo good a Medicine to procure Sweat upon any threatnings of a Fever, or upon a Surfeit; that it is very well worth any one's making, and keeping by him. It may be given from half a Spoonful to two or three Spoonfuls, in any convenient warm Liquor. And if the Patient is kept warm with Clothes, it cannot fail of raiſing a Sweat; and it is the beſt *Succedaneum* to Treacle-Water in the World, where that cannot be had for a ſudden occaſion.

Diſtillation of Vipers.

'Take any number of Vipers, open and cleanſe them from all Worms and Excrements, and the Females from their Eggs: Take out their Hearts and Livers, dry them in the ſhade ſeparately from their Bodies; and when they are dry, cut the Bodies into ſmall pieces, and fill a coated Retort three quarters full; place it in a fit Reverberatory, lute to it its Receiver, which muſt be large: cover the Furnace with its Dome, and make a gentle Fire under it for two hours, in which time the greateſt part of the Phlegm will come over; then increaſe the Fire to the ſecond degree for two hours more, which will raiſe its Spirit and volatile Salt: increaſe it ſtill to the third, which will fill the Recipient with Clouds; keep up that degree till the Clouds leſſen in the Receiver: continue the Increaſe of the Fire ſtill to the fourth degree, and keep it there till all be come over, and the Receiver grows cool: then ceaſe the Fire, and there will be a Phlegm, Spirit, Salt, and Oil, which muſt be rectify'd.'

Sal Viperarum Volatile, *Volatile Salt of Vipers.*

'Put all that is found in the Receiver, upon the foregoing Diſtillation, into a long-body'd uncut Cucurbit; if more Salt adheres to the Receiver than the Liquid which diſtill'd from the Vipers will diſſolve, put in a little Water, and rince all the Salt out into the Body: place it *in balneo,* or a gentle Heat of Sand or Aſhes; lute on the Head with a Bladder daub'd with ſtiff Starch, and dipt in the White of an Egg. There

'may alſo be a ſmall Receiver luted 'on to the Beak of the Alembic, and 'the Salt will ſublime into the 'Head, or upper part of the Body, 'diſtinct from the Phlegm and groſ-'ſer part of the Oil; which muſt 'be kept in a clean Phial carefully 'ſtopt.'

Many great and wonderful Virtues are attributed to this Salt; and it is reported to give relief even in thoſe Diſeaſes which are moſt refractory and difficult to cure, as Apoplexies, Lethargies, Convulſions, Palſies, and all other Maladies believ'd to have their Source from the Brain; likewiſe in Diſtempers of the Breaſt, as Aſthma's, Pleuriſies, Palpitation of the Heart, *&c.* for it opens and attenuates exceedingly, whereby it divides and diſlodges Humors in the moſt remote Receſſes, and diſpoſes them for ſome Secretion. In all Diſtempers peculiar to the Female Sex, it is likewiſe in great eſteem, and promotes the natural Cleanſings ſo neceſſary to their Health. Some will have it too to be a Specific againſt the Bites of venomous Creatures, but this Opinion ſeems moſtly built upon Fancy; yet by its Activity it will in ſuch caſes prevent the Blood from running into thoſe Grumes and unnatural Coheſions, which obſtruct the Veſſels; and thereby do great ſervice. But the greateſt Virtue of all in this Medicine, is its wonderful Efficacy in all cutaneous Caſes: of which ſee further under the *Viper* it ſelf, *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 2. of *Animals*. The Doſe of this is from x gr. to ʒ ii. The great Scarcity of Vipers in our Country, makes this Medicine too dear here to be ſo much uſed as it deſerves. Our Chymiſts play ſuch Tricks with it, that it is not to be truſted to from them, becauſe they mix *Harts-Horn*, *Sal-Armoniac*, and other volatile Salts with it, or vend them alone for it. If it be deſired ſtill finer than the firſt Rectification makes it, mix three parts of clean and very dry Chalk, in fine Pouder, with one part of rectify'd Salt of Vipers: put it into a Matraſs or uncut Cucurbit, with its Head and Receiver well luted, and with a gentle Fire ſublime the Salt, which will leave all its oily Particles abſorb'd in the Chalk. Some diſtil a Water from the live Vipers, which is ſuppos'd to contain their chief Virtues, and to be ſudorific; but it muſt be in a much lower degree, and therefore is not worth making.

Eſſentia Viperarum, *Eſſence of Vipers.*

'Take any number of dry'd Vi-'pers, cut them into ſmall pieces, 'and put them into a Cucurbit; 'place it conveniently, and pour 'into it (by little at a time) ſo 'much *Spirit of Nitre* as will diſ-'ſolve them; (commonly ʒ xii. 'of *Spirit of Nitre* will diſſolve 'ʒ iv. of *Vipers*.) When all the '*Spirit* is put upon them, let them 'ſtand five or ſix hours, and there 'will be a black Scum upon the 'Surface of the Diſſolution, which 'muſt be taken off with a glaſs 'Spoon, or in defect of that, a 'clean Tobacco-Pipe. There will 'alſo be white *Feces* at the bot-'tom, which muſt be ſeparated 'from the clear Diſſolution. Pour 'the clear Liquor into a Retort, 'and by an Ounce or two at a 'time put to it three times its 'weight of tartariz'd *Spirit of Wine*, 'ſhaking them often as they mix; 'place the Retort in a Heat of 'Aſhes, and with a gentle Fire diſtil 'off the *Spirit of Wine*, which will 'be an excellent dulcify'd *Spirit of*

'*Nitre.* To the black Matter remaining at the bottom of the Retort, put the ſame quantity of *new Spirit of Wine tartariz'd*, and draw it off as the other: put on again the ſame quantity as before, and diſtil in the ſame manner; and repeat this ſo often with *new Spirit of Wine*, till it has neither any nitrous *Smell* nor acid *Taſt*: keep that which remains in the Retort, to unite with the *volatile Salt*, and *rectify'd Oil of Vipers.*'

This Proceſs, tho greatly eſteem'd by ſome, is too elaborate and tedious for common Practice, and therefore ſeldom perform'd; the common way of ſteeping them in Canary, being as good.

Rectification of the Oil of Vipers.

'Put the *Oil* and *Phlegm* from which the *Salt of Vipers* was ſublimed, into a Cucurbit; let the Cucurbit be capable of holding two Gallons: pour to them one Gallon of clean Water, ſet it in a Sand-Furnace, fit to it its Head and Receiver; give it a gradual Fire till the Matter within the Cucurbit bubbles: continue the Fire ſo, till holding a Spoon under the Beak of the Head, there is very little or no Oil perceivable upon the Water which drops into the Spoon. Then let all cool, and there will be a Water, and the ethereal *Oil of Vipers* in the Receiver.'

This Water is ſudorific, and has all the Virtues of the *volatile Salt*, but in a much lower degree. The *Oil* is reckon'd a *Specific* in venomous Bites, eſpecially of the Viper it ſelf; and is alſo commended in all the inward Uſes of the *Salt*, from one to five Drops, in a Glaſs of Canary.

Tinctura Viperarum Compoſita, *Compound Tincture of Vipers.*

'Take of Flowers of Sulphur ℔ i. crude Antimony ʒ iv. grind them to a fine Pouder, put it into an earthen Diſh, and ſaturate it with Oil of Sulphur, made by the Bell (or Oil of Vitriol) ʒ iv. put it into a Retort, and pour gradually upon it of ſweet Spirit of Nitre ℔ i. place the Retort in a Sand-Furnace, and draw off the Spirit. Into ℔ i. of this Spirit put ʒ ii. of dry'd Vipers (cut into ſmall pieces) let them digeſt 48 hours in a Matraſs; when cool, ſtrain it thro a Hair-Cloth. Return the *Menſtruum* into a Matraſs, adding of Cochineal, Saffron, and *Virginia* Snake-Root, ana ʒ ii. let them digeſt 48 hours, then decant the clear Tincture.'

This is ſaid to be an excellent *Diaphoretic*, and in the *London-Sickneſs*, 1665. it was much uſed with ſucceſs. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops, in Canary or Plague-Water.

The Union of the Volatile Salt and the Ethereal Oil of Vipers into an Eſſence.

'Put to ʒ iv. of the diſſolv'd Body of the Vipers left in the Retort, of *Tinctura Regalis* ʒ i. (before deſcribed amongſt the Preparations of Antimony) by a Dram at a time: then to ʒ ii. of the Salt, and ʒ ſs. of the ethereal Oil, put ℔ i. of the ſame *Tinctura Regalis*: put them into a Matraſs, which make a Circulatory, and let them ſtand ten days in the Sun (or an equivalent Heat) ſhaking them every day. When the Tincture has imbibed all the Salt and Oil, take it out, and put it to the Diſſolution of Vipers above-mention'd; and

'when,

'when, by a ſtrong Agitation, the 'Diſſolution is looſen'd from the 'Retort, put it all into a Matraſs, 'and let it circulate in a gentle 'Heat ten days, ſhaking it every 'day: in this time all the ſeveral 'Subſtances will be incorporated 'into an Eſſence, which pour off 'from the *Faces* into a clean Phial, 'and keep carefully ſtopt for uſe.'

This Eſſence is endu'd with all the Virtues of the volatile Salt, and if poſſible, exceeds it. Its Doſe is from 20 to 100 Drops, in any convenient Liquor. The ʒ i. of *Tinctura Regalis* is put to the diſſolv'd Vipers, to ſatiate that Acidity ſtill remaining in them, which otherwiſe might too much fix the Salt of the Vipers, and reduce it to the nature of common *Sal Armoniac*; which being again mix'd with fix'd Alkalies, may be ſublim'd into an animal urinous Salt, as it was before. The Diſſolution likewiſe may be dulcify'd, by putting to it by a little at a time ſo much pure fix'd Nitre, as will ſatiate its Acidity: then let it ſtand in a cold place, and it will ſhoot into a combuſtible *Salt-Peter* again; and the Diſſolution will be thereby freed from the corroſive Spirit of Nitre, which would have chang'd the volatile Salt into that which alone ſome call the *Secret Sal Armoniac.*

Spiritus Vini, *Spirit of Wine.*

'Fill a Copper-Still (which hath 'a Refrigeratory) two thirds full of '*French* Wine; lute on the Head, 'and put a Receiver to the Noſe of 'the Worm; give it a gradual Fire 'till the Spirit runs in a ſmall 'Thred; keep it in that degree, 'till that which comes over being 'thrown into the Fire with a Spoon 'will not burn: then let all cool, 'and remove the Receiver, which 'contains the weak Spirit of Wine, 'or Brandy.'

The medicinal Virtues of this are ſufficiently explain'd under other Heads, and particularly as a *Cordial*, in *Sect.* 1. *Claſs* 1. of the *Simples.* Its Uſes otherwiſe want no Comment, unleſs in many external Applications, wherein it is much in practice, and for diverſ purpoſes. It is mix'd with diſcutient Fomentations, to forward by its Warmth the Diſlodgment of obſtructed Humours; and alſo as an Embrocation in paralytic Numbneſs.

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, *Rectify'd Spirit of Wine.*

'Put into a long body'd Matraſs 'ſo much of the foregoing vinous 'Spirit, as will fill one half of it; 'place it in a gentle Heat of Sand, 'and draw off one half, or till the 'ſmall *Striæ* or Veins can be ſeen 'to expand themſelves twice the 'breadth they at firſt appear'd; then 'remove the Receiver, and it will 'contain a Spirit which will all burn 'away, if a Spoonful of it be ſet 'on fire by a lighted Paper or a 'Candle.'

This Spirit ſerves for making Extracts and Tinctures, and in ſome caſes for Embrocation it is prefer'd to any that is lower drawn, as the common *Proof Spirit* is. But if yet a more perfect Spirit would be had, put any quantity of the foregoing into a Veſſel, and to each Gallon add of calcin'd Tartar ℔ iv. or the ſame quantity of Pot-Aſhes in Pouder, and very dry; ſhake them well, and let them ſtand a quarter of an hour; repeat the Agitation two or three times, that the Salt may imbibe the Phlegm. When 'tis well ſettled, decant the Spirit into a long Body, in the mouth of which hang a clean Cloth, which

contains in it of Salt of Tartar ℔ i. Proportionably to each Gallon; Place the Matraſs or Body in a gentle Heat of Sand; and the Spirit of Wine which diſtils into the Receiver will be perfect, the Salt receiving and keeping back the Phlegm. This makes a very good *Menſtruum* for many purpoſes, as is uſed externally in the ſame Caſes as the former; and likewiſe ſometimes internally to Apoplectic Perſons, diluting it with ſome proper Vehicle.

Spiritus Vini Tartarizatus, *Tartariz'd Spirit of Wine.*

'Take Salt of Tartar twó or 'three times coagulated and diſ-'ſolv'd ℔ i. give it a ſtrong Fuſion 'in a Crucible, for two hours; pou-'der it in a warm Mortar, and 'whilſt warm put it into a Matraſs 'to ℔ iv. of the former rectify'd 'Spirit of Wine: ſhake them well 'together, and place them in a 'Sand-Furnace; lute the Junctures 'of the Head and Receiver; give 'Fire to ſuch a degree, as may make 'the Drops ſucceed each other very 'quickly, and continue it till all the 'Spirit is come over.'

This Spirit volatilizes aud carries over ſome part of the Salt of Tartar along with it; which is demonſtrable by the Salt ſuſtaining the Loſs of at leaſt ʒ i. of its Weight. And by this Operation the Spirit of Wine obtains a more agreeable Scent and Taſt than before, and is alſo more ſubtile and penetrating.

Another Way.

'Take the Salt of Tartar left in the 'bottom of the Matraſs in the fore-'going Operation, diſſolve it in 'pure rectify'd diſtill'd Vinegar; 'filter the Diſſolution, aud coagu-'ate the Salt, which diſſolve again 'in more diſtill'd Vinegar; filter 'and coagulate as before: repeat 'this Operation ſo often that no 'black *Faces* remain, and that the 'diſtill'd comes off as ſtrong as it 'was put upon the Salt. And then 'is the Salt prepared, which ſome 'call *Volatile Salt of Tartar.*'

If a further Exaltation of this Salt is deſired, take of the foregoing Salt of Tartar ʒ iv. and put to it of the Spirit of Wine ℔ i. which will readily diſſolve it. Let the Diſſolution ſtand quiet for three or four hours, and decant it gently from the *Faces*; draw off the Spirit of Wine in a gentle Heat of Sand in a Retort: diſſolve the Salt again in the ſame Spirit of Wine, and repeat the Operation till no *Faces* remain: Return the Salt again into the Spirit of Wine, in which it will totally diſſolve.

This is the true tartariz'd Spirit of Wine, with which honeſt Mr. *George Wilſon* ſays he uſed to extract the Tincture and Anodyne Sulphurs of Metals, and unite them with vegetable fix'd, and animal volatile Alkalies; and he further owns it to be the chief Ingredient in the *Anti-Rheumatic Tincture* (of which he does not give the *Recipe*) that cured him of a violent *Rheumatiſm*, which afflicted him three Years ſucceſſively; and that he was not only freed from thoſe acute Pains which attend the Diſtemper, but then continu'd without any Return, which was about fifteen Years after. Nor are its Virtues (he continues to inform us) confined to that Diſeaſe only; for the Gout, Scurvy, Dropſy, Jaundice, Cholic, Green-Sickneſs, and Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, give way to it. Its Doſe (that is, of this Spirit) is from 50 Drops to ʒ ii. diluted in Wine and Water, or both mix'd.

Spiritus,

Spiritus, Sal Volatile, & Oleum Cornu Cervi; *Spirit, Volatile Salt, and Oil of Harts-Horn.*

'Take of the ſolid Pieces of Harts-Horn any quantity at pleaſure; put them into an earthen Retort or Iron Pot, which may be fill'd two thirds. If it be an Iron Pot, fit to it a Copper-Head, with its Receiver; if a Retort, only a Receiver: place them on a naked Fire, which increaſe gradually, ſo as to keep ſome Fumes in the Receiver, and put the Oil and Spirit into a ſeparating Glaſs; waſh out the Salt which remains behind with clean Water, and put it to the Oil and Spirit. Then let it ſtand 24 hours to ſeparate, and draw out the Spirit; then put them into a Cucurbit or long-boll'd Retort, in a gentle Heat of Sand to rectify: the Salt, and ſome part of the Liquor commonly call'd Spirit, will firſt aſcend; the Salt will increaſe till the Neck of the Retort and Receiver are well charg'd. When the Salt begins to diſſolve, take off the Receiver, and ſeparate the Spirit from the Salt, as before directed in that of Urine. If after Rectification any Oil appears upon the Spirit, ſeparate it by a Glaſs, and keep the Spirit by it ſelf, in a Phial extremely well ſtopt.'

What is here call'd the Spirit, is nothing but ſome Portion of the volatile Salt floating in the Phlegm; and is good for little elſe than to ſtimulate the Noſtrils in fainting and ſwooning Fits, and alſo ſometimes to give inwardly in the like Caſes, where any new Senſation is of ſervice, only as it gives a different Determination to the Spirits, and ſo ſtops a convulſive Contraction. It is accounted *Diaphoretic*, and good in all nervous Caſes; but the Salt which ſhoots and fixes about the Neck in tranſparent Cryſtals, poſſeſſes thoſe Virtues in a much greater degree, as the Spirit has nothing but from that. This extremely rouzes the Spirits, and contributes to their regular Motions. It is of infinite ſervice ſometimes at the cloſe of an unmerciful Fever, which has burn'd up the Vitals, and tore the Conſtitution quite out of frame, ſo that Life is as a glimmering Snuff, which may tenderly be cheriſh'd into Vigour again: herein it ſupplies the parched Fibres with freſh Fluid ſuited to their Exigencies, and helps to keep on the main Springs and Motions of Life, (till the Enemy is critically diſcharg'd) which otherwiſe might languiſh, and at laſt ſtand ſtill. The Doſe is from iii to xii, xv, or xx gr. But there are great Errors committed in the common Practice in its Preſcription, by putting it either into Forms which it will deſtroy, or which will loſe its Volatility before it gets to the Patient. In Pills it will not lie, no more than any other Volatiles, but will rarify them into ten times their proper Bulk. Boles likewiſe it will puff up in like manner, and ſoon make its eſcape: and in Pouder, wherein it is often order'd, in a very ſmall time it is not better than a *Calx*, or ſo much Pouder of Lime. There is therefore no Form to preſerve its Virtues in, but by diſſolving it with ſome proper Vehicles into Draughts: unleſs the Apothecary attends with his ſtone Bottle, and waits at the Bedſide to diſtribute every Doſe as it is to be taken.

After the ſame manner may be made the Spirit, Oil, and Salt of the *Scull, Bones, Horns, Hoofs,* or *Hair,* of any Animal. And if the Diſtillation be made in an Iron-Pot with a Copper-Head, that Head ought to be kept only for ſuch uſe. If the Spirit and Salt is deſired abſolutely free from the Oil, to ℔ i. of the Spirit (after the ſecond Rectification) put of Bones or Horns calcin'd to a white Pouder ʒ iv. and diſtil in a gentle Heat of Sand. And if all the Salt be deſired in a dry Form, ſeparated from the Phlegm, put the aforeſaid Mixture into a Matraſs, or long Body, with a Head and Receiver fitted to it, and in a very gentle Heat of Sand, the Salt will be elevated into the Head and Neck of the Matraſs: for the volatile Salts of Animals are properly their Spirits; and what we call Spirits, is no other than part of the volatile Salt diſſolv'd in the Phlegm, as was above obſerv'd; which nevertheleſs has the ſame Virtue, but muſt be given in a larger Doſe.

Theſe Preparations have heretofore ſtood in the front of nervous Medicines, but the wicked Sophiſtications of our *Chymiſts* have debaſed them into Diſregard, and almoſt expell'd them out of Practice. To give the Spirit an uncommon Pungency and Quickneſs of Smell, which is all they want to recommend it to Sale, a way has been found to quicken it with *Lime* and *urinous Volatiles*; and they have been ſo hardy herein as to own it, and give it a place in their Catalogue, of *Spiritus Cornu Cervi cum Calce, Spirit of Harts-Horn with Lime.* And now the Fraud is ſo far improv'd, that they will make it without any Harts-horn at all, but with *Bittern*; that is, the Brine which they get from the *Salters, Urine* and *Lime,* which will raiſe a ſtrong ſcented Spirit: and this theſe very honeſt Men give ſome Scent and Color to, with a little of the fetid Oil of *Harts-Horn,* and put off for what is genuine; or without that Oil, for Spirit of *Sal Armoniac.* So that from eight and ten Shillings *per* pound, which the genuine Medicine deſerv'd, theſe Gentlemen, to oblige a good Cuſtomer, can afford it now for as many Pence. But a curious Perſon may pretty eaſily diſcover this Cheat, by the rancid urinous ſmell of the ſophiſticated ſort, and its whitening the inſide of a Glaſs in which it is long kept. The volatile Salt too, which is now ſold in the Shops for that of *Harts-Horn,* is a perfect Cheat, and more a *Cauſtic* than a *Cordial,* by the quantity of *Lime* and *urinous Salt* that is thrown up with it; whereas that which is carefully to be collected in the Diſtillation of the Spirits, about the Top and Neck of the Receiver, is truly an animal volatile Salt, ſoften'd with ſuch a Portion of a highly ſubtiliz'd Oil, as renders it an admirable and agreeable Medicine; but this is never to be met with, or made uſe of, unleſs the Phyſician will be at the trouble of attending the Elaboratory, or find a Perſon honeſt enough to make it on purpoſe for him. For ʒ i. of this genuine Salt may be ſtretched out into ℔ i. of that us'd in the Shops.

After the whole Proceſs is over, the pieces of *Harts-Horn* may be taken out of the Body, and in a *Potter's-Kiln,* or any convenient Furnace, burn'd; and that makes the *Burnt Harts-Horn* of the Shops, which is not at all the worſe for the Spirit, Oil and Salt being drawn off

off and preſerv'd; for when it is put freſh into a Furnace to burn, thoſe Parts are entirely forced from the Horn, and loſt in Vapor, which by Diſtillation are preſerv'd for very good purpoſes. This is reckon'd a Sweetner, and of the ſame nature as the *Teſtacea*. It is much us'd in Decoction againſt *Diarrhea's*, and Fluxes of the Belly; and makes that which is call'd the *White Drink*, when boil'd alone in Spring-Water with a little Cinnamon.

Spiritus Cornu Cervi Aromaticus, *Aromatic Spirit of Harts-Horn.*

'Take the Spirit, Oil, and Salt 'of Harts-Horn, after the firſt Diſ-'tlla tion, and rectify them; put 'them when rectify'd into a clean 'long bolled Retort; to each 'Pound of which put of *Sal Vola-'tile Oleoſum* ʒ ii. *Spiritus Nitri 'Dulcis* ʒ iv. ſhake them well to-'gether, and ſet them in a very 'gentle Sand-Heat: lute on a Re-'ceiver, and continue the Fire not 'exceeding the ſecond degree, till 'all be diſtill'd; and in the Re-'ceiver there will be a Spirit clear 'of an *Empyreuma*, and of a plea-'ſant Scent.'

This is reckon'd a powerful Diuretic and Diaphoretic, and to be endu'd with all the Virtues attributed to *Goddard's* Drops. Its Doſe is from 50 to 100 Drops. If it be once more rectify'd, its Scent will be yet much more agreeable.

Sal Cornu Cervi Succinatum, *Salt of Harts-Horn with Amber.*

'This is made by ſubliming the 'genuine Salt of Harts-Horn with 'half the quantity of Salt of Am-'ber.'

But with this neither are the Chymiſts to be truſted, by reaſon of their Tricks in adulterating both of them, as may be ſeen under each of their Proceſſes. The Virtues may be eaſily known from thoſe of the Ingredients ſeparate, which this Medicine retains.

Spiritus Cornu Cervi Succinatus, *Spirit of Harts-Horn, with Amber.*

'This is made by putting in half 'as much Amber as Harts-Horn, 'and then proceeding as in the ſim-'ple Diſtillation.'

The Virtues and Doſes are the ſame as of the former plain Spirit. The Oil which comes over is not much us'd, or known in Preſcription; and therefore the more to be ſpar'd for the Cheats above-mention'd: but it is of great efficacy in Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains, if embrocated upon the part affected; and there is hardly any one thing of greater force in ſuch caſes, eſpecially if it be artfully manag'd with ſome lixivial Salts, as in making the *Soap of Tartar*. But of this we ſhall have room to ſay more in an Eſſay upon the *Gout*, preparing for Publication.

To Elixirate, or make Eſſential, any Animal Volatile Salts.

'Take of any Volatile Animal 'Salt ℔ ſs. put ℔ ſs of tartariz'd 'Spirit of Wine to it, and it will 'coagulate, and is that which *Hel-'mont* calls his *Offa Alba*: put this 'Salt into a Matraſs, pour upon it 'pure and ſtrong diſtill'd Vinegar, 'by little and little at a time, till 'the Ebullition ceaſes; then ſet it 'in a gentle Heat of Sand, with 'its Head and Receiver well luted: 'there will firſt come a ſubtile Li-'quor, dropping from the Noſe 'of the Alembic, after that will 'ſublime into the Head a moſt glo-

rious

'rious Salt, white as Snow, in fi-
'gure like large Flowers of *Benja-*
'*min*, of a quick pleaſant penetra-
'ting Scent, and a very agreeable
'Taſt.'

In this Operation a watchful Eye muſt be had, that as ſoon as the Cryſtals are perceiv'd to give in the Head, the Cucurbit muſt be drawn out of the Sand, and the Head and Receiver taken off; put the Spirit and Salt apart into Phials well ſtopt. This Salt will unite with Salt of Tartar, and readily diſſolve in Spirit of Wine. It is extremely penetrating, and is the moſt effectual Diſſolvent of vegetable and animal Subſtances, as well as a powerful Diuretic and Sudorific; and is therefore good in all chronic Diſeaſes. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 or 70 Drops, in any convenient Vehicle.

PART

PART III.

Of Officinal Compoſitions.

IN this Part are intended to be given all the Compoſitions of the *College*, according to their laſt Amendment of the *London Diſpenſatory*. Next will be collected many from Dr. *Bates*'s *Pharmacopœia*; and afterwards from any other Author or Perſon, whoſe Compoſitions have had Merit enough to bring them into the Shops, and give them a place in Preſcription. Some Recipe's alſo will be retain'd, that have fallen into diſregard, either thro the difficulty of making, or their liableneſs to Sophiſtication, but are of uncommon Efficacy; and likewiſe ſome inſerted, which may be preſumed worth bringing into the Rank of Officinal Medicines, both upon the account of their eaſy Compoſition, and convenient keeping; and their Efficacy in many Intentions of Cure.

Thoſe of the *College* are given exactly as they ſtand in their own *Diſpenſatory*: and in the ſubjoin'd Remarks notice is taken of the particular Alterations made from the former, with ſome Suggeſtions of the Reaſons for ſo doing. The whole Materials of this Part are diſtributed, as much as could be, under divers Sections, according to their neareſt Affinity and Conveniency in Preparation; for the Method in the preceding Part of *Simples*, which has been directed by their Virtues and Intentions in Cure, would have made this too perplexing, and have given more trouble than the Advantages of it could anſwer. And in this likewiſe, as in the former, what Medicines are not well reducible under any particular Diviſion, have a Section given them apart at the latter end.

SECT. I.

Of Waters, Spirits, and Eſſential Oils.

IN this Diviſion is intended to be given all that is to be perfoom'd by Diſtillation, which has not already come in our way, under ſome of the Preparations of the foregoing Part, and which is more properly reckon'd

reckon'd amongſt the *Compoſitions.* And as the *Rationale* of this Proceſs, or manner of Preparation, has already been given, *Part* I. *Section* 13. and many neceſſary Remembrances drop'd concerning it, in many of the foregoing Pages, it will be needleſs to ſay any more by way of Preface to this Section, than that for the Reaſons before given, there can be expected no Medicines under it, but for the Intentions either of *Cordials, Diuretics,* and *Diaphoretics:* for, to ſhorten the Controverſy, if a *Balſamic, Cathartic,* or *Opiate,* could be rais'd by Vapor; yet the very Contenders for that Opinion allow, that thoſe Properties are much more conveniently drawn out by other Proceſſes: and therefore it may be concluded, that no wiſe Perſon will expect in a diſtill'd Water any thing elſe than ſuch ſubtile and light parts of a medicinal Simple, as can fall in with the forementioned Intentions; and indeed for this reaſon very little under this Diviſion comes over weighty enough to affect even the urinary Secretions: and therefore all which require groſſer and more efficacious Inſtruments, are excluded from hence; as all that is to be done by the minuteſt Agents, and immediately concerns the nervous Syſtem, and its proper Moiſtures, commonly call'd the animal Spirits, is moſt naturally comprehended herein.

A *Simple-Water* is intended to draw out the Virtues of any *Herb, Seed, Flower, Root, &c.* which may be more conveniently given in that Form than in any other: but becauſe the *Phlegm* or watry Parts of any medicinal Simple, is no better than common Water undiſtilled; therefore all thoſe Ingredients which in Diſtillation raiſe nothing but a *Phlegm,* as may be diſcover'd by the Scent and Taſte of what comes over, are not fit for the *Still.* For which reaſon the *College* have now rejected all they judged uſeleſs for theſe Purpoſes, and have retained only the following.

From the Leaves *and* Buds *of*

Both the Wormwoods, Angelica, Carduus B. Succory, the greater Celandine, Eyebright, Fennel, Fumitory, Hyſſop, Marjoram, Baum, Mint, Parſley, Plantain, Penny-Royal, Oak, Rue, Saxifrage, and Meadow Sweet.

From the Flowers *of*

Oranges, Camomile, Beans, Lillies of the Valley, Red Poppies, Cowſlips, Piony, Roſemary, White, Red and Damask Roſes, Elder, and Limes.

From the Fruits *of*

Citrons the Peel, Raſp-berries, Green Walnuts, and Black Cherries, from ℔ xii. of the latter of which, bruiſed with the Stones, draw one Gallon.

From an Animal,

Frogs-Spawn.

Herein is made a very great reduction of the Simple Waters, and certainly with good reaſon, becauſe there were not only many before ordered of no Efficacy, but likewiſe they were ſo numerous, that a great deal of needleſs trouble and expence were employ'd to keep them all in readineſs. It may poſſibly be diſputed, whether all theſe now retained, are of Importance or Efficacy enough to deſerve it; but it is to be remember'd, that very little dependance is had upon any Simple Water, they being ſeldom us'd but as Vehicles to things of greater Virtue: and in many

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Circumſtances a Vehicle is ſo much the better, for being deſtitute of any Medicinal Flavor or Taſte, as it the more gratefully conveys down what the greateſt ſtreſs is laid upon. But here it may not be amiſs to advertiſe the Reader that whatſoever Properties any *Simple* has from the Groſſneſs or Solidity of its Parts, which make it act as an *Emetic*, *Cathartic*, or *Aſtringent*; the *Reſiduum*, which is left after Diſtillation, will remain in full poſſeſſion of them: and therefore the Operator may husband it accordingly. Thus the purging *Syrup of Roſes*, is as well made after the Damask-Roſe Water is drawn off, as if the Flowers were juic'd, or put into Infuſion, becauſe nothing of a Cathartic Quality riſes with the Water; and the Syrup of dry'd *Red-Roſes*, may be as well made with the *Reſiduum* after the Water is drawn off, for the ſame reaſon; and ſo of many others. The ſame alſo holds good as to *Extracts*, of Virtues not communicable to what riſes in Vapor; and therefore all ſuch as thoſe of *Gentian*, and many others, are moſt conveniently made with what is left after Diſtillation; concerning which we ſhall ſee further when we come to *Extracts*, under another Section.

Of theſe Waters, tho they all bring over ſomething beſide Phlegm, as is manifeſt from the Smell and Taſte of the reſpective *Simples* whence they are drawn; yet it is ſo faint in ſome of them, that they will not keep long without mothering, and growing ropy. Such therefore ſhould have a ſmall quantity of Spirit thrown into the Still with them, about one Pint to each Gallon intended to be drawn, which will not alter the Virtues, but make the Water keep much longer. The *Black Cherries* for Diſtillation, ought to have their Stones all broke, becauſe from the Kernel proceeds the chief Part; for which reaſon many make the Water from the preſſing, after the Juice is taken out for other uſes; and ſome even from bitter Almonds, as they yield a Water not to be diſtinguiſh'd from the other. The Waters, whoſe Excellency conſiſts in their Flavor, as the *Orange-Flower* and *Damask Roſes* ought to be drawn into a Receiver fitted to the Worm with a Bladder, as before directed under the Preparation of *Simples*, ſo that no Particles may exhale and be loſt. As for the *Red* and *White Roſe*-Waters, which are expected in the Shops, they are very honeſtly deceiv'd, who have *Damask Roſe-Water* diluted put upon them for the other; becauſe there is nothing ariſes from either in the Still, but what is common to them all, which is in the Scent: and therefore, as the *Damask* moſt abounds with that, it is very imprudent and ill husbandry to diſtil the other; altho the *Reſiduums* are as different as can be, that of the *Damask* being *purgative*, and that of the *Red aſtringent*, as was before obſerv'd.

College Compound Waters.

Aqua Abſinthii minùs Compoſita, *The leſſer Compoſition of Wormwood Water.*

'Take of the Leaves of dried 'Wormwood ℔ ii. of the leſſer 'Cardamom Seeds ʒ ii. and of Co-'riander Seeds ℔ ſs. Infuſe them 'all in four Gallons of *French* Bran-'dy, and draw off the ſame Quan-'tity by Diſtillation.'

This differs chiefly from the former, by ſubſtituting Cardamom and Coriander Seeds in room of the Aniſeeds, which make it more cordial and grateful to the Stomach; the

the Aniſeeds yielding too foul an Oil to ſuit it for ſuch Purpoſes. After the ſame manner, omitting the Seeds, may be made the Spirit of any medicinal Plant whatſoever, that is thought proper for ſuch Management. This indeed is commonly uſed in *Stomachic* Infuſions, on a ſuppoſition that it claims a Right to ſuch Virtues from the Wormwood; but the Water riſing from it partakes not of thoſe Qualities which belong to it in Tincture; ſo that it ſeems only to be *carminative* from the Spice and Seeds now order'd in it.

Aqua Abſinthii magis Compoſita, *The greater Compoſition of Wormwood Water.*

'Take of Common Wormwood 'and that of the Sea, dryed, each '℔ i. of Sage, Mint, and Baum 'dryed, ana m. ii. of the Roots of 'Galangal, Ginger, Calamus Aro-'maticus, and Elecampane; of the 'Seeds of ſweet Fennel and Gori-'ander, each ʒiii. Cinnamon, Cloves 'and Nutmegs, ana ʒii. of the 'leſſer Cardamoms and Cubebs ana 'ʒ i. Cut and bruiſe the Ingredi-'ents as they require, and after ſome 'time Infuſion of them in ℔ xii. of '*French* Brandy, draw off the ſame 'quantity by Diſtillation.

This differs from the former in rejecting Liquoriſe Root and Raiſins, which can have no effect in Diſtillation; and in allowing a greater proportion of Spirit, and more to be drawn off; the former being too much loaded with the oily Ingredients, to admit either of its being fine to the Eye, or grateful to the Stomach.

Aqua Angelicæ magis Compoſita, *The greater Compoſition of Angelica-Water.*

'Take of Angelica Root and the 'Leaves of Carduus ana ʒ vi. of 'Baum and Sage ana ʒ iv. of Ange-'lica Seeds ʒ vi. and of Sweet Fennel 'Seeds ʒ ix. Let the dried Herbs 'and Seeds be groſly bruiſed, and 'to them add of Cinnamon ʒ ii. of 'Cloves and Mace ana ʒ iſs. of 'Nutmegs and the leſſer Carda-'mom Seeds, ana ʒ i. of Cubebs 'and Galangal Root, ana ʒ iſs. of 'Jamaica Pepper and Saffron, ana 'ʒ i. Infuſe them in Cong. ii. of '*French* Brandy, and draw off as 'much by Diſtillation.'

This hath rejected the *Species Diamoſchu Dulcis*, and *Aromaticum Roſatum*, that were in the former; one of thoſe Compoſitions being wholly expunged the new Diſpenſatory, and in their room are added Spices more conveniently anſwering the ſame Intentions. But in this the Carduus avails nothing, and the *Sweet Fennel* Seed is too in great a Quantity; which will make the Water foul and milky. The laſt Runnings of all the foregoing Waters are worth keeping ſeparate, for *carminative* Juleps, and ſuch-like Intentions.

Aqua Bryoniæ Comp. *Compound Bryony Water.*

'Take Juice of Bryony Roots '℔ iv. Leaves of Rue, Mugwort, 'ana ℔ ii. Savin m. iii. Feverfew, 'Catmint, Pennyroyal, ana m. ii. 'Baſil, Dittany of Crete, ana m. 'iſs. Orange Peels ʒ iv. Myrrh ʒ ii. 'Caſtor ʒ i. Spirit of Wine ℔ viii. 'Diſtil as uſual, after proper Mace-'ration; for the longer things of 'this kind infuſe together, the bet-'ter is the Water.

This Water, if it be drawn quite ſo low as common Proof Spirit, the oily Parts of the Ingredients will make it milky and foul, which ſome throw down with a little burnt Alum; but that ſpoils the Medicine, and therefore

therefore it is better kept white as it is, or to be drawn ſtrong enough to ſuſpend thoſe ſulphureous Parts tranſparent. But the former is the beſt, becauſe otherwiſe the latter Running, which will continue very ſtrong of the Ingredients, will be loſt. This is a very untoothſome Compoſition, but admirably well ſuited to the Intention of an *Hyſteric*; and there is not one Ingredient in it, except the *Dittany*, which does not contribute thereunto. The Ingredients order'd to be juiced, are themſelves better put into the Still, only they take up more room: for a great deal may remain in the Preſſings, which would riſe, and come over with the Water. This is much preſcribed in *Hyſterical* Caſes, and is very forcing upon the *Uterus*, which makes it given to promote Delivery, and forward the proper Cleanſings afterwards; as alſo to open menſtrual Obſtructions, and abundance of other Female Complaints. It is likewiſe good againſt Convulſions in Children, and of ſervice in any *nervous* Complaint in either Sex. Its Doſe from ʒii. to ʒ ii. with any convenient Diluter. From the *Reſiduum* ſtrain'd and evaporated is order'd an *Extract*, but it is never us'd.

Aqua Cinnamomi Tenuis, *Small Cinnamon Water.*

'Take ℔ viii. of Spring Water, 'and ʒ xii. of Cinnamon bruiſed: 'infuſe and draw off with an Alembic.'

Aqua Cinnamomi Fortis, *Strong Cinnamon Water.*

'Take ℔ i. of Cinnamon groſly poudered, and Cong. i. of 'French Brandy: draw off the Diſtillation ℔ x.'

The former of theſe is not in the Old Diſpenſatory, but ſomewhat like it is ordered in that of *Bates*: and the latter is before under the Title of *Spirit of Cinnamon.*

Aqua Fl. Chamæmeli Compoſita, *Compound Camomile Flower Water.*

'Take of dried Camomile-Flowers ℔ i. of the outer Peel of Oranges ʒ ii. of the Leaves of common Wormwood and Pennyroyal, ana m. ii. of the Seeds of Aniſe, Cummin, and ſweet Fennel, of the Berries of Bay and Juniper, each ʒ i. infuſe them in Cong. i. of *French* Brandy, and draw off double that Quantity by Diſtillation.'

This is taken, with ſmall Variation, from *Bates*, and is well calculated for a *Carminative*; in which Intention it may be uſed at diſcretion.

Aqua Cœleſtis.

'Take Cinnamon ʒ i. Ginger ʒ ſs. of all the Sanders ana ʒ vi. Cloves, Galangal, Nutmegs, ana ʒ ii ſs. Mace, Cubebs, ana ʒ i. Cardamoms the greater and leſſer, ana ʒ iii. Zedoary ʒ ſs. Seeds of Fennel Flower ʒ iii. of Aniſe, Fennel, wild Carrot, and Baſil, ana ʒ iſs. Roots of Angelica, Avens, Liqueriſe, Valerian, *Calamus Aromaticus*, Leaves of Clarey, Thyme, Calamint, Pennyroyal, Mint, Mother of Thyme, Marjoram, ana ʒ ii. Flowers of Red Roſes, Sage, Roſemary, Betony, Stœchas, Borrage, Bugloſs, ana ʒ iſs. Citron Peels ʒ iii. bruiſe them all together into a groſs Pouder, and infuſe them two or three weeks in Spirit V. ℔ xii. then draw off as much by Diſtillation, and put to the Water of the *Species Diambræ*, *Aromaticum Roſatum*, *Diamoſcu dul. Diamarg. frig. Diarrhod. Abbat.* and *Elect. de Gemmis*, ana ʒ iii. yellow Sanders ʒ ii. Ambergreaſe and Musk, ana

' ana ℥ i. and of the *Julapium roſatum* ℔ i. let them all ſtand together for one month, frequently ſhaking the Veſſel, and then decant or filtre it for uſe.'

The firſt Inſerters of this in the *London Diſpenſatory*, ſeem'd by the Name they gave it of *Heavenly Water*, to have a great eſteem for it; but it it is not ſo much valu'd of late, becauſe we do not often find it preſcrib'd, and 'tis now quite left out by the *College*, tho it is a wonderful good *Cephalic* and *Cordial*, where Perfumes are not offenſive. In the Decays of Age, and languiſhing Conſtitutions, there is hardly any Compoſition excels it for its ſudden reviving the Spirits. It greatly warms the Blood, and quickens its Circulation: for which reaſon alſo it provokes to *Venery*. This little differs from the *Aqua Vitæ Mathioli*, which is in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, by the Title of *Elixir Vitæ*, and there ſtands recommended for all nervous Infirmities, and particularly ſuch as are the Conſequences of Apoplexies and Epilepſies; as Palſies, Loſs of Memory, and the like. It may be given from ʒ ii. to ℥ ii. but ℥ i. is pretty well for a Doſe: and it is better to repeat it often than to take too much at a time. This is a tedious perplex'd *Recipe*, and ſome of the compound Species order'd in it are ſeldom made; their Ingredients therefore may be afreſh diſpens'd for this purpoſe, tho there are many which may as well be omitted, too numerous to particularize here; they are to be diſtinguiſh'd by their want of an Aromatic Flavor, for whatſoever has not that, cannot fall in with the Intentions of this Compoſition. *Zwelfer* greatly blames ſome parts of this, in his Animadverſions upon the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*; and gives a new *Recipe* of his own, which is every jot as tedious, and many things in it as ſuperfluous: but the moſt conciſe of the *Germans* are very prolix and redundant in their Preſcriptions.

Aqua Epidemica, *Plague Water.*

' Take of the Leaves of Celandine, Roſemary, Rue, Sage, Roman Wormwood, Dragon, Agrimony, Baum, Scordium, the leſſer Centory, Carduus, Betony, and Mint, ana m. ii. of the dried Angelica Root, Zedoary, and Gentian, ana ℥ i. of the *Virginia* Snake-Root ʒ ſs. Let them be infuſed in Cong. i. of *French* Brandy, and draw off ℔ x. by Diſtillation.

This very much differs from the old Diſpenſatory, and beſides the addition of many new Herbs, leaves out the Maſterwort, Piony, and Butter-Bur Roots; inſomuch that the Intention of the Medicine ſeems changed from an Alexipharmic into a Cardiac. It is taken from *Shipton*'s Additions to the former Diſſatory; and is not by many ſo much eſteemed as the former *Plague Water*; ſeveral Ingredients of moſt Efficacy there, being here neglected, and many in this either uſeleſs, or foreign to the Intention.

Aqua Gentianæ Comp. *Compound Gentian-Water.*

' Take of Gentian Root ℔ iſs. Centory the leſſer, with its Flowers, ana ℥ iv. infuſe them for ſome days in ℔ vi. of *French* Brandy, and then diſtil about half that quantity.'

This Water is frequently preſcribed as a *Stomachic*, and is commended for a Deterger, to do ſervice in Dropſies, the Jaundice, and any Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*; and is given from ʒ ii. to ℥ ii. or ʒ iii. at a Doſe. But in truth theſe Ingredients give ſo little that will

riſe

rise in Vapor, that the Spirit comes over but with a very small alteration; so that they who are fond of the Virtues as they stand recommended in those Ingredients, must look for them in the *Extract*, or never put them into the *Still*; and that is easily made by straining and evaporating the *Residuum*, and is much used in the Shops, chiefly with *Stomachics* and *Deobstruents*, when they are prescribed to be made into Pills. *Salmon* in his Notes upon this Water, says it is a preservative in pestilential Seasons, excellent against the Rickets, helps Stitches in the Side, and provokes the Terms and After-Birth; and with equal Reason and Consistency, that wretched Scribler might have said it would cure Corns, broken Bones, and Apoplexies.

Aqua Hungarica, *Hungary, or the Queen of* Hungary's *Water.*

'Take Flowers of Rosemary ℥ 'xx. rectify'd Spirit of Wine ℥ xxx. 'let them infuse for some days, then 'draw off as much as there was 'Spirit put in.'

This is most conveniently made by the Copper Alembic, taking care that the Receiver is closed with a Bladder to the end of the Worm. And this way common Spirit may be as well used as the rectify'd; observing not to draw it so low as to be cloudy: for after a certain Standard, the oily part of the Flowers, which is considerable, will turn it milky. What runs afterwards, as a great deal will, which yet smells and tastes strong of the Flowers, may either be kept to throw into the Still again, when the same is to be made, or used in the Shop for a small Spirit of Rosemary; and the last Runnings of all may pass for a good Simple Water under the same title. The Virtues of all these are to be known from the *Simple*, which see *Part* II. *Sect.* 1. The *College* have rejected this out of their new *Dispensatory*; and indeed what is imported from *France* and Countries where the Rosemary most abounds, is so good and cheap, that it is hardly worth any body's while to make it here, unless the wholesale Dealers: for these Gentlemen can in an instant, brew the largest Quantity, at a very small expence. Their way is to impregnate rectify'd Spirit of Wine with chymical Oil of Rosemary and that of Lavender, and this with a good assurance and a *French* Title they palm upon the Nation for right *French* Hungary Water.

Aqua Imperialis, *Imperial Water.*

'Take Peels of dry'd Citrons and 'Oranges, of Nutmegs, Cloves, 'and Cinnamon, ana ℥ ii. Roots of 'Cypress, *Florentine*, Orrice, *Cala-* 'mus Aromaticus, ana ℥ i. Zedo- 'ary, Galangals, Ginger, ana ℥ ss. 'Tops of Lavender and Rosemary, 'ana m. ii. Leaves of Bays, Mar- 'joram, Mint, Sage, Thyme, ana 'm. i. fresh Flowers of white and 'damask Roses, ana m. iss. infuse 'them in ℔ iv. of damask Rose- 'water, and of Brandy Cong. i. 'then distil off ℔ x.

This is almost neglected in Prescription, and not much kept in the Shops; but it is a very good Cephalic Water, and makes a very convenient Julep in any nervous Cases whatsoever: and tho it is so much slighted in the present Practice, this may be said of it, which can be said of few besides in the whole *Dispensatory*, That all the Ingredients coincide in one Intention, and are all such as will part with their Virtues by Distillation. It may be given from ʒ ii. to ℥ ii. in any convenient Vehicle. It is also a plea-

ſant Cordial Dram alone, and very good upon any ſudden Sickneſs of the Stomach.

Aqua Lactis Alexiteria, *Alexiterial Milk-Water.*

'Take of the Leaves of Meadow-Sweet, Carduus B. and Goats-Rue, ana m. vi. of Mint and Worm-wood, ana m. v. of Rue m. iii. of Angelica m. ii. Pour Cong. iii. of new Milk upon the Ingredients when bruiſed; and diſtil in *B. M.* or a Sand-Heat.'

The Ingredients in this are the ſame as in the former *College Diſpenſatory*, tho in the opinion of many they are very ill choſen; but the Quantities in the preſent are ſomewhat altered.

Aqua Limacum Tenuis, *A ſmall Snail Water.*

'Take of the Leaves of Baum, Mint, Harts-tongue, and Ground-Ivy, of the Flowers of Archangel, Mallows, and Elder, ana m. i. of Snails waſhed, and the Whites of Eggs, each ʒ iv. of Nutmegs ʒ ſs. and of Cows Milk Cong. i. diſtil according to Art, either in *B. M.* or a Sand-Heat.

'If this be drawn with ℔ vi. of Cows Milk, and ℔ ii. of Canary, it is titled the *Stronger Snail-Water.*'

This very much differs from any before ordered in the old *College Diſpenſatories:* all the Ingredients are eaſily procured, when the Snails are in Seaſon; and the Water may be made either way, without much trouble, care being taken to prevent an *Empyreuma.*

Aqua Mariæ, *The Ladies Water.*

'Take Sugar-Candy ℔ i. Canary Wine ʒ vi. Roſe-water ʒ iv. boil them into a *Syrup*, and mix with it of *Aqua Cœleſtis* ℔ ii. Amber-greaſe and Musk, ana gr. xviii. Saffron gr. xv. yellow Sanders infuſed in *Aqua Cœleſtis* ʒ ii. Let it ſettle, and decant the Liquor off fine by Inclination.'

This bears a juſt Title; for it is much fitter for the Cloſet than the Shop, both on account of its Coſtlineſs, as well as Uſes. Where Perfumes can be bore with, it is an extraordinary Cordial, and greatly raiſes the Spirits, and is good in all Sinkings and nervous Decays. The Doſe is from ʒ ii. to ℥ i. or more, diluted with ſome other proper Liquor, for it is too rich to drink alone. This is ſeldom preſcribed, but very well worth the making, for ſuch as will not be contented without the higheſt of Cordials, tho it is omitted in the new *Diſpenſatory* of the *College.*

Aqua Mirabilis, *The Wonderful Water.*

'Take of Cloves, Galangal, Cubebs, Mace the leſſer, Cardamoms, Nutmeg, Ginger, ana ʒ i. Juice of Celandine ℔ ſs. *French* Brandy ℔ iiſs. Digeſt together for 24 hours, and then diſtil off the ſame quantity.'

The Juice of Celandine has nothing to do in this Compoſition, for its Parts will afford nothing more than common Water. It is generally dulcify'd with Loaf-Sugar at pleaſure. If it be drawn low, the oily Parts of the Spices will ſhow themſelves in a milky Cloud, and render it unſightly. It is beſt therefore not to draw it lower than will keep its Tranſparency, and it will then be enough ſated with the Spices. What runs afterward will make an excellent Carminative-Water, which may be preſerv'd under that Title. Some who draw it lower, fine it with *Alum*; but that throws

throws down the beſt part of the Ingredients, and leaves the Water much worſe. Great Age will make it fall without any ſuch help; or it may be filter'd out, which is the better way of the two. It is a pleaſant and good *Cordial*, and greatly breaks the Wind off the Stomach, and diſperſes Flatulencies. Some put *Pimento* inſtead of all the Ingredients, the Proportion of ʒ ii. to Cong i. of Spirit; and if the Spirit be good, it can hardly be any way diſtinguiſh'd from the genuine ſort: ſo that among the Frauds which *Pharmacy* is over-run with, this may paſs for a venial one.

Aqua Nephritica, *Water againſt the Stone.*

'Take of the beſt Flowers of 'White-Thorn ℔ iv. of Nutmegs 'bruiſed ʒ iii. infuſe them together 'in a cloſe Veſſel with Cong. ii. 'of generous White-wine, and 'draw off by Diſtillation ℔ xii.'

This was much preſcribed by the late Dr. *Radcliffe*, but was not in the former *College Diſpenſatory*.

Aqua Pæoniæ Compoſita, *Compound Piony Water.*

'Take Lilly of the Valley Flow-'ers freſh gathered ℔ i. and in-'fuſe them in Cong. iiſs. of *French* 'Brandy; and to the ſame put of 'Lime-Flowers ℔ ſs. of Piony ʒ iv. 'of the Male Piony Root ʒ iiſs. 'white Dittany and long Birth-'wort, ana ʒ ſs. of Miſſletoe of 'the Oak and Rue, ana m. ii. of 'Piony Seeds husked ʒ x. and of 'the Seeds of Rue ʒ iiiſs. of *Ruſſia* 'Caſtor, Cubebs and Mace, ana 'ʒ ii. of Cinnamon ʒ iſs. of Roſe-'mary Flowers ſix P. of Stœchas 'and Lavender Flowers, ana P. iv. 'of Betony, Clove, and Cowſlip 'Flowers, ana P. viii. of the Juice 'of Black Cherries ℔ iv. and from 'the whole draw off by Diſtilla-'lation Cong. iv.'

The *New College Diſpenſatory* hath left out ſome of the inſignificant Ingredients that were in the former, and particularly the Squills; and avoided alſo the Trouble of a double Diſtillation, which was altogether needleſs; but ſtill retains many things that do not ſeem fitted to yield any Virtues in this form, as the *Dittany*, *Birthwort*, *Miſſletoe*, *Betony*, and *Cowſlip Flowers*. This is the ſame as was originally inſerted by the *College* in their firſt *Diſpenſatory*, under the Title of *Aqua Antiepileptica Langii*. The Quantities alſo of ſome of the Ingredients are blameable, as ʒ iiiſs. (extremely exact!) of Seeds of *Rue*, when the whole might be taken in ſubſtance at one Doſe, without any viſible Effect. The like may be alſo obſerv'd of ſome of the Ingredients of Efficacy. As this Medicine therefore is ſo very faulty in its Contrivance, and is very much uſed in the preſent Practice, we ſhall with due ſubmiſſion offer an Amendment of it, to be made uſe of as the Preſcriber pleaſes to direct.——— "Take Lillies of the "Valley freſh gather'd, and with-"out any Stalk, ℔ i. infuſe them "forthwith in Cong. iv. of Spirit "of Wine, to which put Piony-"Root ℔ i. Cinnamon and Cubebs, "ana ʒ iv. Roſemary and Laven-"der Flowers, ana m. i. Damask "Roſe Water ℔ vi. draw off Cong. "iv.' We have omitted the Lime and Piony Flowers, becauſe they afford nothing in ſuch a Proceſs; and the Caſtor, becauſe it ſpoils the Water as a Cordial, altho it falls in well enough with the Intention of a *Cephalic* in many Caſes. If it be thus made, it is an excellent Cordial,

and can be exceeded by nothing, in all nervous Caſes, both in Children and grown Perſons: It may be diluted into a Julep with Black Cherry Water, or any ſuch Vehicle, and may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ iii. to Children, and from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. to grown Perſons; and if the Caſe requires it, repeated every 6 or 8 hours. But Caſes of moment are not truſted to ſuch Helps as this alone.

Aqua Protheriacalis, *A Succedaneum for Treacle-Water.*

'Take Scordium (*i. e.* Water-'Germander) Scabious, Carduus 'ben. Goats-Rue, ana m. ii. freſh 'Citron and Orange-Peels, ana ʒ ſs. 'Seeds of Citrons, Hartwort, Trea-'cle-Muſtard, ana ʒ i. Flowers of 'Marigold, Roſemary, ana m. i. 'Cinnamon ʒ ii. *French* Brandy '℔ ii. and draw off ℔ vi.

This is deſigned to uſe as the *Treacle-Water*, when that proves deficient in Seaſons not fit to make it. The Seeds of *Carduus*, and its diſtill'd Water, were before ordered, but are here juſtly left out as inſignificant; and the Cinnamon is a good addition: but were alſo the *Carduus* and *Goats-Rue* omitted, the Medicine wou'd not ſuffer in its Virtues.

Aqua Raphani Compoſita, *Compound Horſe-Radiſh Water.*

'Take of the Leaves of both 'the Scurvy-graſſes, freſh gathered 'in the Spring, ana ʒ vi. bruiſe 'them and preſs out the Juice, 'and to it add the Juices of Brook-'lime and Water-creſſes, ana ℔ iſs. 'of Horſe-Radiſh-Root ℔ ii. of 'Arum Root freſh ʒ vi. of *Win-'ter*'s Bark and Nutmegs, ana ʒ iv. 'of Lemon Peels dry'd ʒ ii. of '*French* Brandy ℔ iv. and draw 'off by Diſtillation ℔ viii.

In this is rejected the Bryony Root, which is order'd in a large Quantity in the old *College Diſpenſatory*, but nauſeates the Flavor of the Water, and gives no Virtues ſuitable to the main Intention of the whole. The Arum Root is likewiſe herein increaſed in its Quantity, it being ordered in the former but ʒ ſs. whereby the Medicine is render'd yet more pungent, and more efficacious as an Antiſcorbutic, or a Nephritic, both which purpoſes it is calculated for. All the Ingredients herein are of a ſubtile penetrating Nature, and greatly abound with volatile Salts, which in many groſs and ſizy Conſtitutions of Blood do great ſervice by dividing it, and rendring it more fluid; which will increaſe the Diſcharges by the Kidneys, and likewiſe waſh thro any Obſtructions in thoſe Parts. In all Obſtructions alſo of the other *Viſcera* it is an excellent Medicine, and prevails againſt the Jaundice, Cachexies, and Dropſies; and in ſcorbutic Caſes there is nothing beyond it, as it greatly forces thoſe minute Paſſages, promotes Tranſpiration, and cleanſes the Skin, and other ſmall Glands, which entertain groſs Particles, to the detriment of their proper Offices. It may be given from ʒ ſs. to ʒ iii. or ʒ iv. unleſs immediately after Diſtillation; becauſe then it is ſo pungent, as makes it difficult to take without much diluting. This ought to be drawn with the Receiver fix'd cloſe to the Worm by a Bladder, otherwiſe a great deal of the beſt part will fly away.

Aqua Scordii Comp. *Compound Scordium-Water.*

'Take Juices of Goats-Rue, 'Sorrel, Scordium, and Citrons, 'ana ℔ i. *London* Treacle ʒ ii.

'Digeſt

'Digest for three days, and then 'distil off the Water.'

This will keep better, if the Herbs, tho none signify much besides the *Scordium*, be put into an Alembic with a sufficient quantity of Water, and ℔ ii. of Spirit of Wine with them, drawing off about Cong. i. for otherwise the Water will not keep long without souring. Its Virtues may be best known by those of the *Simple* whence it takes its name, in *Sect.* 6. *Part* II. It grows rather more and more out of use, is seldom met with in Prescription, and the *College* have now quite rejected it, altho it as well deserves Continuance as any in this Class, it being suited for a very efficacious *Sudorific* in malignant Cases, and if joined with some Acid, is much preferable to the *Treacle-Water*.

Aqua Doctoris Stephani, *Dr.* Stephen's *Water*.

'Take of Cinnamon, Ginger, 'Galangal, Cloves, Nutmegs, Grains 'of Paradise, of the Seeds of A'nise, sweet Fennel, and Cara'way, ana ʒ i. of the Leaves of 'Thyme, Mother of Thyme, Mint, 'Sage, Pennyroyal, Rosemary, 'Flowers of Red Roses, Camo'mile, Origanum and Lavender, 'ana m. i. *French* Brandy ℔ vi. 'and draw off Cong. i. by Distil'lation.'

This agrees with the former Prescription in the old *Dispensatory*, unless in the Exchange of Spirit for Wine; and all the Ingredients well suit the main Intention of a Cephalic, a Cordial, or Carminative. It is likewise something Hysterical, and therefore frequently used by the Midwives amongst their Women; tho some for the Pleasantness only of it to the Palat, leave out the *Pennyroyal*; but they then rob the Medicine of a principal Ingredient. If it be dulcify'd, it makes an admirable *Cordial Dram*, and is also a good *Carminative*. It is much prescribed, from ʒ ii. to ℥ ii. or more, at a Dose.

Aqua Theriacalis, *Treacle-Water*.

'Take of the Juice of green 'Walnuts ℔ iv. of the Juice of 'Rue ℔ iii. of Carduus and Baum, 'ana ℔ ii. of the fresh gathered 'Butter-Bur Roots ℔ iss. of Bur'dock ℔ i. of Angelica and Master'wort, ana ℔ ss. of green Scordium 'm. iv. of old *Venice* Treacle and 'Mithridate, ana ʒ viii. of Lemon 'Juice ℔ ii. of *French* Brandy Cong. 'iss. Draw off by Distillation Cong. 'iii ss. and then add ℔ iv. of distil'led Vinegar.'

The *New Dispensatory* omits the needless Circumstance in the former, of depurating the Lemon Juice before Distillation, and very prudently adds the distilled Vinegar afterwards, instead of putting it into the Still; because with such Management, it effectually answers all its Intentions, and risks less hazard of carrying along with the Medicine any part of the Metal, with which the Alembic is made, as all Acids are apt to do. This stands in the old *Dispensatories* under the Title of *Aqua Theriacalis Stillitia*, to distinguish it from the *Aqua Theriacalis per Infusionem*, ordered in the *Leyden* and some other *Dispensatories*. This Water is the most us'd of any in the Shops, altho its Composition is blamed by many; for the Juices can contribute very little to its Virtues; and upon account of the proper Season to obtain them, this Water cannot be made at all times, how much soever wanted; unless, as some do, the

Juices are expreſs'd in their Seaſon, and kept on purpoſe: but then they are good for nothing; for ſo little as is of a Volatile nature in ſuch *Simples*, will very ſoon be loſt. The reſt indeed of the Ingredients agree well enough to the main Intention of an *Alexipharmic* and *Sudorific*; and the Acids contribute much to that purpoſe. The Hoſpitals, for the *Venice*-Treacle and *Mithridate*, put *London*-Treacle, and *Philonium Romanum*; but whether for the better, I leave others to judge.

Its Doſe is uſually to grown Perſons from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. which is too little; for ʒ iv. is but a moderate Quantity to have any reliance upon, eſpecially to Perſons who are uſed to high Living, as moſt are, unleſs the meaneſt of the People; and in ſuch a Doſe it can do no harm. But this Medicine, notwithſtanding the good which might be done with it, if properly apply'd, is amongſt thoſe things which are become familiar to the good Women, and ſuch-like Pretenders in Phyſic; who obſerving it to be frequently ordered in Fevers by the ableſt Practitioners, thence conclude, they being ignorant of the real Effects of any Medicine, that there is nothing more to be done to cure, but to give This, or ſome ſuch Cordial Water, together with *Gaſcoign's Pouder*: whereas oftentimes Symptoms will ariſe that can never be overcome by ſuch languid Medicines. And it is the proper Office of a real Phyſician to diſtinguiſh when only ſuch gentle Means are to be uſed, and the critical Point of Time, wherein more efficacious ones ought to be ventur'd upon. Which part of Skill is out of the Capacity of any of theſe Pretenders; who would never dare to preſcribe, but that they imagine what they adminiſter is harmleſs. This Neglect is often of a pernicious Conſequence, and many a Life is loſt for want of a Remedy powerful enough to ſupport Nature labouring under the Fury of a Diſtemper.

From Bates's *Diſpenſatory.*

Aqua Antiſcorbutica, *Antiſcorbutic Water.*

'Take Leaves of Fumitory, Water-Creſſes, both ſorts of Scurvy-Graſs and Brook-lime, ana m. xii. Harts-Tongue, Succory, Pine-tops, Germander, Hoar-hound, Agrimony, and the leſſer Centory, ana m x. Roman Wormwood, Liverwort, ana m. iv. Bryony, Roots ℔ ſs. Roots of Female Fern, ſharp-pointed Dock, and the inner Barks of Bitter-ſweet, and Aſh, ana ʒ vi. Seeds of Aſh (*i.e.* what are called the Aſhen Keys) ʒ iſs. Angelica ʒ ſs. Let them be all bruis'd together, and put to ℔ vi. of Rheniſh Wine, in which a piece of Iron of a Pound has been twenty times quench'd; then let all be ſtrongly preſſed from the Ingredients, and put into a Glaſs Body, to which fit a Receiver; and in a Sand-Heat draw off till the Remainder grows as thick as Honey: which may be kept under the Title of *Extractum Antiſcorbuticum*; ſtirring into it in fine Pouder, Troches of Capers ʒ vi. and of the prepared Filings of Iron ʒ iſs.'

This has ſome uſeleſs Ingredients, but makes a very good Water for the Purpoſes expreſſed by its Title, and may be us'd in about the ſame Quantity, and in the ſame Caſes as the Compound Horſe-radiſh Water of the *College*. Its Extract likewiſe will make a good Medicine, taking

care

care to stir it down often at first, if the Pouder of Iron ferments it; which it is very likely to do some time after mixture. This is not kept in the Shops, or made but by particular Prescription.

Aqua Benedicta.

'Take Quick-Lime ℔ i. and pour 'upon it ℔ viii. of boiling Water; 'after some time settling, pour it 'off by Inclination, and filter for 'use.'

This stands commended for an extraordinary Medicine in many Cases of Obstinacy; and if it be drank ʒ iii or iv. three or four times a day, is said to cure red pimpled Faces, *Struma's*, Dysenteries, the Whites, Rheumatic Pains, and the *Diabetes*. It is certainly a powerful Dryer, and very proper to use in Decoctions of the Woods, and all Ingredients of that Intention: but tho the making of it is easy enough, yet here in *London* it may be had at any time from the *Sugar-Bakers*, by the Name of *Lime-Water*, as it happens to be wanted; because they use it much in refining their Sugars. This is also much prais'd for cleansing and drying up old foul Ulcers, both by its internal use, and washing them frequently with it. This indeed cannot properly be call'd an officinal Water, because it is so easily and suddenly made or procur'd, as to prevent its being kept in the Shops; but by reason of its frequent use, it was thought not amiss to give it a place here.

Aqua Camphorata, *Camphorated Water.*

'Take *Roman* Vitriol and Bole 'Armeniac, ana ʒ iv. Camphire 'ʒ i. and pouder them together. 'Of this mixture sprinkle ʒ i. at a 'time into ℔ iv. of boiling Water, 'in which stir it well about; then 'take it off the Fire, let it settle, 'and decant that which is clear, 'by Inclination.'

This is an excellent Medicine for many Purposes externally; and therefore deserves to be more regarded than it is at present. It greatly cleanses Ulcers, by washing them frequently with it warm. It is good against all Inflammations, and almost infallibly cures Defluxions of Rheum upon the Eyes. If it be too sharp for that use, it may be diluted with a little Spring-Water, at the time of Application. It keeps the Gums clean and firm to the Teeth, if they are frequently rubb'd with it. And in the *Itch*, it is both safe and efficacious, by frequently washing the Eruptions and Parts affected with it.

Aqua Cephalica, *Cephalic Water.*

'Take Male Piony-Root ʒ iv. 'Angelica, Valerian, ana ʒ iſs. 'Avens ʒ i. Leaves of Sage, Rose-'mary, Betony, Marjoram, Baum, 'Flowers of Lavender, Betony, 'Piony, Marygolds, Sage, Rose-'mary, Lillies of the Valley, and 'of the Lime-Tree, ana m. i. Stœ-'chas ʒ iſs. Red Roses, Cowslips, 'ana m. ii. *Rhodium* Wood, yel-'low Sanders, ana ʒ vi. Nutmegs 'ʒ iſs. Galangals ʒ ſs. Cardamoms 'and Cubebs, ana ʒ iii. Bruise and 'infuse them all in ℔ xiv. of the 'best White-Wine for ten days; 'then add Cinnamon ℔ i. which 'let stand in Infusion two days 'longer, and then distil off as 'much as the Wine put in.'

This is, in the main, an excellent Composition for the Purpose its Title expresses; there being not above two or three Ingredients, but what are effectual to that Intention: but there are rather too many for the

quantity of Liquor order'd: and therefore if a clean good Spirit be put for the Wine, and ſomewhat more in quantity, it will make a moſt agreeable Water; and if it be dulcify'd with a little Sugar, about ʒ i. to each ℔ i. it will be very palpable, and an excellent Cordial from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. at a time, in any Faintings and Sinking of the Spirits, or upon any ſudden Sickneſs at the Stomach. This has not yet got into the Shops, but very well deſerves it.

Aqua Hormini Comp. *Compound Clarey-Water.*

'Take freſh Leaves of Clarey 'm. xii. ſprinkle upon them ℔ i. 'Spirit V. and diſtil to dryneſs in a 'cold Still: to what comes off put 'of freſh Leaves m. x. of Flowers 'of Archangel m. vi. and make a 'ſecond Diſtillation, which repeat 'with freſh Ingredients, and the 'ſame Liquor a third time; adding 'to the laſt, of Nutmegs ʒ i. and 'letting the Water diſtil upon ʒ vi. 'of fine Sugar in a Bottle, in 'which is ſuſpended in a Rag gr. iii. 'of Ambergreaſe.'

All theſe Materials, except the Nutmegs, are very unfit for Diſtillation; but the frequent Repetition makes the Water ſomewhat partake of them. It is very pleaſant, and amongſt the good Women in great eſteem againſt Abortion, the Whites, and other Female Weakneſſes. But the Ambergreaſe will give the Vapours to a great many, with whom ſuch Sweets do not agree.

Aqua Opthalmica Sapphirina, *Blue Eye-Water.*

'Take Lime-Water (or the *A-'qua Benedicta* before deſcrib'd) '℔ i. Sal Armoniac ʒ iii. let them 'ſtand till the Salt is diſſolv'd in a 'Braſs Pan, and it acquires a blue 'Color; then filter, and put it 'up for uſe.'

Its Title expreſſes its principal uſe; and by ſome it is greatly eſteem'd for clearing the Eyes from Specks and Films, if two or three Drops be frequently inſtill'd into them. The *College* have taken this into their laſt Diſpenſatory with little Variation, as alſo the following, under the Title of *Aqua Medicamentoſa.*

Aqua Calcis, *Lime-Water.*

'Take ℔ i. of Quicklime, and 'pour upon it ℔ xii. of boiling Wa-'ter: After the Ebullition ceaſes, 'and the Lime is ſettled to the 'bottom, pour off the clear for 'uſe.'

This is kept in readineſs for various Uſes, both internal and external.

Aqua Styptica Camphorata, *Camphorated Styptic Water.*

'Take of camphorated Vitriol ʒ i. 'ſteep it in ℔ iii. of Spring Wa-'ter, and let it ſtand till the Fæces 'are fallen to the bottom.'

Aqua Aluminoſa, *Alum Water.*

'Take of Red-roſe and Plantain 'Water, ana ℔ i. of white Sub-'limate and Rock-Alum, ana ʒ ii. 'Let the Alum and Sublimate be 'rubbed together, and be both 'boiled with the Waters, in a Glaſs 'Veſſel having a narrow Neck, to 'the Conſumption of half the 'Quantity; and after five Days, 'when the Fæces are ſettled, pour 'off clear for uſe.'

Theſe are chiefly for external Uſes, and moſt commonly come under the Direction of a Surgeon, in Ulcers and cutaneous Eruptions.

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The Steam of the Alum-water when boiling, is carefully to be avoided by the Operator, becauſe it may have bad Effects from its poiſonous Qualities. It was firſt preſcribed by *Fallopius*, *Cap.* 93. *De Morbo Gallico.*

From the Auguſtan *Diſpenſatory.*

Aqua Arthritica, *Gout-Water.*

'Take Flowers of Camomile, 'Leaves of Pennyroyal, Lavender, Marjoram, Roſemary, Sage, 'Ground-Pine, ana ʒ ii. Myrrh ʒ ii. 'Cloves, Cianamon, ana ʒ ii. 'Roots of Piony ʒ ſs. Pellitory of 'Spain, Cypreſs, Orrice, ana ʒ iſs. 'the leſſer Cardamoms and Cubebs, 'ana ʒ i. of Nutmegs ʒ ſs. Infuſe 'all together, well bruis'd, for 'fourteen days in rectify'd Spirit 'of Wine Cong. i. and then diſtil 'the whole.'

Zwelfer much approves of this Compoſition, becauſe the Ingredients coincide in the main Intention, which he is mighty critical in obſerving. There is no occaſion of rectify'd Spirit V. if it be drawn by the Alembic, which is moſt proper; unleſs it be thought that a lower *Menſtruum* will not extract the Virtues of the Ingredients; and therefore double the quantity of common Proof may ſerve as well. It may be dulcify'd with a little fine Sugar, to make it more palatable. It is a very good Water in any nervous Caſes; and a continu'd moderate uſe of it will comfort and fortify the Fibres, ſo as to prevent the Diſcharge of ſuch Juices upon the Joints, as cauſe Arthritic Pains and Swellings. Alſo in Palſies, Epilepſies, Loſs of Memory, and any nervous Decays, it is a good Medicine; and particularly for thoſe whoſe principal Springs are almoſt wore out by long uſe, and begin to ſhrink with Age: for groſſer Recruits are not ſufficient to moiſten and warm their chill'd decaying Organs.

Aqua Apoplectica Sennerti, *An Apoplectic Water of* Sennertus.

'Take Lillies of the Valley ℔ i. 'of the beſt Rheniſh Wine ℔ vi. 'ſteep together fourteen days: 'then diſtil, and to that Water add 'Flowers of Lavender, Cubebs, 'Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace and 'Galangals, ana ʒ ſs. Miſletoe of 'the Oak, and Piony-Roots, ana 'ʒ vi. Digeſt again for fourteen 'days in a cloſe Veſſel, and diſtil 'as before.'

This is a good Compoſition in all nervous Diſtempers, and particularly a great *Cordial* and *Cephalic.* The *Aqua Temperata Cephalica*, and the *Aqua Mirabilis Langii*, both in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, with many others of the like kind, differ very little.

From the Royal Diſpenſatory by Zwelfer.

Aqua Carminativa, *Carminative-Water.*

'Take freſh diſtill'd Camomile-'Flower Water ℔ vi. and Dill-Wa-'ter, drawn with ſtrong Wine, ℔ v. 'mix them together, and infuſe in 'them freſh Camomile Flowers ʒ vi. 'Leaves of Baum, Origany, Thyme, 'ana ʒ iii or iv. Seeds of Dill, 'Aniſe, Fennel, ana ʒ iſs. Cummin 'ʒ i. Peels of Oranges and Citrons 'freſh ʒ ii. Juniper and Bay-Berries, 'ana ʒ iſs. Cinnamon ʒ ii. Mace ʒ i. 'Let them macerate for many days, 'and then diſtil the whole.'

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This is calculated for the cold Still, but it would be much better to have the Ingredients all dry, and well bruis'd together; and inſtead of the Camomile and Dill-Waters, to increaſe thoſe Ingredients, and put into the Alembick ſo much *Spirit V.* and draw it off that way. It is an admirable Carminative, and may be us'd in the ſame manner as that before given from *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory; tho I think this hardly ſo good as that.

Aqua Nephritica, *Water againſt Gravel and the Stone.*

'Take the Kernels of black 'Cherries ʒ ii. of Peaches ʒ vi. of 'Bitter Almonds ʒ iv. beat them 'into a thin Paſte in a Mortar with 'Malaga or Rheniſh Wine: then 'take Seeds of Smallage, Treacle-'Muſtard, Gromwel, and Parſley, 'ana ʒ ii. which beat in like man-'ner, and mix with the former. 'To theſe together put Juniper-'Berries ʒ iv. and of Winter Cher-'ries ℥ ſs. green; freſh Garlick ʒ ii. 'Onions ʒ vi. Leeks ʒ iv. Pimper-'nel ʒ iii. Horſe-Radiſh ℔ ſs. *Ca-'lamus Aromaticus* ʒ iii. Leaves 'of Wall-Rue ʒ iv. Cinnamon ℥ iii. 'Mace and Nutmegs, ana ʒ i. Put 'them all together to macerate in 'Cong. i. of Rheniſh-Wine, Spi-'rit of Black Cherries ℔ ſs. Water 'of Black Cherries, and Parſley, 'ana ℔ i. then in a large Retort, 'with a Sand-Heat, and the Junc-'ture of the Receiver well luted, 'draw off the Water to a dry-'neſs.'

This is as well contriv'd for its Intention, as any thing by Diſtillation could poſſibly be done; and as our College gives us but one Compoſition for this purpoſe amongſt their Waters, which is the *Aqua Raphani Compoſita*, it would be well to introduce this, or ſomewhat like it, into the Shops. It is as powerful a Deterger and Cleanſer, as any thing in this Form can be, and is good in all ill Habits and Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*; as alſo in Infarctions of the Lungs: ſo that it would do ſervice in Dropſies, the Jaundice, Aſthma's, Pleuriſies, and the like Ails; in which Caſes we have not yet any officinal Compoſition ſo good, that is made by Diſtillation. The Spirit and Water of Black Cherries, and of Parſley, are of little moment; and therefore their quantity is better ſupply'd with the ſame Wine, as at firſt order'd. It may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ iii or iv. and repeated as often as the Exigency of the Caſe requires.

Aqua Odorifera, *Sweet-ſcented Water.*

'Take Orange-Water and Roſe-'Water, ana P. E. put them into a 'large wide-mouth'd Glaſs, and 'ſtrew upon the Surface gently as 'much Jeſſamy-Flowers as will 'cover it; then tie the Mouth of 'the Glaſs over ſo carefully, that 'the Flowers be not ſhook down to 'the bottom: and this Method re-'peat, letting each quantity of 'Flowers remain five or ſix Days, 'until the Water is ſtrongly ſcented 'with them: then diſſolve Amber-'greaſe and Musk, ana ϑ i. in a few 'Ounces of it, which filter, and 'put it to the reſt.'

This makes a moſt fine Perfume; and it is much properer for ſuch Uſes, than as a Medicine, altho there are ſome nervous Caſes and Languors, where it may be of ſervice inwardly. But this is much better made, by putting the whole into a Retort, with a ſufficient quantity of the Jeſſamy-Flowers, and drawing it off in a Sand-Heat, with

a Receiver well luted: for by this means all the Scent would come over, and none of it be loſt again.

Aqua Anodyna, *Anodyne Water.*

'Take the Waters diſtill'd ſeverally in a cold Still from their reſpective *Simples, viz.* of white Lillies, Corn-Poppy-Flowers, Nightſhade, Houſe-leek, Henbane, freſh gather'd Poppy-Heads, ana ℔ ii. *Malaga* Wine ℔ ii ſs. To theſe, mix'd together, put the Seeds of black and white Poppies, Henbane, Lolium, ana ʒ ii ſs. well bruis'd firſt in a Mortar; then add in ſlices very thin cut, Mandrake-Berries N° xv. of Opium ʒ iii. Saffron ʒ i. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, ana ʒ iſs. Cloves ʒ ſs. Draw off all together in a Sand-Hent to a Dryneſs.'

We have not any Water in the Shops of this Intention; and the manner by which it is directed to be made, will certainly give over enough of the Ingredients, ſo as to communicate to the Water an Anodyne Property, and make it anſwer all the Intentions of *Opium* given in any other Form. In ſeveral Circumſtances, as the pleaſantneſs of taking, and requiring a ſlight quantity of the Opiate, this may be preferable to any Preparations the Shops are yet ſupply'd with: and therefore it may be well worth the while to try this, which yet I have not done, tho often intended it. The *Simples* may be as well put in the room of the firſt Waters, and the quantity of Wine increas'd proportionably. If the *Reſiduum* be got out of the Retort, it may be diſſolv'd in common Water filter'd, and evaporated to an Extract, ſo as to become almoſt as good as any of the Forms of *Laudanum.*

From Schroder.

Aqua Cephalica, *A Cephalic Water.*

'Take Flowers of Roſemary, Lillies of the Valley, Violets, Borrage, ana ʒ vi. Leaves of Marjoram, the leſſer Sage, Lavender, Endive, Spikenard, ana ʒ i. Nutmegs, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cardamoms, Grains of Paradiſe, Cubebs, Galangals, Miſletoe, Walnuts, Pioney-Seeds, Raſpings of Hartshorn, ana ʒ i, Bruiſe and infuſe them in *Malaga* Wine, Water of Lavender, Spikenard, Roſes, Strawberries, ana ℔ iii. Afterwards put Leaf-Gold, Bones of the Heart of a Stag, and Pearls, ana ʒ ſs. Musk, a ſufficient quantity; and draw off to a Dryneſs.'

This has a place in many *Diſpenſatories*, for an extraordinary *Cordial* and *Cephalic*. *Zwelfer*, in the *Royal Diſpenſatory*, adds White-Wine ℔ ii. determines the quantity of *Musk* to gr. v. and rejects with good reaſon the *Bones* and *Pearl*, as he might alſo the *Endive*. Wine ought to be put, or Spirit in its room, for the Waters; and their reſpective *Simples* added to the other Ingredients, that are of any moment in this Intention, for few of them are kept in our Shops. The whole thus regulated makes an admirable Medicine for the Purpoſe expreſs'd in its Title; and is good to raiſe the Spirits and ſtrengthen the Nerves in all Caſes whatſoever that want ſuch Helps. It is generally under the Title of *Aqua Carbunculi.*

Aqua Cephalica Aromatica, *An Aromatic Cephalic Water.*

'Take Nutmegs ʒ i. Galangal, *Calamus Aromaticus*, ana ʒ ſs. Mace,

' Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, ana ʒ i.
' Flowers of Lavender m. iſs. In-
' fuſe in Cong. i. of *Rheniſh* Wine,
' for ſome time, and then diſtil as
' uſual.'

This is ſtill in the ſame Intention, as indeed are all the *Aromatics*; and it is likewiſe to clear advantage, to make it with Spirit inſtead of the Wine, and draw over in the Alembic. It is much like the *Aqua Mirabilis* of the *College*, and is very conveniently made at any time, becauſe the Ingredients are always in ſtore and at hand. The laſt Running makes an admirable *Carminative Water*, as indeed do all of this Tribe.

Aqua Damaſcena Odorifera, *A ſweet-ſcented Damask-Water.*

' Take *Florentine* Orrice, Cloves,
' Cubebs, Cinnamon, Grains of
' Paradiſe, *Calamus Aromaticus*,
' ana ʒ i. Marjoram, Thyme, Bay-
' Leaves, Flowers of Roſemary,
' and red Roſes, ana m. i. of La-
' vender ʒ iii. the beſt White-Wine
' Cong. iſs. add Musk ϑ ſs. Civit
' gr. vi. and diſtil as uſual.'

This makes a very pleaſant and uſeful *Cordial*, for thoſe who can bear the Sweets. Change the Wine for Spirit, and to each Gallon allow of fine Loaf-Sugar ʒ iv. to make it ſtill more pleaſant. There can be no Decay of Spirits, or Diſorder from a nervous Origin, in which this will not be of ſervice.

Thus far we have follow'd our Predeceſſors, who have been induſtrious in handing down to us ſuch *Recipe*'s under this denomination as they thought moſt worth notice: but the preſent Practice has alſo furniſh'd us with ſome Waters, which are kept either at particular Shops only, or are not yet enough known to bring them into general Practice. Some of theſe therefore we ſhall here give the *Formulæ* of, without mentioning the Names of their firſt Preſcribers.

From Preſent Practice.

Aqua Antiphthiſica, *A Water againſt Conſumptions.*

' Take Snails freſh out of the
' Garden with their Shells ℔ iv.
' Leaves of Liver-wort, Lung-wort,
' Ground-Ivy, Scabious, *Paul*'s Be-
' tony, Self-Heal, ana ʒ vi. Cruſt
' of Bread ℔ ſs. Conſerve of red
' Roſes and Succory-Flowers, ana
' ʒ xii. Nutmegs n° vi. Let all be
' bruiſed together into a Maſh, and
' upon them pour of Milk hot
' from the Cow Cong. iſs. ſtirring
' them well together: about an
' hour after put to them of *Malaga*
' Wine Cong. i. Damask Roſe-
' Water ℔ ii. and draw off with a
' Sand Heat Cong. ii.'

This Water was long kept in a particular Shop, for the uſe only of the Preſcriber, who was a Phyſician of great note, and lately dead. It is wonderfully commended in many Families who have uſed it, and many Inſtances are produced of Perſons recover'd almoſt from the Grave, by drinking it in great plenty, for a conſiderable time together: but it muſt be freſh made pretty often, for it has hardly Spirit enough to keep it long in hot Weather without ſouring; and ſuch Waters ought always to ſtand in a cool Cellar or Vault, where they will keep the longeſt from Alteration. This Compoſition yields as much to deſerve the Title it ſtands under, as any that can be well contriv'd: and

becauſe

becauſe the *College-Diſpenſatory* has very little under this Intention, we ſhall give the Reader his choice of two or three more of the like kind.

Another.

'Take Garden-Snails ℔ vi. Earth-worms ℔ iii. Leaves of Clarey, Comfrey, Sage, and Ground-Ivy, ana m. vi. Nutmegs ʒ iſs. Cloves ʒ x. Reduce the Spices to a groſs Pouder, and bruiſe all the other together into a Maſh, and then pour upon them new Milk Cong. i. *Brunſwick* Mum, and *Malaga* Wine, ana ℔ vi. Draw off by a Sand Heat Cong. ii. to which put Saffron ʒ ii. ty'd in a Rag, and ℔ ſs. of fine Loaf-Sugar, and keep it in a cool Cellar for uſe.'

Another.

'Take Garden-Snails Cong. ii. Earth-Worms ℔ iv. Maſh them together, and put them into an earthen Pan with Cong. ii. of the ſtrongeſt Spruce-Beer, which ſtir well together, and let it ſtand an hour or two. Then take Colts-foot, Clary, Comfrey, Pine-tops, Horehound, and Ground-Ivy, ana m. iv. Take out the Stalks and lower Parts of each Plant, and bruiſe them all together, and mix with the former; to which add of Nutmegs ʒ ii. Benjamin ʒ iv. and Saffron ℈ i. which have a week before ſtood in Infuſion with Cong. i. of a clean Cyder Spirit: throw in all theſe together with Cong. i. of new Milk, and diſtil almoſt to dryneſs. To each ℔ i. put of the fineſt Sugar ʒ i. and keep it for uſe.'

This will keep without much danger of Decay, and is a moſt admirable Medicine for the Purpoſe it is preſcribed. For in Compoſitions of this Contrivance, the Milk, and ſome of the balſamic Ingredients, which in others, or of themſelves, would raiſe nothing but *Phlegm*, will be lifted up with the nitrous volatile Part of the *Snails* and *Worms*, and together make a moſt noble, healing, detergent Liquor.

Another.

'Take Snails, as before, and Earth-Worms, ana ℔ vi. Elecampane-Root green ℔ i. Ground-Ivy pick'd from its coarſe large Stalks, and Pine-tops, ana m. vii. Pimento, or *Jamaica* Pepper, ℔ ſs. Groſly pouder the Spice, maſh the other together, and pour to them common Strong-Beer Cong. iii. about which quantity draw off, and ſweeten at pleaſure with fine Sugar.'

This is an eaſier Purchaſe, for thoſe who cannot afford much for their Health, than either of the former; and will with Care and other convenient Helps, do great ſervice in raiſing languiſhing Conſtitutions, and in deterging, healing, and ſtrengthning thoſe *Viſcera*, (the Lungs in particular) whoſe Decays were bringing on a general Conſumption. To lay ſtreſs upon things of this kind, they ought to be drank from ℔ i. to ii. in a Day, for a Month or two together.

Another.

'Take Garden-Snails Cong. vi. Earth-Worms Cong. iii. common Wormwood, Ground-Ivy, and Carduus, ana ℔ iſs. Pennyroyal, Juniper-berries, Fennel-ſeeds, Aniſeeds, ana ℔ ſs. Cloves and Cubebs bruiſed, ana ʒ iii. Spirit of Wine, and common Water, ana Cong. viii. digeſt them 24 hours,

'hours, and draw off in an Alembic.'

This is much of the Virtues of the foregoing, and contrived very well for Cheapneſs; being publiſh'd as the common Snail-Water uſed in the Public Hoſpitals.

Aqua Antiſcorbutica, *Water againſt the Scurvy.*

'Take Sage, Mint, ana m. ii. Water-Creſſes and Brook-lime, ana m. iv. Nutmegs n° vi. Bruiſe all together, and put into the Still with Cong. ii. of White-Wine; to which quantity draw off the Water, taking care of the Junctures as much as can be.'

This is very eaſily made, both by reaſon of the Plenty of the Ingredients and their ſmall Coſt; and it makes a good Water to drink of almoſt at pleaſure, during any antiſcorbutic Courſe of Medicine. For theſe are not to be depended on alone, tho the Pleaſantneſs of the Form makes them moſt eligible.

Another.

'Take Guaiacum ʒ vi. Saſſafras ʒ iii. Winter-Bark ʒ ii. Juniper-Berries ʒ iv. Wild-Carrot, and Caraway-Seeds, ana ʒ ii. Sharp-pointed Dock-Root ℔ i. of both the Scurvy-graſſes, Brook-lime, and Water-Creſſes, ana m. vi. Root of Madder and Polypody of the Oak, ana ʒ iv. Put all theſe green (*i. e.* the Herbs and Roots) and well bruiſed, into an Alembic, and the Seeds and Bark beat to a groſs Pouder, with Cong. ii. of common Proof-Spirit, and of Lime-Juice ℔ iv. draw off Cong. iv.'

This makes an uſeful Medicine, and will keep as long as deſired. It may be drank from ʒ ii to vi. two or three times a day. It may be a little ſweeten'd, to make it pleaſanter to take.

Another.

'Take Guaiacum groſly pouder'd ℔ i. Saſſafras in ſmall Chips ℔ ſs. Winter's Bark bruiſed ʒ iv. of Oranges and Lemons, ana ʒ iii. Put all theſe together into Cong. iii. of Proof Sugar-Spirit, and let them ſtand a week or two, ſtirring the Ingredients ſome time: then take both ſorts of Scurvy-graſs freſh gather'd, ana m. xx. Brook-lime and Water-Creſſes, ana ʒ vi. Flowers of Broom m. v. Sharp-pointed Dock-Root, of Celandine, Strawberries, ana ʒ iv. Camomile Flowers m. ii. Juniper-Berries ʒ viii. Let theſe be cut and bruiſed as they ſeverally require, and put with the dry Ingredients, and the Spirit wherein they are infus'd, into an Alembic with Lime-Juice ℔ iv. and a ſufficient quantity of Water. Then draw off Cong. vi. taking care to join the Receiver to the Worm by a Bladder, eſpecially at the firſt running, elſe a great deal of the volatile Parts will be loſt.'

This takes in almoſt the whole Circle of Antiſcorbutics, that are capable of communicating any Virtues to a Medicine of this Form. In any ill Habit of Body from Indigeſtion, bad Air, Diet, or any other Cauſe, this is a good Medicine; and will by continu'd Uſe mightily deterge and ſcour the *Viſcera* and Glands, ſo as to bring them to their proper Offices. The *Kidneys* which are loaded with ſabulous or ſlimy Matter, as they often are, and diſcover it by Heat and Pains of the Small of the Back, will be wonderfully reliev'd by the Uſe of ſuch a Medicine, if it be continu'd. In all cutaneous Foulneſſes, and even in obſtinate

obſtinate *Leproſies*, this, with other proper Helps, will go a great way towards a Cure: and theſe Ingredients will not be by much ſo nauſeous in this Form, as they are in Infuſion, and in Diet-Drinks, where they are frequently preſcribed.

Aqua Opthalmica, *Eye-Water.*

'Take white Vitriol and Bay-'Salt, ana ʒi. decrepitate them 'together till the Detonation is 'over; then pour upon them, in 'an earthen Pan, ℔i. of boiling 'Water; ſtir them together, and 'let ſtand ſome hours: a vari-'ouſly-color'd Skin will fix upon 'the Surface, which carefully take 'off, and put the reſt up in a Phial 'for uſe.'

This was communicated to me as a wonderful Secret; and indeed I have found it, by abundance of trials, very ſafely to cool and repel thoſe ſharp Rheums which ſometimes fall upon the Eyes, and to clear them of beginning Films and Specks. If it be too ſharp, it may be diluted with a little Spring or Roſe-Water. To diſguiſe it, a flavour might be given it with an odoriferous Water.

Thus much we have thought proper to add under the Intentions of *Balſamics* and *Antiſcorbutics*, becauſe no *Diſpenſatories* hitherto extant have any *Recipe's* of this kind, by much ſo elegant and pertinent as the preſent Practice ſupplies; and few have any at all.

Diſtill'd Spirits.

Spiritus Aurantiorum, *Spirit of Oranges.*

'Take Orange-Peels freſh and 'clear'd from the white, ℔i. Proof 'Spirit Cong. ii. Draw off in an 'Alembic Cong. iſs. and dulcify 'it with fine Loaf-Sugar at plea-'ſure.'

This makes an admirable pleaſant Cordial Dram, and can hardly be exceeded by any thing, if a few freſh Orange-Flowers be ſtrew'd upon its ſurface afterwards, as directed in the *Aqua Odorifera* with the Jeſſamy. The laſt Running makes a good *Carminative*; and if no ſuch Uſe takes it off in the Shop before, it will be worth keeping to throw into the *Still* at the next making of the Spirit. After the ſame manner are to be made the Spirit of Citrons, Lemons, or any thing of the like kind; and their Flavor will be greatly heighten'd with the leaſt Touch imaginable of Ambergreaſe. From any Spice, Plant, Seed, *&c.* likewiſe is their Spirit thus to be made.

Spiritus Caſtorei, *Spirit of Caſtor.*

'Take the beſt *Ruſſia* Caſtor 'ʒiv. Flowers of Lavender ʒi. of 'Sage, Roſemary, ana ʒ ſs. Cin-'namon ʒ vi. of Mace and Gloves, 'ana ʒ ii. Spirit of Wine ℔ vi. Di-'geſt and draw off the Spirit in a 'Retort with a Sand-Heat.'

This is exactly as in the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; and is a much better Medicine for many Purpoſes than the *Tincture of Caſtor*, becauſe it is much pleaſanter in taking, both to the Sight and Taſt; but it is not ſo much uſed: it is alſo better for the *Aromatics*, which make it an extraordinary Cephalic, and good in all Diſtempers whoſe Seat is upon the Nerves; unleſs in Hyſteric Caſes, and then the Tincture may be preferable, becauſe it is moſt fetid, for the reaſons given in the Explication

of

of the Operation of Medicines of this Tribe, under *Claſs* 3. *Sect.* 1. *Part* 2. of this Work. This Spirit may be given from 5 to 30 or 40 Drops in any convenient Vehicle, either to Children in Convulſions of any kind, or to grown Perſons in *Epilepſies*, *Palſies*, *Head-Aches*, and all Complaints from the ſame Origin: and according to the Exigence of the Caſe, it may be repeated two, three, or four times a day.

Spiritus Croci, *Spirit of Saffron.*

'Take of the beſt *Engliſh* Saffron 'ʒ iv. Spirit of Wine ℔ iv. let them 'digeſt together in a Retort a 'Week or two, then in a Sand-'Heat draw off the Spirit to dry-'neſs. Put to the *Reſiduum* ℔ ii. 'more of Spirit, and after the ſame 'Digeſtion draw that off alſo, and 'mix with the former. Put the 'whole back again, and draw a 'third time. Let the *Reſiduum* be 'clean rinced out with a little freſh 'Spirit, as little as can be; then 'ſtrain it hard, and evaporate the 'Liquor into an *Extract.*'

The *College* order this Diſtillation but once; yet by repeating as here directed, the Saffron may almoſt all be brought over: but the Junctures muſt be well luted, and all parts of the Operation managed with Diſpatch and Dexterity, elſe as much of the finer Parts will be loſt, as will be obtain'd by ſuch Repetition. What is got indeed this way, is loſt in the Extract, and therefore the Operator may manage it as either of the Medicines are depended upon. If the Spirit be but once drawn, the *Reſiduum* may be mix'd and digeſted with a ſufficient quantity of Canary; then ſtrain'd, clarify'd, and made into a Syrup, as good as can be made from the freſh Saffron: for in the Diſtillation nothing riſes, which can be retain'd in a Syrup howſoever made. This Spirit is one of the greateſt *Cordials* which Medicine can produce, and has the advantage at the ſame time of being a noble *Alexipharmic*, and diſpoſing the Patient to ſweat if it be duly encouraged. It may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ i. or more at a Doſe, and repeated as often as there is occaſion, in any proper Diluter. The *Extract* is ſeldom given alone, and is fit for no Form but Pills or Boles, wherein it may be mix'd from gr. ii. to xii. for a Doſe.

Spiritus Hormini, *Spirit of Clary.* Vid. *Aqua Hormini Comp.* from *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory.

Spiritus Juniperi, *Spirit of Juniper.* This is made as that of the *Oranges*; ℔ ii. being allow'd to Cong. i. of Spirit of Wine. For its Virtues, ſee the *Berries* amongſt the *Simples*, *Part* 2. *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 4. The poor and common People have it in great eſteem, but theirs is made with the worſt of Spirits, inſomuch that it paſſes by the name of *the Beggars Cordial*, and is moſt commonly call'd *Gin.*

Spiritus Lavendulæ Compoſitus, *Compound Spirit of Lavender.*

'Take Flowers of Lavender 'Cong. i. pour upon them Cong. 'iv. of *French* Brandy, and there-'unto add freſh Flowers of Sage, 'Roſemary and Betony, ana m. i. 'of Borrage, Bugloſs, Lillies of 'the Valley and Cowſlips, ana 'm. ii. of the Leaves of Baum, 'Feverfew, and of the Orange-Tree 'freſh gathered, or the Flowers of 'Stæchas, Oranges and Bay-Ber-'ries, ana ʒ i. Digeſt theſe together, 'and draw off in *B. M.* Cong. 'iiſs.

' iiss. Then add of the outer Bark ' of Citrons, and of yellow San- ' ders, ana ʒ vi. of Cinnamon, Nut- ' megs, and Mace, of the lesser ' Cardamom Seeds, and Cubebs, ana ' ʒ ss. of Aloes Wood ʒ i. Digest ' these for twenty four Hours, and ' filter the Spirit; then, if it be ' thought proper, add of Musk, ' Ambergrease, and Saffron, ana ' ℈ ss. Red Roses dryed, and red ' Sanders, ana ʒ ss. Let the Spe- ' cies be tied up in a thin Bag, and ' suspended in the Spirit.'

Herein is avoided the needless Trouble of a double Distillation, as ordered in the former *College Dispensatory*; and the Piony Seeds are omitted, as of no use in a Composition of such an Intention, tho some Parts of the same Plant agree well enough therewith. The Sweets also are left at discretion, because in many Purposes they are disagreeable to the main End of the Composition; proving to some particular Constitutions the opposite to a Cordial, or a Cephalic, which this Medicine is in the highest degree. This has long been celebrated in all nervous Cases, and is now greatly used in the Shops. In the Decays of Age, and Convulsive or Apoplectic Shocks, such as bring on Palsies and Loss of Memory, this is of very good service, and has been so much remark'd for such Efficacies, as almost universally to obtain the name of *Palsy-Drops*. It may be taken from 20 to 100 Drops at a time. The best way is upon Sugar, and letting it gradually dissolve in the mouth; because by that means it soaks more immediately into the Nerves, and gives a more sudden supply to the Spirits, than when it is diluted by any Vehicle, and carry'd with it into the Stomach.

From Bates.

Spiritus Alkermes, *Spirit of Alkermes.*

' Take Spirit of Cinnamon, Ci- ' trons, Black-Cherrys, and Rose- ' mary, ana ʒ iv. Juice of Kermes ' ʒ ii. Sugar ʒ ii. Mix all well to- ' gether, and let them stand to set- ' tle a proper time; decant off ' clear by Inclination, and filter the ' Remainder. To the whole add ' ten Leaves of beaten Gold, broke ' small; and keep for use.'

This is a mighty grateful *Cordial*, and by the Virtues of its respective Ingredients cannot but be good in all Intentions where the Spirits are to be rais'd, and the Nerves strengthen'd: and from the *Kermes* it is suppos'd to be particularly useful in assisting Delivery. It may be taken at discretion.

Spiritus Vini Camphoratus, *Spirit of Wine Camphorated.*

' Take Camphire ʒ i. Spirit of ' Wine rectify'd ʒ viii. put them ' together, and the Camphire will ' dissolve in the Spirit.'

This is now receiv'd into the *College Dispensatory*, with double the quantity of Spirit, and is recommended in such internal Uses as the Camphire is known to be good for, which see under *Sect. 6. Part 2.* but it is seldom prescribed except outwardly against Inflammations, and to disperse Humors from Contusions, and Rheumatic Pains. It is also good in Paralytic Numbness, being extremely penetrating.

Spiritus Cerasorum Nigrorum, *Spirit of Black Cherries.*

' Take any quantity of the Cher-

'ries, and bruiſe them ſo as to 'break all the Stones and Kernels: 'then let them ſtand till they fer-'ment, and draw off what is ſpiri-'tuous by an Alembic.'

The Virtues of this may be known from the Materials, which are already explain'd in their proper places. Doſe from ʒ ii. to ℈ i.

Spiritus Sambuci, *Spirit of Elder.*

'Ferment any quantity of the 'Berries, and draw off the Spirit 'by an Alembic.'

After the ſame manner is to be obtain'd the Spirit of any Fruit, or vegetable Subſtance. The laſt Spirit is commended for poſſeſſing the Virtues of the Elder in internal Uſes, and is apply'd outwardly as the preceding. Doſe 1, 2, or more Spoonfuls.

Spiritus Theriacalis Camphoratus, *Spirit of Treacle camphorated.*

'Take *Venice* Treacle ʒ v. Myrrh 'ʒ x. Saffron ℈ ſs. Camphire ʒ ii. 'Spirit of Wine rectify'd ℈ x. Put 'them into a Retort, and draw off 'to a dryneſs, in a Sand-Heat.'

This conſiſts of the ſame Ingredients as the Water under the ſame Title, which we before gave from *Schroder*, but they are here much better proportion'd. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* has it likewiſe in the ſame quantities as *Schroder*; but conſidering the Camphire all diſſolves in the Spirit, it is too much loaded with it, becauſe by its extraordinary Heat the Doſe is required but ſmall. It is certainly a moſt compendious Medicine, and an extraordinary *Alexipharmic.* Doſe from ℈ i. to ʒ i.

Spiritus Anti-Epilepticus Puerorum, *An Anti-Epileptic Spirit for Children.*

'Take Flowers of Lavender, 'Roſemary, Marjoram, Sage, ana 'm. ii. Caſtor ℈ ii. Camphire ℈ iii. 'Spirit of Wine ℔ iii. Sal Armo-'niac ℈ iv. Salt of Tartar ℈ iii. and 'ſimple Lavender Water enough 'to cover the Ingredients. Then 'after a Digeſtion of three or four 'days, draw off ℔ iſs. or ii. by a 'Retort, in which drop Oil of Rue 'gut. xxx. Amber gut. xx. Oil of 'Mace, and Juniper, ana gut. xl. 'and they will perfectly diſſolve in 'it.'

This is taken out of the *Collectanea Chymica Leydenſia*, where it ſtands prodigiouſly recommended for all ſpaſmodic Affections, and whatſoever appears with Convulſions of the Nerves, and particularly in thoſe of Children. The Ingredients ſufficiently demonſtrate its Properties that way, and it is very convenient for taking; tho if the *Chymical Oils* were omitted, it would be better, and not much the worſe in Efficacy: for the other Ingredients pretty well ſate it, inſomuch as to turn an aqueous Vehicle it is dropt into, milky. It may be given from 2 Drops to 20, in any proper Liquor, and repeated according to the Urgency of the Symptoms.

Eſſential Oils diſtill'd.

General Directions have already been given for the drawing this Part out of a *Medicinal Simple*, ſo that we have little to add farther here; eſpecially conſidering their Virtues correſpond with the Materials whence they are obtain'd; which have been already explain'd: there ſhall therefore be inſerted here only a Liſt of ſuch as are moſt in uſe.

Oleum Abſinthii, *Oil of Wormwood.* This is very fetid and nauſeous, as are all which are drawn from

from Plants of a tough, gummy, or balsamic Texture, as those of *Box, Savin, &c.* and therefore it is not much, or hardly at all in Internal Prescription: but it is frequently order'd on *Emplasters* against Worms in Children, which are to be apply'd to the Belly; for its penetrating Nauseousness is reckon'd so far to get through the Pores, as to disturb those ugly Inhabitants, and promote their Ejectment. Some make also the Oil of *Roman* Wormwood; but this is a Plant which affords its Oil with so much difficulty, and in such small quantities, that it is hardly worth drawing, both on account of its Unpleasantness and its Scarcity, and therefore it is little us'd. And this may be taken for a general Rule in these Preparations, that the easier any Oil parts from its Principal, the better it is for use, and brings along with it more of its Virtues; for the force of Extraction will in some measure vary its Properties: and therefore does this of the *Roman* Wormwood fall so short of the Virtues of the Plant.

Ol. Anethi——— *Dill.* This is drawn from the Seeds, and has all the Virtues of the Plant, but it is not much us'd.

Ol. Anisi,——*Anise.* This has exactly the Smell and Taste of the Seed, because it abounds so much as to want very little force in Separation, as it likewise does in most Seeds, and those Plants which run most to Seed in their growth. This Oil is a wonderful *Carminative*, and a good *Pectoral*, and is much us'd. Its Dose is from 1 to 3 or 4 Drops, on Sugar, or with any convenient Liquor. Most of these Oils are so hot, that one Drop is too great a Dose: therefore they are generally, by the intermediation of Sugar, dissolv'd in some proper Liquid, and diluted so, that a Dose may not exceed a third, a fifth, or an eighth of that quantity, which is not distributable without such a Management. For this reason, under each of these, an assign'd Dose is not to be expected; but every one may judge of the Proportions proper, by the Heat and Pungency of the Oil upon the Tongue; tho some are so hot, as hardly to be endur'd upon such a tryal, as those of *Origany, Cloves*, and some of the hot *Aromatics.*

Ol. Anthûs,——*Rosemary.* This loses little or nothing of the Plant, and is best drawn when it is in Flower. It is much in the *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, especially in such as are made *extempore* by Instillation of Essential Oils into Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, and tartariz'd Spirit V. which is a common Practice amongst some coarse Operators, and such as work for the Wholesale Shops, and distant low-pric'd Customers. Some have a Trick likewise of making the *Hungary-Water* off-hand by the same Cunning: but its Flavor is not by much so good as that drawn, according to the Directions given in their proper place; because there is some part of a Volatile Salt in these Aromatic Plants, too fine to be held in their Oils, which by close and careful Distillation may be preserv'd in a large quantity of Spirit. And for this reason it is, that those *Potestates*, or Powers, with which *Salmon* stuffed his Dispensatory, and which were contriv'd only for Quacks, and clandestine Practice, will not make so good Waters, as the Ingredients themselves regularly distill'd.

Ol. Aurantiorum,——*Oranges.* This is made of the outer yellow Rind or Peel, which yields most when it is just peel'd off. It has

thoſe Virtues of the Rind, as make it *Carminative* and *Cephalic*; but loſes that which makes the other ſo good a *Stomachic*: for that in which the Bitter conſiſts, will no more come over with the Oil, than the Water. This is not often preſcrib'd, and is moſt us'd to ſcent Pomatums and Unguents for the nicer ſort of Patients.

Ol. Carui, —— *Caraways.* This is very hot and diſcuſſive, and therefore a good *Carminative*, and frequently us'd, the quantity of a Drop in a Doſe, with Cathartic Pills, to prevent their Griping.

Ol. Caryophyllorum, —— *Cloves.* This is heavy, and will ſink in Water. There is ſome of this imported, which is made from the Bark of the Tree which produces this Spice, and is of a high red Color, but that is beſt which is made here, and looks pale. It is us'd as the former, and is in great quantities in the *Pil. ex Duobus.* It is very often preſcrib'd; and in one Doſe of a *Cathartic*, one Drop is an outſide Proportion.

Ol. Chamæmeli, —— *Camomile.* The Plant affords but a ſmall quantity of this Oil, as all do which ſeed little, and is therefore dear. It is us'd chiefly, as the former, to correct Purgers; and ſometimes alſo 'tis given as a *Carminative* in Boles, a Drop or two to a Doſe; and it does often good, by ſuddenly removing thoſe *Flatus's* which occaſion Stitches and Pains of the Side.

Ol. Cinnamomi, —— *Cinnamon.* This is a noble Medicine, and very frequently preſcrib'd in Boles, or rubb'd in Pouders, in all thoſe Caſes wherein the Spice it is drawn from is uſeful. One Drop is a good Doſe, it being very warm. It is a great *Cordial*, and mightily ſtrengthens the Stomach and Nerves. Many adulterate it; for what is genuine is extremely dear: that which is right, ſinks in Water. Some make an *Oleoſaccharum* with it, and thence an extemporary Cinnamon-Water, but it is inferior to that regularly drawn. The Water us'd in the Diſtillation of this Oil, will be impregnated ſo much with the Spice, after all the Oil is ſeparated, that it is worth ſaving, either to uſe again for the ſame purpoſe another time, or inſtead of the *Aqua Cinnamomi Tenuis.*

Ol. Fœniculi —— *Fennel.* This has the Properties of the Plant it comes from, but is ſeldom preſcrib'd.

Ol. Hederæ, —— *Ivy.* This is an *Empyreumatical* fetid Oil, like that of Wormwood, and hardly ever heard of in Medicine; but 'tis in ſome eſteem amongſt Anglers, in the Compoſition of ſome of their Paſtes. It is by ſome recommended for Embrocation in Rheumatic Pains; but it is never preſcrib'd for any ſuch purpoſes.

Ol. Juniperi, —— *Juniper.* This is drawn from the Berries, whoſe Virtues it very powerfully contains. It is much of the Turpentine kind, and is ſometimes adulterated with the Oil thereof. It is uſually preſcrib'd in Cholics, and Pains from the Stone and Gravel, from one to five or ſix Drops, in any proper Vehicle; and in ſuch Caſes it frequently does great ſervice: it is alſo a powerful *Diuretic*, and forcibly deterges the Urinary Paſſages; which may be known by its Scent in the Urine.

Ol. Lavendulæ, —— *Lavender.* This has much of the Scent and Virtues of the Plant, tho it is ſeldom or never preſcrib'd ſingly, but as it makes a part in ſome other Compoſitions. It is ſometimes dropped upon

upon the Volatile Salts for Smelling-Bottles, and its Flavor in them is very agreeable.

Ol. Limonum, ——— *Lemons.* This is made of the Peels, in the ſame manner as that of the Oranges; and agrees with it in its medicinal Virtues: it is very rarely preſcrib'd; and its greateſt uſe is to ſcent *Pomatums* and *Unguents*.

Ol. Macis, ——— *Mace.* This differs little from that of the Cloves, and is ſeldom made, and rarely preſcrib'd; the Oil made by Expreſſion being moſt in uſe.

Ol. Majoranæ, ——— *Marjoram.* This is poſſeſs'd with the Virtues of its Plant, but very rarely preſcrib'd.

Ol. Menthæ, ——— *Mint.* This much fails of the Virtues of its Plant, as the Oils of all Aſtringents muſt neceſſarily do; for what gives them that Property, and which in many things may be drawn out by Tincture, will notwithſtanding refuſe to be elevated in Diſtillation: and therefore the Oil, as well as every thing elſe over the Helm, is deſtitute of that Property. However, this is ſo much accounted warm and *Stomachic*, and it is ſometimes directed upon Emplaſters, to apply to the Pit of the Stomach, eſpecially in ſettled *Nauſea's* and Vomitings; but 'tis very little elſe preſcrib'd.

Ol. Nucis Moſchatæ, ——— *Nutmegs.* This is a very pleaſant Oil, of the Virtues of the Spice it comes from; but 'tis much more us'd in Compoſitions, than preſcrib'd alone. It is often mixed with Volatile Salts to ſmell to, as that of Lavender. It is accounted a Cephalic, and holds a place in Compoſition under that Intention; but it does not well agree with the Stomach, and ſtrangely regurgitates in ſome People.

Ol. Origani, ——— *Origany.* This is an extremely hot Oil, and ſeldom inwardly us'd; tho it is a mighty thing with ſome People for the Tooth-Ache, they holding it upon ſome Lint or Cotton in the Mouth, as near the Part in Pain as can be.

Ol. Pulegii, —*Pennyroyal.* This has the Virtues of the Plant, but is very rarely us'd.

Ol. Rhodii, ——— *Rhodium.* This is of a wonderful fine Scent, and makes one of the moſt delicate Perfumes; for which purpoſe it is us'd in *Pomatums* and *Liniments*, but not otherwiſe. The Wood from which it is drawn affords ſo little, that it is extremely dear, and therefore generally adulterated.

Ol. Rutæ, ——— *Rue.* It is to be ſuſpected, that this fails much of the Virtues of its Plant; for that is of a viſcid Contexture, and has a great deal which it will not part with, ſo as to riſe in the *Still*. It is hardly ever preſcrib'd.

Ol. Salviæ, ——— *Sage.* This fails of the Virtues of the Plant, for the ſame reaſon as that of the *Mint*, altho it ſtands made in the Shops. It is therefore ſeldom us'd, and hardly ever met with in Preſcription.

Ol. Sabinæ, ——— *Savin.* This is reckon'd to contain the Virtues of its Plant, but is not met with in any internal Preſcription. Outwardly it is chiefly us'd to rub upon *Emplaſters* for the Belly againſt Worms in Children, and in ſome *Balſams* to deterge foul Ulcers.

Ol. Saſſafras, ——— *Saſſafras.* This has the Virtues of the Wood whence it is drawn, but it is not ſo gratefully ſcented. It is ſeldom us'd, unleſs by ſome in Venereal Caſes, and in Rheumatic Pains; but this Practice is little encourag'd by its Succeſs.

Ol. Succini,——*Amber.* This has been already given in the preceding Part, under the Preparations of Amber, N° 637.

Ol. Terebinthinæ,——*Turpentine.* This has alſo been before deſcrib'd in the foregoing Part.

There is mention made of many more Oils of this kind from *Medicinal Simples*, in ſome Diſpenſatory-Writers: And their Production is all by the ſame ways, as have been ſhewn under ſome or other of theſe. When therefore any Demand happens for ſuch things, they may be made on purpoſe; but as they are never us'd, we have excluded their Notice here: and many indeed that we have inſerted are ſeldom call'd for; yet as they are generally in the Shops, it was thought proper juſt to mention them.

There are other Oils in the Shops, which may be properly call'd Eſſential, made by Expreſſion, as the Oil of *Mace*, of *Almonds*, of *Linſeeds*, and any other Fruit, Seed, or Kernel, of the like kind; which by being beat to a kind of Paſte, or groſs Pouder, and hard preſs'd, will emit their Oil as it is kept for uſe. Their Virtues all anſwer to their reſpective Principals; and therefore thither we refer the Reader for them: only this Admonition may be taken by the way, to avoid thoſe which for lucre ſake are drawn from Seeds heated by the Fire, (becauſe they will yield the more) for ſuch are not ſo ſoft, and ſooner grow rancid, and unfit for uſe.

SECT. II.

Of Decoctions and Infuſions.

Decoctum Commune pro Clyſtere, *Common Decoctions for Glyſters.*

'TAKE of the Leaves of Mallows, Violets, Pellitory of the Wall, Beets, and Mercury, ana m. i. of Camomile Flowers P. ii. of Sweet Fennel-Seed ʒ ſs. of Linſeed ʒ ii. and boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of common Water to yield a Pint when ſtrain'd.'

All theſe Ingredients ſo well agree in their general Intention, that they are retained in the *New Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, exactly as in the former, and in the ſame Quantities.

Decoctum Epithymi, *Decoction of Dodder of Thyme.*

'Take of the Chebulan, and *Indian* Myrobalans, ana ʒ ſs. of *Arabian* Stœchas and Sena, ana ʒ i. of Fumitory ʒ ſs. of Eupatorium ʒ v. of Polypody of the Oak ʒ vi. of Turpeth Root ʒ ſs. of Spring Water ℔ iv. Boil all together to ℔ ii. and then add of the Dodder of Thyme and ſtoned Raiſins, ana ʒ i. and give them another Boil together. When taken from the Fire, add of Black Hellebore Root, of Agaric, and Salt of Tartar, ana ʒ ſs.

'Let

'Let them ſtand in Infuſion toge-
'ther ten Hours, and then preſs
'out the Liquor.'

This differs in the *New Diſpenſatory* from the former, chiefly in the Proportions of the Ingredients, the laſt three being greatly enlarged in their Quantities, and Salt of Tartar put in the room of the Sal Gem. But it is ſo ſeldom preſcribed, that very few, if any, are accuſtomed to keep it by them.

Decoctum Pectorale, *Pectoral Decoction.*

'Take of Raiſins ſtoned ʒ i.
'of Dactyls N° ſix, of fat Figs
'N° eight; of Barley cleanſed
'ʒ i. Boil theſe in ℔ iii. of Spring
'Water to the Conſumption of a
'third Part; towards the end put-
'ting in of Liqueriſe Root ʒ ſs.
'of the Leaves of Maiden-Hair,
'Ground-Ivy, Scabious, and Colts-
'foot, ana m. i. Let them ſtand
'in Infuſion a quarter of an Hour,
'and then ſtrain out the Liquor.'

This differs in the laſt from the former *Diſpenſatory*, in ordering thoſe Ingredients which want the leaſt boiling to be put in at the latter end; in ſubſtituting Ground-Ivy for Hyſſop, which was too hot for the general Intention of the Medicine, eſpecially in hectic Conſtitutions, where it is often wanted; and in rejecting the Jujebs, and Sebeſtens, which were certainly needleſs, and loaded the Medicine with Ingredients to no purpoſe.

Decoctum Traumaticum, *The Vulnerary Decoction.*

'Take of Sarſaparilla ʒ ii. of
'the greater Comfrey, and Lique-
'riſe Roots, ana ʒ vi. of white
'Dittany ʒ ii. of ſtoned Raiſins
'ʒ ii. of the Shavings of Harts-
'Horn ʒ ſs. Boil in a ſufficient
'Quantity of Spring Water to ſtrain
'off ℔ iv. adding towards the lat-
'ter end, of the Leaves of St.
'John's-wort, Agrimony, Plan-
'tain, and Ground-Ivy, ana m. ß.
'of the Flowers of the great Daiſy
'm. i. of Nettle Seed ʒ ii. and
'ſtrain out the Liquor for uſe.'

This Recipe is greatly different from that of the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, and rejects a great many uſeleſs Ingredients, with which that was crouded. But it is now worth ſo little as to be hardly ever preſcribed.

Under this Form is left out only of what was in the former *Diſpenſatory*, the *Decoctum Sena Gereonis*, which was a very injudicious Compoſition; and the *Decoctum Amarum*, which is alſo much better ſupplied in the next Claſs of Infuſions.

Infuſions.

Infuſum Amarum Simplex, *The Simple Bitter Infuſion.*

'Take of Gentian Root, and
'Galangal, ana ʒ i. of the Tops
'of Roman Wormwood ʒ ii. of
'the outer Peel of Sevile Oranges
'dryed, and of the leſſer Carda-
'mom Seeds, ana ʒ i. Infuſe
'them in ℔ i. of boiling Water,
'and when it is cold ſtrain out for
'uſe.'

This is greatly preferable to what was order'd in the former *Diſpenſatory* both for Neatneſs and Efficacy.

Infuſum Amarum Solutivum, *The Opening Bitter Infuſion.*

'Take of the Tops of the leſſer
'Centory, of Camomile Flowers,
'ana P. i. of Gentian Root ʒ ſs.
'of Rhubarb ʒ i. of Sena Leaves

'picked from the Stalks, and Carduus Seeds, ana ʒ i. of the leſſer Cardamoms ʒ ſs. Pour upon them ℥ v. of boiling Water, and ſtrain it when cold.'

This is alſo greatly mended, to any before order'd, in the ſame reſpects as the foregoing.

Infuſum Senæ, *The Infuſion of Sena.*

'Take of Alexandrian Sena ʒ iſs. of the leſſer Cardamom Seeds ʒ ii. of Salt of Tartar ʒ iii. Pour upon them ℔ i. of boiling Water, and ſtrain out when cold.'

This is greatly preferable to the uſual *Decoctum Cereonis*, now rejected; tho ſome who value the Salt of Tartar only as it ſtrikes a Color, and beautifies a Tincture, or helps to open the Ingredients, for which purpoſe it is frequently ordered, think the Quantity herein an over Proportion: But ſuch are to conſider that it is here directed as a purging Ingredient; and that as ſuch it hath frequently been ordered by the moſt eminent in Practice, and particularly by *Riverius*, who prefers it to the Cream of Tartar as a Cathartic.

There have been no Forms under this Denomination in any preceding *Diſpenſatory* of the College; thoſe few that are here ordered being before, under the Title of Decoctions: which is an improper way of Management for ſuch Ingredients, becauſe the bare Infuſion, as here directed, is ſufficient to draw out the Virtues required; whereas in boiling they would in a great meaſure be loſt, and particularly there would be an Evaporation of all the volatile and aromatic Parts. This Form is, indeed, much uſed in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, as being very ſuitable to that diſpatch which ſudden Caſes may require: But it is not well fitted for keeping in readineſs, as moſt of the officinal Compoſitions, becauſe ſuch Medicines will ſoon decay, eſpecially in warm Weather; tho there is little occaſion for being ſo prepared beforehand, becauſe they are quickly made.

SECT. III.

Of Syrups, Honeys, and Juices.

NOthing ought to be brought into this Form, but what is conveniently drawn out by Decoction as an *Aqueous Menſtruum*, or the expreſs'd Juices of Plants, Fruits, *&c.* for any thing of a volatile or ſpirituous Nature, will not be continued herein long, if it does not get away even in the making. The more, likewiſe, any Subſtances are diſpos'd to Fermentation, the leſs are they fit for this Form; becauſe they will run into new Coaleſcencies, and deſtroy the due Conſiſtence of the Medicine by ſome Parts being too thick and ropy, and others too thin: the Juices therefore of Fruits, for this reaſon ſooneſt decay in Syrups. Whatſoever medicinal Ingredients, then, have their Virtues conſiſting in their moſt ſolid and permanent Parts, and ſuch as are of a ſaline and

and earthy Nature, are conveniently enough reduced into, and preſerv'd in this Form, becauſe ſuch will draw out in an aqueous Body, and bear boiling up to that Conſiſtency with Sugar, which is neceſſary for keeping without evaporating.

For this purpoſe, therefore, are all Decoctions from dry Herbs much fitter than the Juices expreſs'd from thoſe Herbs, which they are often order'd to be made with; becauſe the moſt forcible Preſſure of a green Plant, muſt ſtill leave ſome Portion behind, and that moſt probably which is the beſt; as the thin watry Parts run off firſt, whereas the more ſaline and ſubſtantial are ſo intimately mixed as almoſt to make a part of the Fibres, and therefore will remain in the Preſſings; but when a Plant is dry'd, which robs it only of the Phlegm or ſuperfluous Moiſture, boiling Water naturally opens its minuteſt Cells, and joins with the Eſſential Salts, and moſt material Parts of all. And this further advantage has a Syrup made from the Decoction of a dry Plant, above that which is made from an expreſſed Juice, that it will be both finer and keep longer, as well as be ſtronger of the Ingredient.

But becauſe a Syrup can retain nothing but the groſſer and more rigid parts of the Ingredients, which are concern'd in its compoſition; this Form is confin'd to very few Intentions, which are to be anſwer'd only by the Medicine's Operation in the Stomach or Bowels: and therefore, under this Diviſion we are to look for little elſe beſides *Emetics* and *Cathartics*; unleſs for the Conveniency of other Forms, as to make dry Subſtances up into Pills, Boles, or Electuaries, and to ſweeten Juleps, and render ſome things palatable for taking. Whereſoever, therefore, we meet with a Syrup, from the moſt celebrated Author, or how pompouſly ſoever dignify'd with a Title; yet if its Operation is pretended to lie beyond the *Primæ Viæ*, it ought to be rejected. How can it be imagin'd, that the Intention of a Cephalic, as it has already been fully explain'd, can be anſwer'd by a Medicine that is inconſiſtent with any thing volatile in its Compoſition? The ſame holds good againſt any thing herein being likewiſe *Diaphoretic*, and almoſt *Diuretic* alſo: tho a Syrup may be ſo loaded with fixed Salts, as to carry ſome of them into the Blood; but then ſuch are much better manag'd in other Forms. A *Cephalic*, an *Antiſcorbutic*, an *Alexipharmic*, and even a *Diuretic Syrup*, are Terms ridiculous, if not contradictory. And as for the number of thoſe, which are much the greateſt, that are made only for the conveniency of extemporaneous Forms, there are hardly any of them better than ſo much plain *Syrup of Sugar*, or common *Moloſſes*. And therefore the preſent Practice has very juſtly almoſt rejected them; for a Julep is now rarely order'd to be ſweeten'd with any thing but plain Sugar.

Syrupus de Abſinthio Simplex, *The Simple Syrup of Wormwood.*

'Take of the clarified Juice of 'common Wormwood, and of 'clarified Sugar ana ℔ iv. and boil 'them together into the Conſiſtency 'of a Syrup.

'After the ſame manner are pre-'pared the Simple Syrups of the 'Juice of Succory, of Ground-Ivy, 'of Raſpberries, of the outer Peel 'of Walnuts, of Coltsfoot; and 'alſo of other Juices that are not 'acid.'

This

This Syrup hath hitherto been but little, if ever made, altho directed in the former *Diſpenſatory*, tho in none of the *College* before that, becauſe it is hardly ever order'd in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, and not in any officinal Medicine but the *Pil. Ruffi*; and that hath been accuſtomed chiefly to be made up with Syrup of Lemons, or ſome other pale Syrup, for the ſake of preſerving the beautiful yellow of the Ingredients, which the Goodneſs and Freſhneſs of the Medicine is moſtly judged by, and which is much ſpoiled by a brown Syrup.

Syrupus de Abſinthio Compoſitus, *Compound Syrup of Wormwood.*

'Take of common Wormwood 'moderately dried ℔ ſs. of Red 'Roſe Leaves ʒ ii. of Spikenard 'ʒ iii. of old ſtrong White-Wine, 'and Juice of Quinces, ana ℔ iiſs. 'Let them infuſe together warm in 'an earthen Veſſel for a whole day, 'then gently boil in a Bath-Heat, 'and ſtrain out the Liquor; and 'with ℔ ii. of white Sugar boil it 'up to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, 'S. A.'

This is as old as *Meſue*, whoſe Preſcription it originally was, and is exactly the ſame as in the preceding *College Diſpenſatories*: But of late it is ſo ſeldom uſed in extemporaneous Preſcription, that it is hardly ever to be met with in the Shops.

Syrupus Acetoſus, *Syrup of Vinegar.*

'This is made by diſſolving with 'a gentle Heat, Sugar ℔ v. in the 'beſt White-Wine Vinegar ℔ ii.

This, as all other acid Syrups, muſt not be made in Braſs or Copper Veſſels, becauſe it will erode enough of the Metal to nauſeate the Stomach. They are beſt prepared in Earthen or Silver Veſſels. This is reckon'd good to expectorate and cut Phlegm; and in ſuch Intentions any other Syrup may be helpful, becauſe the Sugar it ſelf has a Tendency that way. The *College* before retain'd a *compound Syrup of Vinegar*, which is now juſtly rejected as not worth the trouble of making.

Syr. de Althæâ, *Syrup of Marſh-Mallows.*

'Take Marſh-Mallow Roots ʒ ii. 'of Graſs, Aſparagus, Liquoriſe 'Roots and Raiſins ſton'd, ana ʒ ſs. 'Leaves of Marſh-Mallows, com-'mon Mallows, Pellitory of the 'Wall, Pimpernel, Saxifrage, Plan-'tain, white and black Maiden-hair, 'ana m. i. red Chiches ʒ i. the 'four greater and leſſer cold Seeds, 'ana ʒ iii. Boil them in a ſuffi-'cient quantity of Water, ſtrain the 'Liquor out hard, and boil it up 'when clarify'd into a Syrup, with '℔ iii ſs. of white Sugar.'

This Syrup is originally aſcrib'd to *Fernelius*, and hath remain'd unalter'd in all the *College Diſpenſatories*; but 'tis by many thought a very indifferent Medicine, tho greatly us'd, and much preſcrib'd: for what can be expected from two or three Spoonfuls of a Syrup, when the Decoction, of which ℔ v. or thereabouts of Syrup is made, which is near a hundred times as much, may be taken at one Doſe, or drank in the ſpace of an hour or two, to give but tolerable hopes of any Effect? Inſtead therefore of trifling with ſuch a Medicine by Spoonfuls, where a *Diuretic* is wanted (for this is given only as ſuch) a Decoction ought to be made with thoſe of the Ingredients that are at all to the purpoſe, which the *Chiches* and *cool Seeds* are not; and large Draughts of it ſhould be pour'd down, until they have

have manifeſtly made their way by the increaſe of Urine, and abatement of the Symptoms. And how ſuch Management may anſwer this end, may be eaſily underſtood by the Explication prefix'd to the Diviſion of *Diuretics* in *Sect.* 5. of the foregoing Part.

Syrupus de Artemeſiâ, *Syrup of Mugwort.*

'Take of Mugwort m. ii. of 'Pennyroyal, Calamint, Origany, 'Baum, Dittany of *Crete*, Savin, 'Marjoram, the leſſer Centory, 'and Rue, ana m. i. of Fennel, 'Smallage, and Parſley Roots, ana '℥ i. of Juniper Berries, of the 'Seeds of Lovage, Parſley, Smallage, Cubebs, and the Roots of 'Aſarum, ana ℥ ſs. Let theſe be 'cleanſed, cut and bruiſed, as they 'require, and boil them in ℔ xii. 'of Water to ℔ viii. To the ex'preſſed Liquor, add of Cinnamon 'and Spikenard, ana ʒ iii. of white 'Sugar ℔ vi. and boil up to a Sy'rup, *S. A.*'

This hath rejected abundance of inſignificant and troubleſome Ingredients which were formerly crouded into it: It hath alſo ſaved the needleſs Labour of a Diſtillation, and left the Virtues of the Ingredients much better in a Decoction, which is in every reſpect as well fitted for the Form of a Syrup, as if made from the Water diſtill'd. *Zwelfer*, indeed, firſt taught this way, and the *College* ſeem'd at firſt to borrow it from him: but notwithſtanding his Judgment in *Pharmacy* went beyond that of moſt *Diſpenſatory* Writers, he was certainly miſtaken in this way of Procedure. Yet with all the Emendations now made in this Compoſition, it is hardly like to recover the Reputation of being good for any thing, unleſs amongſt the Women, with whom it hath long implicitly been a Favourite.

Syr. Aurantiorum, *Syrup of Oranges.*

'Diſſolve in ℔ i. of the Juice of 'Oranges, which has ſtood till ſet'tled fine, Loaf-Sugar ℔ ii. with a 'gentle Heat.'

This is a grateful Syrup, and proper to dulcify any refrigerating Julep; and agrees ſometimes with thoſe which are intended for *Alexipharmics*, becauſe it aſtringes the Solids, and upon that account promotes a Diaphoreſis; as has been explain'd under its proper Diviſion, *Sect.* 6. *Part.* 2. By its pleaſant Acidity too, it is grateful to the Stomach, and helps in ſuch Compoſitions as are intended to ſtop Vomitings, and remove Nauſea's: for which purpoſes it is frequently preſcrib'd, as alſo to promote Expectoration, for the ſame reaſon as that of Vinegar; which is to cut the Phlegm, as it is commonly call'd, and make it come up the eaſier.

Syr. de Berberis, *Syrup of Barberries.*

'This is made by boiling up ℔ ii. 'of the Juice of the Fruit with '℔ iſs. of Sugar, to the Conſiſtence 'of a Syrup.'

Boiling any acid Syrup is an Error upon two accounts; becauſe it blunts the Acidity, from whence the Efficacy is expected, as all Heat and Motion cannot but do, by rubbing the Particles one againſt the other, and thereby breaking off the Points, in which the Acidity conſiſts; and becauſe ſuch long Evaporation brings ſo many rigid and attractive Particles together, that they will run into *Candy*; which every one experiences, who has made theſe Syrups, and kept them long. This of

Barberries

Barberries is cooling and aſtringent, but is not often us'd. It alſo upon that account makes a good *Gargariſm.*

Syr. Capillorum Veneris, *Syrup of Maiden-hair.*

'Take Maiden-hair ʒ v. boil in a 'ſufficient quantity of Water with 'Liqueriſe Root ʒ ii. To boil up 'the ſtrain'd Liquor into a Syrup, 'uſe ℔ iii. of white Sugar.'

This expectorates as much as the Sugar can help it; but as for the Ingredients, it might be all taken in a Doſe, and therefore cannot have any efficacy to be depended upon, in the quantity it is uſually order'd; which it ſometimes has the Honor of from ʒ i. to ʒ ii.

Syrupus Infuſionis Fl. Caryophyllorum, *Syrup of the Infuſion of Clove-Gilliflowers.*

'Take of Clove-Gillyflowers, 'with the white Heels cut off, '℔ i. let them ſteep a whole Night 'in ℔ ii. of Spring-Water pour'd 'hot upon them; then ſtrain the 'Liquor, and boil it up into a Syrup in a Bath-Heat with ℔ ii. of 'the fineſt Sugar, *S. A.*'

Double the quantity of Sugar to the ſame quantity of Flowers and Water was before order'd, which was ſufficient to give the Conſiſtency of a Syrup as ſoon as diſſolv'd: But this requires ſo much boiling before it comes to that Body, that great care muſt be taken not to ſpoil the Beauty of its Color, which too haſty an Heat will eaſily do; the former way therefore ſeems much preferable, and ſo it becomes a Syrup good to ſweeten, or make other things into a Conſiſtence; but it is not alone to be depended upon in any Intention.

Syr. de Caryophyllis Aromaticis, *Syrup of Clove-Spice.*

'Slice ʒ i. of Cloves, and infuſe 'them for ſome days in ʒ xii. of 'White-Wine; then ſtrain and boil 'up into a Syrup, with a ſufficient 'quantity of Sugar, which is 'ʒ xxiv.'

This Syrup would not have been worth taking notice of, but that it is often uſed without order, as a *Succedaneum* to the other, when it is wanted; becauſe that can be made but once a year, and this with *Cochineal* may be brought up exactly to its Color. Their Virtues are the ſame, and in both ſo inſignificant, as not to make this Fraud worth notice.

Syr. Cichorei cum Rhabarbaro, *Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb.*

'Take Barley, Roots of Smallage, Fennel, and Aſparagus, ana 'ʒ ii. Leaves of Endive, Succory, 'Dandelion, Sow-Thiſtle, ana m. 'ii. Lettice, Liver-wort, Fumitory, 'Tops of Hops, ana m. i. Maiden-'hair, Wall-Rue, Ceterach, Liqueriſe, Winter-Cherries, Dodder, 'ana ʒ vi. Rhubarb ʒ vi. Spikenard 'ʒ vi. Boil theſe together in ℔ xii. 'of Spring-Water; after all is 'cool, ſtrain the Liquor, and beat 'it up to a Syrup with ℔ vi. of 'Sugar.'

This Syrup has the luck to be ſtill much in uſe, as a mild *Cathartic*, and a Cleanſer of the Blood; but in a Courſe of the latter Intention the Efficacies of the whole without the *Rhubarb*, in one Doſe, could be laid no great ſtreſs upon: but from the *Rhubarb* indeed it receives ſo much that is purgative, that it is a convenient Medicine enough for young Children, who want Evacuation.

tion. The green heavy *East-India* Rhubarb is the beſt for this uſe; for that which comes ſo fine-grain'd and light from *Turkey*, will hardly yield any thing purgative in Decoction, tho it is preferable in many inward Uſes. The Doſe of this is from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. or more, to thoſe under ten Years of Age; for to the more grown, any Doſe is ſcarce big enough to do much.

Syrupus de Cinnamomo, *Syrup of Cinnamon.*

'Take of the beſt Cinnamon, a 'little bruiſed, ʒ iii. Infuſe it for 'three days in a ſufficient Quantity 'of hot Spring-Water to ſtrain off '℔ i. and put to it ℔ ſs. of the 'fineſt Sugar; and with a gentle 'Heat boil it up to a Syrup.'

This hath been long retained in the *Diſpenſatories*, but never thought worth making.

Syrupus de Succo Citriorum, *Syrup of the Juice of Citrons.*

'Take ℔ i. of the clear Juice of 'Citrons, fine Sugar ℔ ii. and 'boil into a Syrup with a gentle 'Fire.

'After the ſame manner are 'made the Syrups of Wild Ap'ples, Cherries, Quinces, Lemons, 'Wood-ſorrel, Mulberries, Gooſe'berries, and other clarified acid 'Juices.'

In all theſe the ſame Cautions are to be uſed, as before hinted in the Note under Syrup of Barberries.

Syrupus Corticum Citriorum, *Syrup of Citron-Peels.*

'Take ʒ v. of the outer yellow 'Citron-Peel, full ripe and freſh; 'of Kermes Berries, or in their 'ſtead of the imported Juice, ʒ ii. 'of Spring-Water ℔ iii. ſteep them 'together for one Night in a Bath-'Heat; and to the ſtrained Li'quor put ℔ ii ſs. of fine Sugar: 'and with a moderate Heat boil 'up into the Conſiſtence of a Sy'rup.

'After the ſame manner are pre'pared Syrups from the Peels of 'Oranges, and Lemons.'

But care muſt be taken that with too haſty an Heat the aromatic Flavor be not evaporated. This is as old as *Meſue*, and in ſome former *College Diſpenſatories* it was ordered to be ſcented with a few Grains of Muſk; but that is in the *New* juſtly rejected, as what will agree but with very few Perſons.

Syrupus Cydoniorum, *Syrup of Quinces.*

'Take ℔ vi. of the clear Juice 'of Quinces; boil it gently till half 'is evaporated, and at times take 'off the Scum that riſes upon it; 'then put to it ℔ iii. of red aſtrin'gent Wine, and of fine Sugar ℔ iv. 'which boil into a Syrup, that may 'be aromatized with Cinnamon 'ʒ iſs. of Cloves and Ginger, ana 'ʒ ii.'

This hath *Meſue* for its Author, and hath been retained in all the *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*; tho the laſt but one gives the liberty of making it with ℔ i. of the Juice of Quinces only, and ℔ ii. of Sugar, and only melting them together, as in the other ſub-acid and auſtere Syrups; and that way the Shops have been of late moſt accuſtomed to make it.

Syrupus de Eryſimo, *Syrup of Hedge-Muſtard.*

'Take of Hedge-Muſtard freſh 'gathered m. vi. of Elecampane-'Root and Coltsfoot, alſo very 'freſh gathered, and Liqueriſe-

'Root

'Root, ana ʒ ii. of the Leaves of 'Borrage, of Succory, and Maiden-'hair, ana ʒ iſs. of the Cordial 'Flowers, and the Flowers of Roſe-'mary and Betony, ana m. ſs. of 'Aniſeeds ʒ ſs. of ſtoned Raiſins 'ʒ ii. Let them infuſe together a 'whole Day in Water and Mead, 'ana ℔ ii ſs. and of the Juice of 'Hedge-Muſtard ʒ viii. Boil them 'in a Bath-Heat; and to the Liquor 'ſtrongly preſſed out and clarified, 'put ℔ ivſs. of Loaf-Sugar, and 'boil to a Syrup in the ſame Heat, '*S. A.*'

This was not in the firſt of our *College Diſpenſatories*, altho received into the preceding, and yet continued; nor hath it been the Cuſtom to provide it in the Shops, becauſe ſo ſeldom, if ever, ordered in extemporaneous Preſcriptions. It is a Compoſition originally of *Lobelius*, who had a ſtrange Opinion of the Ingredient from whence it takes its Name; and he ſeemed moſt to value it as a powerful Detergent, and Pectoral.

Syrupus de Glycyrrhizâ, *Syrup of Liquoriſe.*

'Take of freſh Liquoriſe, clean-'ſed and bruiſed, ʒ ii. of white 'Maidenhair ʒ i. of Hyſſop ʒ ſs. 'Pour upon theſe ℔ iii. of boiling 'Spring-Water; and after twenty-'four hours Infuſion in a Bath-Heat, 'ſtrain out the Liquor, and clarify 'it; and with the beſt Honey and 'fine Sugar, ana ʒ x. boil it up to 'a Syrup in a Bath-Heat, *S. A.*'

This was a Contrivance of *Meſue*, and continued in all the *College-Diſpenſatories* without Alteration.

Syrupus Granatorum, *Syrup of Pomegranates.*

'Take of white Sugar ℔ iſs. of 'the Juice of Pomegranates made 'fine ℔ i. Let it be brought into a 'Syrup with a Bath-Heat. *S. A.*'

This requires the ſame Cautions as the acid and ſub-aſtringent Syrups before mentioned.

Syrupus de Meconio, ſive Diacodion, *Syrup of Poppies, or Diacodium.*

'Take of white Poppy-Heads 'well dried ʒ xiv. and after twenty-'four hours Infuſion in ℔ viii. of 'Spring-Water, boil them well; 'and to the expreſſed Liquor, put 'ʒ xxiv. of Sugar, to be boiled into 'a Syrup.'

The *New Diſpenſatory* of the *College* makes this differ from the former, both in rejecting the black Poppies, and in the Proportions; the white here anſwering to the Quantities of both before. This Syrup will not bear the uſual way of Clarification, without loſing much of its Strength as an Opiate. And ſuch difference will happen on one account or other, tho made with the utmoſt Care, as renders it difficult to be found always of the ſame ſtrength.

Syrupus de Menthâ, *Syrup of Mint.*

'Take of the Juice of ſweet and 'ſub-acid Quinces, and of the Juice 'of ſweet and acid Pomegranates, 'ana ℔ iſs. of dried Mint ℔ ſs. of 'red Roſes ʒ ii. Let them ſtand in 'Maceration one whole day; then 'boil in a Bath-Heat to a conſump-'tion of half, ſtrain the Liquor, 'and with ℔ iv. of Sugar make it 'into a Syrup.'

This is as old as *Meſue*, and hath been continued by the *College* in their *Diſpenſatories* without Alteration, excepting that in the laſt but one is left out the Direction for aromatizing it with Nutmegs, as was at firſt ordered. The dried Mint imbibes

imbibes ſo much of the Juices, that it requires a ſtrong Expreſſion to get out the quantity required with but very little boiling.

Syrupus Myrtinus, *Syrup of Myrtles.*

'Take of Myrtle Berries ʒ iiſs. 'of the white and red Sanders, of 'Sumach, of Balauſtines, Barberries, and red Roſes, ana ʒ iſs. of 'Medlars ſliced ℔ i. bruiſe as required, and boil in ℔ viii. of Water to ℔ iv. and to that when 'ſtrained add of the acid Juice of 'Quinces, and Pomegranates, ana ʒ vi. then with ℔ iv. of Sugar boil 'into a Syrup, adding the Juice towards the latter end.'

This is originally aſcribed to *Nicolaus*, and hath been continued by the *College* without Alterations, excepting in the Addition of ℔ i. of Sugar in the laſt.

Syrupus de Papavere Erratico, *Syrup of Wild Poppies.*

'Take of the freſh Flowers of 'Wild Poppies ℔ ii. and pour upon 'them ℔ iv. of hot Spring-Water. 'The next day preſs it out, and 'repeat the Infuſion with freſh 'Flowers, and then make it into a 'Syrup in a Bath-Heat, with as 'much Sugar as there is of the 'ſtrained Liquor.'

This remains in the *New Diſpenſatory* exactly as in the foregoing; tho the common Practice of the Shops hath been accuſtomed to make one Infuſion only with juſt enough Water to cover and ſcald the Flowers: and it is poſſible to give it ſo much from the Flowers, as will turn the Syrup ropy and full of Clods; continuing them long in Infuſion will alſo ſubject it to the ſame Inconveniences.

Syr. Fl. Perſicorum, ——— *Peaches.*

'Take Flowers of Peaches ℔ i. 'and pour upon them ℔ iii. of 'boiling Water: after 24 hours 'ſteeping, preſs out the Liquor, 'and repeat the Infuſion with a 'freſh quantity of Flowers five 'times; then in the laſt ſtraining 'diſſolve ℔ iiſs. of Sugar, and boil 'it up to a due Conſiſtence.'

This is generally made by one Infuſion, pouring on only ſo much as will ſcald the Flowers. It is a pretty *Puke* for Children, and opens a little downwards, for which purpoſe it is much in uſe. Doſe from ʒ ii. to ʒ i.

Syrupus de Pæoniâ Compoſitus, *Compound Syrup of Pionies.*

'Take of freſh Piony Roots, 'both the kinds, cut into ſlices, 'and infuſed a whole Day in 'White-wine, ana ʒ iſs. of Contrayerva Root ʒ ſs. of Mountain 'Oſier (*Baſtard Lovage*) ʒ vi. of 'Roſemary with its Flowers m. i. 'of Betony, Hyſſop, Origany, 'Ground-Pine, and Rue, ana ʒ iii. 'of Aloes Wood, Cloves, and the 'leſſer Cardamoms, ana ʒ ii. of 'Ginger and Spikenard, ana ʒ i. 'of Stæchas and Nutmegs, ana 'ʒ iiſs. After one Day's Infuſion 'in ℔ vi. of warm Spring Water, 'boil in a Bath-Heat to the Conſumption of a third Part; and to 'the Liquor afterwards ſtrained thro 'a Flannel Bag, put ℔ ivſs. of the 'fineſt Sugar, and boil up into a 'Syrup with a moderate Heat.'

This was ordered in the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, with the diſtilled Water of Piony Roots; but as no ſuch thing is now made, common Spring Water is ſubſtituted, as the other was a needleſs Trouble.

Trouble. The *College* did not at firſt receive this Compoſition into their *Diſpenſatory*, and I do not remember it in any but the former. Many of the Ingredients are liable to Evaporation in their beſt Parts, without a careful and ſlow Heat in every ſtep of the Proceſs.

Syrupus de Praſſio, *Syrup of Hore-Hound.*

'Take of the Leaves of freſh white Hore-Hound ℥ ii. of Liquerise, Polypody of the Oak, Smallage, and ſweet Fennel Roots, ana ℥ ſs. of the Leaves of white Maiden-hair, Origanum, Hyſſop, Calaminth, Thyme, Scabious, Savory, and Coltsfoot, ana ʒ vi. of the Seeds of Aniſe and Quinces, ana ʒ iii. of ſtoned Raiſins ℥ ii. of fat Figs number ten: Let theſe ſtand in a warm Digeſtion for a whole Day in ℔ viii. of thin Mead; then boil in a Bath-Heat, and to ℔ v. of the Liquor, ſtrongly preſſed out, and ſettled clear, put ℔ ii. of clarified Honey, and as much fine Sugar, and boil up to a Syrup; which may be flavored with ℥ i. of Florentine Orrice Root.'

This is a Contrivance of *Fernelius*, and hath paſs'd thro all the *College Diſpenſatories*, without any Alterations of moment; the Subſtitution of Quince-Seeds for thoſe of Cotton being the chief. But it is reckon'd an injudicious Compoſition, and hardly ever made.

Syrupus de Quinque Radicibus, *Syrup of five Roots.*

'Take of the Roots of Butchers Broom, Sweet Fennel, Aſparagus, Parſley, and Smallage, ana ℥ ii. of Spring-Water ℔ vi. Digeſt them together warm, and then boil them in a Bath Heat. To ℔ iv. of the Liquor ſtrongly preſſed out and clarified, put ℔ vſs. of fine Sugar, and make into a Syrup in the ſame Heat, *S. A.* adding to it at the latter end ℥ viii. of Vinegar.'

This hath *Meſue* for its Author; but the firſt *Diſpenſatories* of the *College* put only ℔ iii. of Sugar. It makes a very grateful Syrup by the help of the Vinegar, and is frequently preſcribed amongſt aperient Pectorals. The whole Ingredients are in the former *Diſpenſatory*, ordered under the general Name of the five opening Roots; and under that common Denomination they frequently occur in medicinal Writers.

Syrupus de Roſis ſiccis, *Syrup of dried Roſes.*

'Take ℔ iv. of hot Spring Water, and in it infuſe ℔ ſs. of Roſe Leaves haſtily dried in the Sun; the next day preſs out the Liquor, and with ℔ ii. of Sugar boil it up to a Syrup, *S. A.*'

This ſtands ordered ſo antiently as by *Meſue*, and has been retained the ſame in all the *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*: but it is very rarely made or preſcribed.

Syrupus de Stæchade, *Syrup of Stachas*, or *French Lavender.*

'Take of Stæchas Flowers ℥ iv. of Roſemary Flowers ℥ ſs. of the Herbs of Thyme, Calamint, and Origany, ana ℥ iſs. of the Seeds of Rue, Piony, and Sweet Fennel, ana ʒ iii. Digeſt theſe for one or two Days in a ſufficient quantity of hot Spring Water to preſs out ℔ v. clear; to which add of the fineſt Sugar ℔ vſs. and make into a Syrup by a Bath-Heat according

'cording to Art. It may be aromatiz'd with ſome drops of the diſtil'd Oil of Cinnamon.'

This is directed by *Meſue*; but it is alter'd in the laſt from what it was when firſt receiv'd into the *College Diſpenſatory*; for there it was to be boil'd much more, which by no means agrees with volatile ſpicy Ingredients; there was alſo as much Honey as Sugar, and Ginger, with *Calamus Aromaticus*, beſides the Cinnamon directed to flavor it with at laſt, by ſuſpending them in a thin Bag, while the Syrup was boiling to a ſufficient Conſiſtence: but with all the Alterations and Amendments even now made, the Medicine ſeems not worth any regard.

Syrupus de Symphyto, *Syrup of Comfrey.*

'Take of the Roots and Leaves of the greater and leſſer Comfrey, ana m. iii. of freſh Red Roſes, Leaves of Betony, Plantain, Pimpernel, Knot-graſs, Scabious, and Coltsfoot, ana m. ii. Bruiſe them, and preſs out their Juice; to each ℔ i. of which put ℔ i. of Sugar; and in the boiling take off what Scum riſes, until it is of a due Conſiſtence for a Syrup.'

This is a Compoſition of *Fernelius*, and is continued in the New *Diſpenſatory* as firſt receiv'd by the *College*, unleſs with a ſmall Variation in the Quantity of Sugar; but is not thought of Conſequence enough in any Intention to be ever call'd for in Preſcription.

Syrupus Violarum, *Syrup of Violets.*

'Take of freſh Violet Flowers clean pick'd ℔ i. and pour upon them ℔ iiſs. of hot Water: Cover them down cloſe in a new earthen glazed Pot for a whole Day, and then ſqueeze out the Liquor with a Preſs; and to every ℔ i. of it put ℔ ii. of fine Sugar, which diſſolve in a Bath-Heat; and take off what Scum ariſes during its Continuance over the Fire.'

This hath heretofore been a Syrup in mighty Eſteem: Moſt make the Quantity of Water juſt ſo much as is ſufficient to ſcald the Flowers, and receive their Tincture; and the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* ſo orders it. The Color of this is ſo very nice, that without great care it may be ſpoil'd many ways, but chiefly by putting it into metalline Veſſels, or uſing too great a Fire, or continuing it too long upon it.

Syrupus è Succo Violarum, *Syrup of the Juice of Violets.*

'This is made with the expreſſed Juice, and double the Quantity, at leaſt, of Sugar melted in a gentle Bath-Heat, as directed in the preceding.'

It is ſeldom or never made this way; and it will not afford ſo elegant a Color as the other, tho it ſeems to promiſe more of the Virtues of the Flowers.

Julepum Violarum, *The Violet Julep.*

'Take of Violet Flower Water ℔ iv. and ℔ i. of Sugar, which make into a Julep, *S. A.*'

This is a Contrivance of *Meſue*, and hath been continued in all the *College Diſpenſatories*, but not, that I ever knew of, order'd in extemporaneous Practice: how it comes to have a Place beſtow'd upon it in this Emendation of the *College*, and particularly in this Claſs, does not eaſily appear.

Syrupus Chalybeatus, *Syrup of Steel.*

'Take of the Salt of Steel ʒ ii. 'diſſolve it in ʒ i. of compound 'Gentian Water, and add to it 'ʒ ix. of the alterant Syrup of 'Apples.' Or otherwiſe,

'Take equal Quantities of Steel-'Wine, and Sugar, and boil them 'into the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.'

This latter way is commonly practiſed, but it is very apt to candy, becauſe the more ſpirituous any Menſtruum is, the leſs it is ſuited to diſſolve and ſuſpend Sugar: the Salts of the Steel likewiſe may very probably favor that Attraction that draws the Sugar in conjunction therewith into Cryſtals. This Syrup was never, till their New *Diſpenſatory*, order'd by the *College*, but is ſet down by *Shipton*, in his *Appendix* to their former.

Syrupus Balſamicus, *The Balſamic Syrup.*

'Take of *Tolu* Balſam ʒ ii. and 'ʒ xii. of Spring Water, or any 'of the pectoral Waters: Boil 'them together in a circulatory 'Veſſel, well luted, in a Sand 'Heat, for two or three hours. 'When the ſtrain'd Liquor is cold, 'diſſolve in it ʒ xx. of fine Sugar, 'ſo as to make it into a Syrup, 'without any Heat.'

This hath not been receiv'd by the *College* till the laſt Emendation of their *Diſpenſatory*, but is added by *Shipton* to their former amongſt his *Additamenta*. The manner of boiling is very juſtly contrived to prevent any Loſs of the finer Parts by Exhalation, which it would ſuffer in an open Heat. After the ſame way may Syrups be made of Benjamin, Storax, or other like Balſams.

Syrupus de Peto, *Syrup of Tobacco.*

'Take of the Juice of *Engliſh* 'Tobacco ℔ iii. of Simple Oxy-'mel ʒ iv. of Mead ℔ i. Digeſt 'them together for four days; 'then to the clear ſtrained Liquor 'put ℔ ii. of Sugar, and make 'into a Syrup, *S. A.*'

This hath been ordered by ſome old *Diſpenſatory* Writers and practical Authors, but was never, till their laſt, receiv'd by the *College* into any Editions of their *Diſpenſatory*. It is deſign'd for an *Emetic.*

Syrupus Croci, *Syrup of Saffron.*

'Take of the *Engliſh* Saffron ʒ i. 'infuſe it in ℔ i. of Canary; and 'digeſt them together in a cloſe 'Veſſel by a gentle Heat for three 'days: Then preſs out the Wine, 'and diſſolve in it ʒ xx. of the 'fineſt Loaf-Sugar, ſo as to make 'it into a Syrup.'

This hath not till now been ordered in any *College Diſpenſatory*, altho much directed in extemporaneous Practice: and it ſeems to be one of the beſt of the ſimple Syrups, becauſe capable of containing enough of the Ingredient in one Doſe, to anſwer ſome Intention of Conſequence, which can be ſaid but of very few others.

Syrupus de Pomis Purgans, *The purging Syrup of Apples.*

'Take ℔ ii. of the Juice of fra-'grant Apples; of the Juices of 'Borage and Bugloſs, ana ℔ iſs. 'of the Leaves of Sena picked from 'the Stalks and Duſt ʒ ii. of Aniſeeds 'ʒ ſs. of Saffron, tied into a No-'dule, ʒ i. Let the Sena and Ani-'ſeeds ſteep in the Juices, and after 'that is continued 24 hours, and 'they have been juſt boiled toge-'ther,

'ther, ſtrain out the Liquor; to 'which put ℔ ii. of white Sugar, 'and ſqueezing the Nodule of Saffron frequently between whiles, let 'it be boiled into a Syrup, *S. A.*'

This is a Preſcription originally of *Meſue*, and ſtands in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, under the Title of *Syrupus de Pomis Regis Saporis*: It hath received no Alterations ſince either in the Ingredients or their Quantities; but it hath been long ſo juſtly neglected in Preſcription, that it is not to be now met with in the Shops.

Syrupus de Rhabarbaro, *Syrup of Rhubarb.*

'Take of the beſt Rhubarb, and 'of Sena Leaves, ana ʒ iiſs. of 'Violet Flowers m. i. of Cinnamon 'ʒ iſs. of Ginger ʒ ſs. of Succory 'and Fennel-Waters, ana ℔ iv. 'Let them ſteep a whole Night 'warm, and then boil the ſtrained 'Liquor up into a Syrup with ℔ ii. 'of white Sugar; towards the latter end mixing with it ʒ ii. of the 'ſolutive Syrup of Roſes.'

This hath but lately been taken into their *Diſpenſatory* by the *College*, and differs here from what it was formerly, in rejecting the Betony Water, becauſe that is not ordered now to be made at all; and in putting but ʒ ii. of the Syrup of Roſes, which were iv. before: but theſe are Alterations of no great moment; and the whole is of no Value, except the Rhubarb, to any Intention it was deſign'd for.

Syrupus Roſaceus Solutivus, *Solutive Syrup of Roſes.*

'Take ℔ iv. of boiling Water, 'and ſtir into it as many freſh Damask Roſe Leaves as it will con'tain: let them ſtand together in a 'warm Infuſion for twelve Hours, 'and then preſs it out ſtrongly. 'Let this again be heated, and new 'Flowers ſtirred in and ſteeped as 'before, and proceed to a third 'Repetition of the ſame, every 'time increaſing the quantity of the 'Flowers put in, in proportion to 'the Liquor, which every time 'will increaſe almoſt one third. 'When this is all finiſh'd, to ſix 'parts of the Liquor put four 'parts of white Sugar, and boil 'into a Syrup with a Bath Heat '*S. A.*'

This is the ſame as in the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, but at firſt was order'd to be repeated nine times in the Infuſion; but the Shops have been hitherto moſt accuſtomed to make it from the clarified Juice of the Roſes, or from their *Reſiduum* after Diſtillation.

Syrupus è Succo Roſarum, *Syrup of the Juice of Roſes.*

'This is prepared, without any 'Infuſion, from the expreſſed Juice 'of the Flowers, with the ſame 'Proportions of Sugar to the quan'tity of Juice as directed in the 'preceding.'

Syrupus Roſaceus Solutivus cum Senâ, *Solutive Syrup of Roſes, with Sena.*

'Take of Sena Leaves picked 'clean ʒ vi. of Caraway and Sweet 'Fennel Seeds, ana ʒ iii. After 'theſe are firſt ſprinkled over with 'White-wine, let them be ſteeped 'in the above preſcribed Infuſion 'of Damask Roſes, ℔ iii. for the 'ſpace of two days; then ſtrain 'the Liquor, and boil it up into 'the Conſiſtence of a Syrup with '℔ ii. of white Sugar.'

This is in the new *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* exactly as in the

former: but therein are likewiſe many other ſolutive Syrups of Roſes with Agaric, Hellebore, *&c.* which are very juſtly expunged here.

Syrupus de Spinâ Cervinâ, *Syrup of Buckthorn.*

'Take of the Juice of ripe and freſh Buckthorn Berries, gather'd in the Month of *September*, ℔ ii. Let the *Faces* ſubſide, and to the clear Liquor add of Cinnamon and Nutmegs, ana ʒ iii. and let them ſtand in Maceration for the ſpace of one whole day; then ſtrongly preſs it out, and put to it ℔ iſs. of white Sugar, to be boiled up to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup in a Bath-Heat.'

This hath not been till of late receiv'd by the *College* into their *Diſpenſatory.* The Spices are commonly tied cloſely in a thin Bag, and ſuſpended in the Syrup while boiling to a Conſiſtence.

The *College* have, in their laſt *Diſpenſatory*, thrown out a vaſt Number of injudicious and troubleſome Compoſitions of this Claſs, too long to enumerate here particularly; which will be a great Conveniency in extemporaneous Practice both for the Preſcriber and Compounder, beſides the much more elegant and palatable manner ſuch Intentions are now provided for in other Forms. But with all theſe Emendations of this Claſs, here are a great many yet retain'd of little Value, and ſuch as are hardly ever uſed, which were omitted for that Reaſon in the former Editions of this, and now inſerted only in deference to the *College* Authority.

Mel Anthoſatum, *Honey of Roſemary.*

'Take of Roſemary Flowers, freſh gather'd, ℔ i. of clarify'd Honey ℔ iii. mix them together in a Pot, and keep for uſe.'

Mel Helleboratum, *Honey of Hellebore.*

'Take of the Roots of white Helleboré dried, and cut into ſlices, ℔ i. of common clear Water ℔ xiv. let them infuſe together for the ſpace of three days, and then leiſurely evaporate to the conſumption of half the quantity of Liquor, and boil it up when ſtrain'd, by ſtrong Expreſſion, to the Conſiſtence of Honey, with ℔ iii. of the fineſt white Honey.'

Mel Mercuriale, *Honey of Mercury.*

'Take of the Juice of Mercury ℔ iii. of Honey ℔ ii. let them be depurated and boiled up together, to the Conſiſtence of Honey.'

Theſe are Forms deriv'd chiefly from the *Arabian* Phyſicians, and particularly *Meſue*, who much uſed Honey in their Practice. They were at firſt receiv'd by our *College*, and the three preceding have been continued down to the preſent *Diſpenſatory*, without any Alteration; but they are not now ſo much uſed in extemporaneous Practice, as heretofore, except the laſt, which is commonly directed in Glyſters.

Mel Elatines, *Honey of* Paul's *Betony.*

'Take of the clarify'd Juice of *Paul*'s Betony, and of clarify'd Honey, ana ℔ iv. and boil to a due Conſiſtence.'

This was never directed before the laſt *College Diſpenſatory*, either by the *College*, or in any other *Diſpenſatories*, that I have met with.

Mel

Mel Mororum, vel Diamorum, *Honey of Mulberries.*

'Take of the Juice of Mulberries, both of the Tree and Shrub, 'gather'd unripe, and before Sunrise, and depurated by settling, 'ana ℔ iſs. of Honey ſtrain'd and 'deſpumated ℔ ii. let them ſimmer together, in a gentle Heat, 'to a due Conſiſtence.'

Mel Roſatum, *Honey of Roſes.*

'This is made from ℔ i. of the 'Juice or Infuſion of Red Roſes, 'and ℔ iiſs. of Honey, boiled together into a Conſiſtence.'

Mel Violaceum, *Honey of Violets.*

'It is made altogether as the 'Honey of Roſes.

These likewiſe are in little uſe, and for that reaſon hardly ever kept in readineſs in the Shops, except the Honey of Roſes, which is frequently preſcribed in Gargariſms, and in many Intentions as a cooling Detergent.

Oxymel Simplex, *Simple Oxymel.*

'Take ℔ ii. of the beſt Honey, 'of White-wine Vinegar ℔ i. and 'boil them over a gentle Heat, 'to the Conſiſtence of a thin Syrup.'

Oxymel Compoſitum, *Compound Oxymel.*

'Take of the Roots of Fennel, 'Smallage, Parſley, Butchers-broom 'and Aſparagus, ana ʒ ii. of the 'Seeds of Smallage, Parſley, Fennel and Aniſeeds, ana ʒ i. After 'the Roots are waſhed and ſliced, 'and the Seeds bruiſed, infuſe 'them together in ℔ x. of Water, 'and ℔ iiſs. of Vinegar. The day 'following boil them by a moderate Fire, to the conſumption of 'a third part of the Liquor; ſtrain 'and clarify the Remainder, and 'mix with it ℔ iii. of Honey; and 'over a gentle heat, with continual 'ſcumming, boil it to the Conſiſtence of a thin Syrup, *S. A.*'

Oxymel Scilliticum, *Oxymel of Squills.*

'Take of deſpumated Honey '℔ iji. and of the Vinegar of 'Squills ℔ ii. boil them together, '*S. A.*'

These are all taken from the *Arabian* Phyſicians, and chiefly from *Meſue*, who abound with Forms of the like kind, with Honey; but for their unfitneſs to keep, on account of their Diſpoſition to ferment and candy, and other reaſons, the *College* have now expunged moſt of them; and the three Oxymels here retained, are now but very ſeldom met with in Preſcription, eſpecially the two former, in compariſon to what they uſed to be.

From Bates.

Syr. Limacum, *Syrup of Snails.*

'Take Garden-Snails early in the 'morning, while the Dew is upon 'them, ℔ i. take off their Shells, 'ſlit them; and with ℔ ſs. of fine 'Sugar, put into a Bag, hang them 'in a Cellar, and the Syrup will 'melt and drop thro, which keep 'for uſe.'

This is not kept in the Shops, but is worth making for young Children inclining to Hectics and Conſumptions; for it poſſeſſes in the beſt manner all the Virtues of the Snails, which ſee amongſt the *Simples*, Part 2. N° 370. A Syrup of Earth-Worms may be made in the ſame manner for the like Intentions.

Syr. de Sulphure, —— *Sulphur.*

'Take Liver of Sulphur ʒ ii. 'Canary ℔ i. Digeſt them in a 'Sand-Heat three Days; and then 'to the filter'd Tincture add fine 'Sugar ℔ iii. Colts-Foot Water ℔ i. 'and melt them into a Syrup.'

This would make a much better Medicine without the Colts-Foot-Water, and but ℔ ii. of Sugar, which would be juſt enough to give a proper Conſiſtence without any boiling. It makes a much better Pectoral than any of the *College* in this Form, and is good in all kinds of Coughs and Aſthma's. Doſe from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i.

Mel Saponis, *Honey of Soap.*

'Take common Soap, and Honey, ana ʒ iv. Salt of Tartar ʒ ſs. 'Fumitory-Water ʒ ii. Mix them 'together.'

This ſtands recommended as a good thing to ſcour, and whiten the Skin; but it may alſo be put to a much more important uſe, and will frequently do great ſervice in the Gout and Rheumatic Pains, if it be well rubbed into the Part affected: but it is ſo penetrating, as ſometimes to raiſe a Bliſter, and at firſt may enrage the Pain. For theſe purpoſes great Improvements may be made with the Addition of due quantities of *Camphire* and *Opium*: But this is reſerv'd for a future Eſſay.

Syrups, &c. *added from the preſent Practice.*

Syr. Balſamicus Comp. *Compound Syrup of Balſam.*

'Take Balſam of *Tolu*, of *Mecha*, '(or in its defect *Capivi*) *Storax*, 'Benjamin, *Olibanum*, *Maſtich*, 'Myrrh, *Ammoniacum*, *Tacamahaca*, *Gum Elemi*, and *Chio* Turpentine, ana ʒ i. Put all theſe into 'a Circulatory Veſſel with Canary 'and Orange-Water, ana ℔ ii. and 'let them ſtand in a Sand-Heat 'three or four days, ſometimes raiſing it high enough to make the 'Liquors ſimmer: then let all cool, 'and put the clear Liquor into another Veſſel of the like kind, and 'put to it Sugar-candy ℔ vi. which 'melt in the ſame Heat, with the 'Junctures well luted; then pour it 'out, and keep in Bottles cloſe 'ſtopt for uſe.'

This makes an admirable Syrup for all the Intentions of a Balſamic, as mentioned under the two laſt Claſſes of *Sect.* 4. *Part* 2. and is a very convenient Form to give thoſe Balſams in, becauſe they difficultly mix with thin Vehicles. In all Diſtempers of the Breaſt and Lungs, this cannot but do prodigious ſervice; and will expectorate, deterge, and heal all thoſe Meanders and Straitneſſes, where viſcid Humors are apt to lodge, and make Knots, Tubercles and Ulcerations. And next to theſe Balſams themſelves in Subſtance, wherein many cannot take them, being unfit for any Form but Pills, this is the beſt way they can be given, both for Pleaſantneſs and Efficacy, inſomuch that no Diſtemper can well have a more palatable Cure: and there can hardly any more efficacious Healer of a *Gonorrhœa* be made uſe of than this; where there is no other Intention required, as there ſeldom is, how much ſoever ſome Impoſtors have buſtled, and made an Outcry about Infections and Malignities. In all nervous Decays likewiſe from Age, this Medicine will be a good Support, and keep the ſhrinking Fibres yet moiſt, warm, and ſpringy: For which reaſon likewiſe it is proper againſt the Gout,

and

and the Incroachments which ſuch Humors make upon the principal Parts of Motion, by the Decay and Remiſſneſs of their Springs. This to any conſiderable purpoſe ought to be us'd for ſome time together from i to iii, iv or ℥ v. in a day; which no Patient, from the eaſineſs of its taking, either alone, or in any proper Liquor, can be weary of, or unwilling to comply with.

Syr. Cordialis, *Cordial Syrup.*

'Take of the beſt Saffron ℥ ſs. 'Cloves ʒ ii. Ambergreaſe gr. x. 'Infuſe them in a cloſe Glaſs-Veſſel 'in a Sand-Heat, with Orange-'Water and Canary, ana ℔ ſs. for 'two or three days; and then to 'the clear Liquor put ℥ xxii. of 'fine Loaf-Sugar, and diſſolve with 'a gentle Heat in the ſame 'Veſſel.'

This as much deſerves the Appellation of a Cordial, as any thing in this Form can; and makes a very delightful mixture with any Cordial Water, or Spirit, where a Perfume is not hurtful.

Syr. Anti-Hyſtericus, *An Anti-Hyſteric Syrup.*

'Take Gum Ammoniac, Galba-'num, ana ℥ i. *Ruſſia* Caſtor ʒ ii. 'Roots of Valerian and Caſſamu-'nair, ana ℥ ii. in groſs Pouder. 'Digeſt all in a Circulatory Veſſel 'five or ſix Days, with a Sand-'warmth, in ℔ ii. of Pennyroyal-'Water. Afterwards decant from 'the groſs *Faces*, and melt with it, 'in the ſame cloſe Veſſel, ℔ iii. of 'fine Sugar.'

The Virtues of this may be computed from the ſeveral Ingredients, they all agreeing in one and the ſame Intention. It is a much better Syrup than any in the *College Diſpenſatory*, for the like purpoſe; and is very proper to make up the extemporaneous Boles and Electuaries, and to ſweeten the Juleps and Decoctions of the ſame Claſs.

Syr. Diureticus, *Diuretic Syrup.*

'Take Roots of Parſley and 'Fennel, ana ℔ i. of Marſhmal-'lows and Aſparagus, ana ℥ iv. boil 'them in Water ℔ iii. to ℔ iſs. 'preſs all out hard, and pour it 'boiling-hot upon ℥ iv. of Horſe-'radiſh Root ſliced, which ſhut 'down cloſe that no Steam can 'eſcape: after twelve hours ſteep-'ing, ſtrain out the Liquor, and 'diſſolve in a cloſe Veſſel very near 'twice the quantity of Sugar. Keep 'it in a Glaſs Bottle well ſtopt.'

This is well worth having in readineſs, to take the place of a Syrup in all extemporaneous Forms to purge by Urine; for there is none yet in the Shops by much ſo good for that purpoſe.

Syr. Reſtringens, *Reſtringent Syrup.*

'Take Oak-Bark ℔ i. Pomegra-'nate Shells, Roots of Tormentil 'and Biſtort, ana ℥ ii. boil them in 'Cong. i. of Spring-Water to ℔ iii. 'ſtrain the Liquor, and let it ſettle 'till fine, which pour off by Incli-'nation. To that Liquor add of 'the Juice of Sloes, and Barberries, 'ana ℔ i. which evaporate to ℔ ii. 'then add fine Sugar ℔ ii. and boil 'to a due Conſiſtence.'

This makes a Syrup ſo reſtringent, that it may be truſted to in *Diarrhœa's* alone where ſuch things are wanted, as alſo in all other kinds of Fluxes. In Agues and all Intermittents it greatly helps the *Bark*, and with Children will ſometimes do without it. However, a great deal of that may be ſpared, if this be contriv'd into all the Forms convenient for it, and the *Bark* it

ſelf either made into Boles or Electuaries with it. In all kinds of Hemorrhages it is very proper, and will do good ſervice in the Whites, and Female Weakneſſes.

Oxymel Pectorale, *a Pectoral Oxymel.*

'Take Elicampane-Root, Aſarum, and Ginger ſliced, ana ʒ vi. Orris, Galangal, and White Pepper bruiſed, ʒ iii. Spring-Water ℔ x. White-Wine Vinegar ℔ vi, digeſt all together 24 hours, then ſtrain it, and put to it Honey ℔ vi. Juice of Liqueriſe ℔ ſs. and boil to a due Conſiſtence.'

This is ſaid to be much uſed in ſome of the Hoſpitals, and it is undoubtedly an extraordinary good Pectoral. It may be taken a Spoonful or two at a time, at diſcretion.

Oxymel Sambucinum, *Oxymel with Elder.*

'Take Elder-Flowers m. iii. Spring-Water ℔ iv. boil to ℔ iii. and to the ſtrained Liquor add Verjuice ℔ ii. Honey ℔ vi. and boil to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.'

This is alſo preſcribed in the Hoſpitals, and is certainly an excellent Medicine, to be taken at diſcretion.

Syr. Sacchari, *Syrup of Sugar.*

This is ℔ ii. of Sugar diſſolv'd in ℔ i. of Spring-Water.

It is very convenient to keep this in readineſs to ſweeten Pearl-Julops, and ſuch things as Sugar is order'd in, becauſe that takes ſome time to diſſolve. Since the generality of Syrups grow out of uſe, as very deſervedly they do, this is generally kept ready made in the Shops; and where ʒ vi. of Sugar is requiſite, a little above ʒ i. of this ſerves for it: and ſo in the ſame proportion for greater or leſſer quantities.

Rob, ſive Sapa Simplex; *The Simple Rob, or Sapa.*

'Take of the Juice newly expreſſed from generous and white Grapes, any quantity, and boil it over a ſlow Fire, until one Pint of it only remains out of three, or it becomes of a Honey Conſiſtence.'

Rob de Berberis, *Rob of Barberries.*

'Take of the clear ſtrain'd Juice of Barberries ℔ i. of fine Sugar ℔ ſs. Let them be exhaled by a ſlow Heat to a due Conſiſtence.'

Rob de Ceraſis, *Rob of Cherries.*

'Take of the Juice of red tart Cherries, as much as is thought fit, with half its quantity of fine Sugar, and boil them over a ſlow Fire, as above directed.'

Rob de Cornis, *Rob of Wild Cherries.*

'Take ℔ i. of Wild Cherries, and macerate them in a ſufficient quantity of Spring-Water, till the Pulp can be paſſed through a Sieve; then evaporate the ſuperfluous Humidity, and with ℔ ſs. of fine Sugar, boil it up to a due Conſiſtence.'

Rob Cydoniorum, *Rob of Quinces.*

'Take of the depurated Juice of Quinces, as much as you pleaſe; and after it is gently boiled to the conſumption of a third part, add to it half as much of the fineſt Sugar; and continue a ſlow Heat, till it becomes of a due Conſiſtence.'

Miva, vel Gelatina eorundem, *Gelly of the ſame.*

'Take of the Juice of Quinces, 'clear from its Fæces, ℔ xii. evaporate half by boiling, and to the 'remainder put ℔ v. of old White 'Wine, and again exhale to the 'conſumption of a third part, taking off the Scum as it riſes. Let 'the remainder ſettle and be ſtrained, and with the addition of ℔ iii. 'of Sugar, be boiled up to a due 'Conſiſtence, *S. A.*'

Rob Prunorum Acidorum, *Rob of Sloes.*

'It is to be made in the ſame 'manner as the Rob of Quinces: 'And in both, the Sugar is of no 'great Conſequence, but may be 'proportioned at pleaſure.'

Rob de Ribes, *Rob of Currants.*

'This is to be made after the 'ſame manner as the *Rob de Berberis*, from the Juice well defecated; and therefore it ought 'to be ſkimmed over the Fire, before it is put to ſettle.'

Rob Baccarum Sambuci, *Rob of Elder-Berries.*

'Take of the Juice of Elder-'Berries any quantity, and let it 'leiſurely be inſpiſſated over a gentle Fire, either by it ſelf, or in 'conjunction with a fourth part of 'Sugar.'

'After the ſame manner is prepared the Rob of Dwarf-Elder, 'of Juniper and Veronica; unleſs 'that in the latter, the Sugar and 'Juices are required of equal quantities. After like manner others 'alſo may be prepared.'

Succus Glycyrrhizæ Simplex, *Simple Juice of Liquoriſe.*

'Take any quantity of the beſt 'Liquoriſe Root; after it is cleanſed, and a little bruiſed, ſteep it 'for three days in as much Spring-'water as will cover it about three 'Finger's breadth: Then give 'them a boil together, and preſs 'out the Liquor, which with a ſlow 'Fire exhale to a due Conſiſtence 'S. *A.*'

Succus Prunorum Sylveſtrium, aliàs Acacia Germanica; *Juice of Sloes, or the* German *Acacia.*

'Take of Sloes, yet hardly 'ripe, any quantity; preſs out 'their Juice, and in a Bath Heat 'inſpiſſate it, *S. A.*'

'After the ſame manner are to 'be made the inſpiſſated Juices of 'Wormwood, Eupatorium, Fumitory, *&c.* that is, by bruiſing 'the Herbs while young, and expreſſing their Juices, which are to 'be boiled and exhaled to a due 'Conſiſtence.'

The old *Diſpenſatories*, eſpecially thoſe of the *German* Writers, abound very much with theſe Forms, as they borrow'd them from the *Arabians*; but they are greatly in diſuſe of late, inſomuch that of what the College have here thought fit to retain, very few are made by the *Apothecaries*; moſt of the Materials being managed by our *Confectioners* in a manner rather more elegant, and as well ſuited to any Medicinal Intention, eſpecially the Quinces, which was the Reaſon they were omitted in the former Editions of this Collection. The Juice of Liquoriſe is indeed greatly in uſe, and as here directed ought to be prepared for all extemporaneous Preſcriptions;

ſcriptions; becauſe what is brought from abroad is frequently too foul, or ſo much damaged, as not only to elude a Phyſician's Intentions, but is alſo liable to do miſchief, by cauſing Obſtructions, where it is given as a Detergent and a Deobſtruent.

For the ſame reaſon alſo as theſe were formerly here omitted, were the two following, which in deference to the *College* Authority, we now inſert.

Lohoch de Papavere, *Lohoch of Poppies.*

'Take of the Seeds of White 'Poppies ʒ xxv. of Sweet Almonds, 'blanched with Red Roſe Water, 'ʒ i. of Pine Nuts, of Gum Arabic, and Gum Tragacanth, ana 'ʒ vi. of Juice of Liqueriſe ʒ i. 'of Starch ʒ ii. of the Seeds of 'Purſlain and Lettice, ana ʒ ſs. of 'Quince Seeds ʒ ii. of Saffron ʒ i. 'of White Sugar-candy ℥ iv. of 'Syrup of Wild Poppies ℔ iii.

'Let the Gums macerate in four 'times the quantity of the Syrup of 'Poppies, until they grow ſoft, and 'then drive them thro a Pulping 'Sieve. Let the Sweet Almonds, 'Pine Nuts, and Poppey Seeds be 'well beat in a Mortar, and mix'd 'with the Syrup, Sugar, and Juice 'of Liquerife; and laſtly, with 'the diſſolv'd Gums: Then add 'the Seeds of Purſlain, Lettice, 'and Quince, as alſo the Starch 'and Saffron, well pouder'd and 'ſifted, ſo that they may altogether be reduc'd into the Form of a 'Lohoch, *S. A.*'

This is continued in the preſent as in the former *Diſpenſatories* of the College; and was firſt taken from *Meſue*, its original Contriver.

Lohoch Sanum, *The Healing Lohoch.*

'Take of the Leaves of Garden 'Hyſſop, and of Calamint, ana 'ʒ ſs. of Jujebs and Sebeſtens ſtoned, ana N° xxx. of ſtoned Raiſins, of Figs, and new Dactyls, 'ana ʒ ii. of Linſeed and Fenugreek Seeds, ana ʒ v. of Maiden-Hair m. i. of the Seeds of 'Aniſe and Fennel, of Orrice 'Root cut into ſlices, of Liqueriſe bruiſed, and Cinnamon, ana 'ʒ ſs. Let them be all boiled according to Art, in ℔ iv. of Water, to half its conſumption; then 'with the addition of ℔ ii. of Penidy Sugar, and the Solution of 'Gum Tragacanth, and Arabic, 'ana ʒ iii. diſſolv'd in the ſame 'Decoction, boil them to a Syrup: Afterwards cut ſmall of 'Pine Nuts cleanſed ʒ v. and Pouder of Sweet Almonds blanched, 'of Liqueriſe and Starch, ana ʒ iii. 'of Orrice Root ʒ ii. Then take 'the Syrup off the Fire, and briskly ſtir in theſe with a Wooden 'Peſtle, till the whole grows 'white.'

This is alſo a Compoſition from *Meſue*, and it ſtands in the firſt *College Diſpenſatory*, under the Title of *Lohoch ſanum & expertum.* It is ſomewhat alter'd here from that, but in nothing of great Conſequence. This is likewiſe an old *Arabian* Form, under which the antient *Diſpenſatories* had many Compoſitions; but even theſe two that are now retained, are ſeldom preſcribed, eſpecially the firſt.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Of Wines, Tinctures, and Elixirs.

THERE can be nothing difficult in the Management of this Part, to one who has made himſelf acquainted with *Sect.* 6, 7, and 8. of *Part* 1. concerning *Digeſtion*, *Diſſolution*, and the *Difference of Menſtruums*. And as almoſt the Whole of the *Materia Medica* is conveniently enough, upon many accounts, reducible into theſe Forms, this Diviſion will exhauſt a great ſhare of this Part.

From the College.

Vinum Benedictum, *the Bleſſed Wine.*

'Take Crocus of Metals ʒ i. 'Mace ʒ i. Canary ℔ iſs. Let them 'ſtand ſeveral days in Infuſion, and 'pour off the Wine as it is uſed.'

This has been a celebrated Emetic, but is now almoſt out of uſe for its Roughneſs. Its Doſe is from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. The many Philoſophical Conjectures about the Wine obtaining from ſuch minute Inſtruments ſuch efficacious Properties, is not to our purpoſe here to meddle with; as it lets us no more into the Preparation of the Medicine, nor the Operation of it upon our Bodies. For the ſame quantity will almoſt for ever ſerve to give the ſame Quality to freſh Wine put upon it. If its Uſe is at all juſtifiable, it is in Apoplectic Caſes, where ſome Violence is wanting, and the Shock upon the Nerves cannot be too great; and for ſuch purpoſes it is yet ſomewhat retain'd in the preſent Practice.

Vinum Chalybeatum, *Steel-Wine.*

'Take Filings of Steel ʒ i. Saffron in Pouder ʒ ii. Mountain 'Wine ℔ i. Let them ſtand in In'fuſion three days, frequently ſha'king them, and then filter and 'keep for uſe.'

The Glaſs muſt always have a little Vent given when ſhook, elſe it will endanger burſting. The quantity of Saffron herein is much altered for the better, for before it was but gr. viii. to ℔ ii. of Wine. This is an admirable good Medicine in the Green-Sickneſs, where Chalybeates are proper; it alſo wonderfully conduces, with Bitters, to remove all ill Habits that proceed from obſtructed *Viſcera*: and nothing is preferable to it in the Jaundice. It may be taken from ʒ ii, to ʒ iv. once or twice a day, when the Stomach is moſt empty; and the more Exerciſe is uſed with it, the more good will it do.

Vinum Scilliticum, *Wine of Squills.*

'Take Squills dry'd ℔ i. infuſe 'them in ℔ viii. of White Wine 'fourteen days, and then ſtrain out 'the Squills, and keep the Wine 'for uſe.'

This is as gentle an *Emetic* as the *Vinegar of Squills*, but it is more agreeable to cold weak Stomachs. After ſome time uſing this Medicine, it will not vomit, but irritates juſt enough

enough to ſqueeze out ſome ſlimy Water from the Glands, and thereby greatly contributes to render them ready in the diſcharge of their proper Offices; inſomuch that there is hardly any one Medicine that better guards againſt thoſe Inundations of Rheums which drown old Age, or are the Conſequences of Decays from frequent Debauches, than this does; altho indeed it is not very pleaſant. From one to four Spoonfuls may be taken every Morning.

Vinum Viperinum, *Viper Wine.*

'Take of dried Vipers cut into 'pieces N° ſix; digeſt them three 'days with a gentle Heat in ℔ ii. 'of Canary, and then ſtrain out the Wine for uſe.'

This was not in any *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* before the laſt, but added to the former by *Shipton* in his *Appendix*; but there it is directed with live Vipers, and the quantity of Wine triple to what it is here. It is much controverted, whether is the better way, to make it with live or dried Vipers, tho moſt are for the former.

Tinctura Cinnamomi, *Tincture of Cinnamon.*

'Take Cinnamon ʒ ii. Spirit of 'Wine rectify'd ℔ ii. Digeſt for 'four days, then add Sugar ℔ ſs. 'Roſe-Water ℔ ii. Ambergreaſe 'ϑ ſs. Muſk gr. iv.'

This is but an indifferent Contrivance, tho the Materials are good; for the Cinnamon is in ſo ſmall a quantity, as to avail but little. It is therefore beſt made by ſaving any quantity from the Infuſion which is directed to be made for the *Spirit of Cinnamon*, and then adding the reſt as here order'd; for leſs than an Ounce to a Pound of Tincture cannot be worth much. This is not ſo much kept in the Shops, nor preſcribed, as it deſerves: and the *College* have now quite omitted it; the Sweets may be left out to ſuch as they diſagree with. It is preferable to the Spirit in all Fluxes and Relaxations, as it abounds more with the rough aſtringent Parts of the Spice. It is alſo as pleaſant to take, and from the Sweets in it, where they do not offend, is much more cardiac. The Doſe is from ʒ ſs. to ii or iii.

Tinctura Caſtorei, ——— *Caſtor.*

'Take *Ruſſia* Caſtor ʒ ſs. Spirit 'of Caſtor ℔ ſs. Let them digeſt 'ten or twelve days, then decant 'the clear Tincture, and keep for 'uſe.'

The Remainder, which is thick, of this Tincture, may be kept for the *Aqua Bryoniæ Comp.* as indeed may all the Skins and membranous Parts which are left in powdering, making proper Allowance for Strength. There are few ſo honeſt to make this with the *Spirit of Caſtor*, but generally do it with Spirit of Wine. It is good in all Intentions as the *Spirit*, and given in the ſame Doſes; but it is ſomewhat more unpalatable, and gives any aqueous Vehicle a diſagreeable milky hue.

Tinctura Croci, ——— *Saffron.*

'Take Saffron ʒ ſs. Treacle-'Water ℔ ſs. digeſt for ſix days, 'and then ſtrain it for uſe. It may 'be alſo made with Canary, or '*French* Brandy.'

This is often preſcribed for a *Cordial* and an *Alexipharmic* in Fevers, and whatſoever wants ſweating, or driving out by the Skin.

But

But it ſoon loſes its Color, as Saffron will do in any thing that is acid. For this reaſon ſome make it with other *Menſtrua*, as we ſhall ſee in the Cloſe of this Diviſion. This is given from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. or more, at a Doſe.

Tinctura Theriacalis, *The Alexipharmic Tincture.*

'Take of *French* Brandy, and 'the beſt Vinegar, ana ℔ ii. of *Venice* Treacle and Mithridate, ana ℔ ſs. digeſt them in a gentle Heat, 'and ſtrain out the Tincture for 'uſe.'

This was not received by the *College* until the Publication of the laſt *Diſpenſatory* before the preſent; and it is here altered from that, only in ſubſtituting a *French* Spirit inſtead of the Wine, wherein Rue-Seeds had been diſtilled; which was a Trouble without any proportionable Advantage. This is out of uſe in the Shops, but it is ſo good a Medicine, and in ſo convenient a Form, for ſuch as cannot take *Boles* or *Electuaries*, that it was thought worth recommending here. It has all the Virtues of the Treacle, and by the help of the Vinegar will ſometimes procure a *Diaphoreſis*, where that fails. In ſhort, it is an excellent *Alexipharmic*; and well deſerves the firſt Rank in Practice. It may be given from ʒ ii. to ʒ ii or iii. with any convenient Vehicle, or by it ſelf. This may alſo be enticed down with many Children, who cannot be prevailed upon with any other Form: they may take from ʒ i. to ʒ ſs. In Fevers, if no other Medicines of the ſame Intention are uſed, it ought to be repeated every 4 or 6 hours, according to the Exigency of the Caſe, till a Sweat riſes.

Tinctura Rhabarbari, *Tincture of Rhubarb.*

'Take of Rhubarb ʒ iſs. of the 'leſſer Cardamom-Seeds, and Saffron, ana ʒ ii. of Liqueriſe-Root 'ʒ ſs. of *French* Brandy ℔ i. and 'make into a Tincture.'

This is ordered by *Bates*, with ſome Variations, but not before now received by the *College*, tho they have conſiderably amended it, and particularly in throwing out the Sugar-Candy and ſtoned Raiſins, which have nothing to do with the main Intention of the Medicine. This is given for the ſame Intention as the Root, which ſee.

Tinctura Hellebori, *Tincture of Hellebore.*

'Take of black Hellebore Root 'ʒ ii. of Salt of Tartar ʒ i. of Co'chineal ϑ i. of *French* Brandy ℔ i. 'Draw out the Tincture by a warm 'Heat.'

This is a much more ſimple Medicine than the *Tinctura Melampodii* in *Bates*, and is much more efficacious, there being nothing to be depended upon but the Hellebore. The Salt of Tartar is added, as in many other Tinctures, to open the Root, and make it give a Tincture the more freely: for lixivial Salts greatly break and divide all adheſive, viſcid, and reſinous Subſtances. This is an admirable Medicine for many Purpoſes, but particularly it excels in opening Uterine Obſtructions; and in ſanguine Conſtitutions, where Steel is hurtful, this never fails of forcing the Menſtrual Diſcharges. In ſhort, it is a very convenient Form to give it, in all Caſes where the Roots do ſervice. Its Doſe is from 20 to 100 Drops, in any ſuitable Vehicle; ſee *Part* 2. *Sect.* 8.

Claſs

Claſs 2. Some make it with a more ſpirituous *Menſtruum*; but this ſeems moſt likely to draw out both the reſinous and gummy or ſaline Parts of the *Simple*. The firſt notice I had of its great Efficacy, was from one who now ſtands firſt in his Profeſſion, and to whom the preſent Practice, as well as Theory of Phyſic, owes many great Improvements.

Elixir Proprietatis, *Elixir of Property.*

'Take of choice Myrrh, of the 'beſt Aloes, and of Saffron, ana '℥ iii. when they are pouder'd, 'pour upon them ℔ ii. of the recti-'fy'd Spirit of Wine; digeſt them 'four days to an Extraction of the 'Tincture, which pour off: to the 'remainder pour on more Spirit of 'Wine; digeſt and pour off as 'before, and afterwards draw away 'ſome of the Spirit by Diſtillation: 'it is made acid by an addition of 'the Spirit of Sulphur, any quan-'tity at diſcretion.'

This is originally preſcribed by *Paracelſus*, *Archidox. Lib.* 8. *Num.* 9. But he directs a great many things troubleſome and unneceſſary in its preparation: *Crollius* hath given ſome additional Inſtructions about it, much more approved of; but from the Emendations of *Agricola* it is, that the preſent Practice takes it; and thus it is directed in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, as well as in thoſe of our *College*, and other more modern Writers in Pharmacy. The Saffron muſt firſt be infus'd in the Spirit of Wine ſeparately, in which it will almoſt diſſolve. When that is ſtrain'd, digeſt it much longer with the Myrrh; which likewiſe ſtrain or decant off: then digeſt it with the Aloes, which it will now take up, as much as if charg'd with nothing before. Or, as ſome do, the quantity of Spirit may be divided into three parts, and the ſeveral Ingredients digeſted ſeparately, and their Tinctures put together after ſtraining. By this means the whole Virtues of the Medicine will be in force, which otherwiſe would be in a great meaſure loſt; the *Menſtruum* being ſo ſoon ſated with one, that it would not take up enough of the other: and indeed with the Spirit of Sulphur it would rather burn and calcine them, than extract their Virtues. That ought not therefore to be concern'd in the Operation, but when the Ingredients have given all that can be got by the Spirit of Wine, it ſhould be put to that alone; and it will at firſt heat, but in a little time give a Thickneſs, and much more florid Color than it had before: ſo that there will be no need of Diſtillation, to give it a Conſiſtence. To ℥ iſs. of each of the Ingredients, ℥ xii. of Spirit of Wine, and ℥ iv. of that of Sulphur, will be ſufficient to make it into a good Elixir. The *College* leave it ſo at diſcretion, that no one knows where to fix its Standard; and therefore a Phyſician cannot well know how to determine the Doſes to his Patients, different Shops having it of different degrees of ſtrength. This may be given from 10 to 30 Drops to Children, and to grown Perſons from 20 to 60 Drops, or more. It is a very good Stomach Medicine, and greatly fortifies and ſtrengthens the Fibres, at the ſame time that it deterges and forwards the diſcharge of noxious Humors; which it very gently does, and therefore is a good *Cathartic* for the *Primæ Viæ*, as well as a good *Alterative* in all manner of *Cachexies*, where

where it is given in moderate Doſes, and long continu'd. It is particularly good in pale wan Complexions, and will it ſelf frequently cure the Green-Sickneſs; but in hot florid Conſtitutions it does not ſo well agree, eſpecially in thoſe ſubject to the Gravel. It is accounted very good to deſtroy Worms in Children, and certainly there is nothing better to keep the Bowels clear of thoſe ſlimy and viſcid Humors, the Effects of Indigeſtion, which breed them, than this Medicine if long and frequently taken, *viz.* twice or thrice a day for three or four Weeks together.

Tinctura Papaveris Compoſita, *Compound Tincture of Poppies.*

'Take of the wild Poppy-Flowers ℔ i. of Nutmegs ſliced ʒ iii. of white Sugar ʒ ii. of *French* Brandy ℔ iv. Draw out the Tincture by a gentle Heat.'

This was before ordered to be diſtilled, but remains in the Tincture with much greater Efficacy; and is as grateful to the Palat as when in a Water, and more beautiful to the Eye.

Tinctura Viridis, *The Green Tincture.*

'Take of Verdigreaſe ʒ ſs. of yellow Arſenic ʒ vi. of Alum ʒ iii. Boil them together in ℔ i. of White-Wine to the conſumption of half the Quantity; and, after it is cold, add to it of Roſe and Plantain-Water, ana ʒ vi.'

This likewiſe hath not been received by the *College*, until the *Diſpenſatory* before the preſent; and in that, Nightſhade-Water was ordered, where that of Plantain is here ſubſtituted, becauſe that is not now directed to be made amongſt the ſimple Waters.

Tinctura Cantharidum, *Tincture of Cantharides.*

'Take of Rhubarb ʒ iii. of Gum-Guaiacum ʒ iſs. of Gum-Lac ʒ i. of Cantharides bruiſed ʒ ii. of Cochineal ʒ ſs. infuſe in ℔ iſs. of rectified Spirit of Wine, and ſtrain for uſe.'

This was never before in the *College-Diſpenſatory*; and has the Reputation of a very great Phyſician now living for its firſt Contriver. The Digeſtion may be forwarded by a ſlow Heat in a cloſe Veſſel, tho it is not particularly ſo ordered.

Tinctura Myrrhæ, *Tincture of Myrrh.*

'Take of Myrrh ʒ ſs. of Salt of Tartar ʒ ii. mix them well together, and put them into a moiſt place for a Week; then add to them ℥ viii. of rectified Spirit, and draw out the Tincture by a gentle Heat.'

This was not before ordered but by *Bates.* The Salt of Tartar is directed to lie with the Myrrh in a moiſt place, becauſe the Air diſſolves it ſo into the Body of the Gum, that when it comes into the Spirit it much ſooner gives its Tincture than it otherwiſe would.

Tinctura Myrrhæ Compoſita, *Compound Tincture of Myrrh.*

'Take of the beſt Aloes and Myrrh, ana ʒ i. of *French* Brandy ℔ i. digeſt and ſtrain for uſe.'

This is exactly as in the former *College-Diſpenſatories.*

Tinctura Hieræ, *Tincture of Hiera Picra.*

'Take of the Species of Hiera Picra ʒ i. of White-Wine ℔ i.

'Digeſt

'Digeſt, and then ſtrain off the 'fine Liquor. After the ſame man-'ner may it be made with a *French* 'Spirit.'

This was not in the former *Diſpenſatory*, but in *Shipton*'s Additions to it, under the Title of *Tinctura Sacra ſeu Hiera*, with ſome ſmall Variations, as the Cochineal, which has no regard to the Medicine, but as it heightens the Color: The proportion of the Species likewiſe is but half there to what it is here; which made a requiſite Doſe to ſome Perſons more than the Quantity of Wine or Spirit therein was agreeable to, eſpecially if taken in a Morning. It is indeed doubted by ſome whether the *Menſtruum* will take up above a certain Quantity of the Ingredients, eſpecially of the Aloes, which if rightly order'd, the former of *Shipton* may be as ſtrong as this; but it does not ſeem probable, becauſe the Aloes is capable of Solution and Impregnation to a very great quantity in almoſt any Liquor. This may be ſo managed as to become a good *Alterant*, as hath been already obſerv'd, *Part* 2. *Sect.* 8. It is generally given over Night from ʒ ii. to ʒ iii.

Tinctura Serpentariæ Virginianæ, *Tincture of the Virginia Snake-Root.*

'Take of *Virginia* Snake-Root 'pouder'd ʒ ii. of the Tincture of 'the Salt of Tartar ʒ xvi. Digeſt ſo 'as to draw out a Tincture.

This is likewiſe from *Shipton*'s *Additamenta*, and was never before received by the *College*. It is convenient enough to thoſe who cannot take it in Subſtance, and may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ iii. in any proper Liquor.

Tinctura Roſarum Rubrarum, *Tincture of Red Roſes.*

'Take ʒ ſs. of Red Roſe-Leaves 'well cleared of the white Heels, 'and thirty Drops of Oil of Vi-'triol; pour upon them in a glazed 'earthen Veſſel ℔ iiſs. of boiling 'Spring-Water, and let them ſtand 'cloſe covered for three hours; 'then ſtrain off the Liquor, and 'put to it ʒ iii. of fine Sugar-'Candy.'

This is exactly as ordered in the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; tho in the making moſt drop in the Oil of Vitriol after the Water is poured upon the Roſes.

Elixir Salutis, *Elixir of Health.*

'Take of Sena Leaves cleared of 'their Stalks ʒ iv. of Guaiacum 'Chips, of dry'd Elecampane Root, 'of the Seed of Aniſe, Caraway, 'Coriander, and of Liquoriſe-Root, 'ana ʒ ii. of Raiſins ſtoned ʒ viii. 'of *French* Brandy ℔ vi. Steep 'them together cold for four days, 'and then ſtrain out the Spirit for 'uſe.'

This is in *Shipton*'s *Additamenta*, where he ſays, that ſome likewiſe add Salt of Tartar, Rhubarb, Scammony, Jalap, *&c.* in order to make it operate more briskly; for, as here directed, the purgative Ingredient, which is the Sena only, bears ſo ſmall a proportion to the quantity of Spirit, in a Doſe ſufficient for a Purge, that it is too ſtrong for moſt Perſons who have not been accuſtomed to ſpirituous Liquor. It therefore is now to be deemed rather a Carminative than a Cathartic; and in ſome Cholic Pains it gives great Relief.

From Bates.

Tinctura Aſthmatica, *Tincture for an Aſthma.*

'Take Roots of Elecampane, 'Florentine Orrice, Seeds of Aniſe, 'Caraway, Liqueriſe, ana ʒ ii. 'Leaves of Carduus ben. m. ii. 'Raiſins ſtoned ℔ i. Sena ʒ vi. 'Aniſeed-water ℔ vi. Let them 'all digeſt four days, then ſtrain 'the Liquor, and keep it for uſe.'

The Carduus here nauſeates the Medicine, and contributes but little to its Efficacy, and therefore is better left out. This may be taken two or three Spoonfuls going to Bed, and as much next morning, according to the Strength of the Patient; and if it be long continued in corpulent Habits, it is ſaid to do much good.

Tinctura Bezoartica, *The Bezoartic Tincture.*

'Take Roots of Elecampane, 'Angelica, Zedoary, *Virginia* 'Snake-root, ana ʒ iſs. Saffron 'ʒ i. Myrrh, Cinnamon, dry'd 'Citron-Peels, ana ʒ vi. Leaves 'of Scordium and Rue, ana m. ſs. '*Venice*-Treacle ʒ iii. Opium ʒ ii. 'Rectify'd Spirit of Tartar ʒ xv. 'Spirit of Vitriol ʒ iii. Spirit of 'Elder and Juniper-Berries recti-'fy'd, ana ʒ xviii. Digeſt them 'together for ſome days in a Sand-'Warmth in a cloſe Body, then 'filter and diſſolve in it Salt of 'Amber ʒ i. and of Camphire ʒ ii. 'which keep cloſe ſtopt for uſe.

This is an admirable *Alexipharmic*, and very convenient to give in extemporaneous Draughts or Mixtures, from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. in a Doſe. It has in it all that can be expected or wiſh'd for, to anſwer the Intentions of a *Cordial* and *Cephalic*. Where therefore a Perſon is almoſt ſpent with ſtruggling under a Fever, or the Nerves are even convuls'd, it is very proper to be given. And in the beginning alſo of an acute Diſtemper, it will, with proper Diluters, as ſoon as any thing, raiſe a Sweat. The *Camphire* and *Salt of Amber* are admirable Ingredients, and in very few officinal Preſcriptions beſides; tho' the latter is often in occaſional Practice. This is not much known in the Shops, but highly deſerves Encouragement, being preferable to moſt of thoſe in uſe.

Tinctura Melampodii, *Tincture of Hellebore.*

'Take Roots of black Hellebore 'ʒ iſs. *Calamus Aromaticus* ʒ ii. 'Galangal ʒ ſs. Saffron ʒ iſs. the 'leſſer Cardamoms ʒ iii. Canary '℔ iv. Digeſt in a cloſe Veſſel 20 'hours in a Sand-Heat, and then 'preſs it out, and filter it for uſe.'

This is given from two to three Spoonfuls in a Doſe over Night, or in the Morning: its Operation is by Stool, and is preſcribed for Maniacal, Hypocondriacal, and Dropſical Perſons. In which obſtinate Caſes it is accounted a very good Medicine. We have this in many Shops, and meet with it ſometimes preſcrib'd by thoſe who have Skill to apply it right; which indeed ſeldom happens, the Ignorant and Deſperate generally running away with things of the moſt Efficacy.

Tinctura Paralytica, *Tincture againſt the Palſy.*

'Take *Spaniſh* Flies in Powder 'ʒ ii. Seeds of Biſhop's-weed ʒ vi. 'Spirit of wine rectify'd ℔ iſs. Let 'them digeſt together for ſome days 'in a Sand-Heat, and then decant or

'filter the clear Liquor from the 'Ingredients.'

This is deſign'd for Embrocations in Numbneſs, and for Paralytic Limbs; in which Caſes it is a notable *Stimulus*, and if poſſible will rouze and ſtir the almoſt inſenſible and ſtupify'd Fibres, and occaſion a proper Derivation of their Fluids. If much rubb'd into the Part, it is ſharp enough to excoriate: but for inward Uſes it is not to be meddled with, without hazard of Stranguries, and other Diſorders of the Bladder.

Elixir Camphoratum, *Elixir of Camphire.*

'Take Camphire ʒſs. diſſolve 'it in Tincture of Saffron, that has 'been made with Spirit of Wine 'rectify'd, ʒvi. and keep cloſe ſtopt 'for Uſe.'

The Virtues of this are plain from its Ingredients, ſo fully deſcribed already. It makes a notable *Alexipharmic*, and ſtands conveniently in readineſs to be preſcrib'd in any liquid Form. It is alſo good in many Hyſterical Caſes, and by a continu'd Uſe and due Care in keeping warm, and encouraging a *Diaphoreſis*, it will ſtrangely breath the whole Body, and fill thoſe Parts with freſh Moiſtures, which were before too criſpy, from a Scarcity or an Acrimony of Juices, from whence ſuch Complaints very frequently ariſe.

Elixir Proprietatis Dulce.

'Take Myrrh, Aloes, and Saf-'fron, ana ʒi. Spirit of Wine 'rectify'd ʒviii. digeſt them toge-'ther in a gentle Sand-Heat for 'ſome days, then pour off what is 'clear for Uſe.'

The ſame Method ought to be obſerv'd in this, as was before in that of the *College*; elſe the Virtues of all the Ingredients will not be ſo well obtain'd. It is good in all the Diſorders of the Stomach as the foregoing, but gives not that Firmneſs to relax'd Fibres; altho' it is rather a greater Cleanſer of the firſt Paſſages, and better agrees with ſome tender Conſtitutions, where Acids draw and pull the Fibres too much, ſo as to occaſion griping and cholic Pains.

Elixir Proprietatis Tartarizatum.

'Take Myrrh, Aloes, and Saf-'fron, ana ʒi. Tincture of Salt of 'Tartar ʒxii. Digeſt together for 'ſome days, then decant what is 'clear, and keep ſtopt cloſe.'

This is not a better Stomach-Medicine than any of the foregoing, but more opening, not only of the firſt Paſſages, but of all the *Viſcera*, and particularly promotes the Diſcharges by Urine. Where therefore thoſe Intentions are moſt in view, this is the beſt to preſcribe. In Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, likewiſe, this is the beſt Preparation, and is extraordinarily ſucceſsful in the Jaundice, by being often repeated. This requires likewiſe the ſame Caution in making as the former. It is the moſt in uſe of any, diſagreeing hardly at all, whereas the Acid affects many People to their prejudice. But ſuch Differences of Caſes and Conſtitutions can only come under the notice of a Phyſician. The *New Diſpenſatory* of the *College* gives an *Elixir Proprietatis* from *Helmont*, which is troubleſome enough to make, and in no wiſe differing from this when done, and for that reaſon the Proceſs is omitted here.

Elixir Vitæ, *Elixir of Life.*

'Take Nutmegs, Mace, Cinna-'mon, ana ʒi. Cloves ʒſs. the 'outer

' outer Rinds of Oranges and Ci-
' trons, ana ʒ iii. Saffron ʒ ii. Di-
' geſt all together with a Sand-Heat
' in ℔ iii. of Spirit of Wine recti-
' fy'd for ſome days; and pour off
' the clear for Uſe.'

This is a very good Compoſition of Cordial and Cephalic *Simples*, is eaſily made, and kept in the Shops, and very readily mix'd with any liquid Forms for extemporaneous Practices. It may be given from 40 Drops to ʒ ii. in any convenient Vehicle. This may be diſtill'd with a Retort, and what comes over, titled *Compound Spirit of Saffron*; and an *Extract* made of the *Reſiduum*, call'd the *Compound Extract of Saffron*; and both will be excellent good Medicines in the abovemention'd Purpoſes.

Elixir Vitrioli, ——*Vitriol.*

' Take Cinnamon, Ginger and
' Cloves, ana ʒ iii. *Calamus Aro-*
' *maticus* ʒ i. Galangal ʒ iſs. Sage
' and Mint dry'd, ana ʒ ſs. Cubebs,
' and Nutmegs, ana ʒ ii. Wood of
' Aloes, Citron-Peel, ana ʒ i. Pow-
' der them together, and add to
' them white Sugar-Candy ʒ iii.
' Spirit V. ℔ iſs. and Oil of Vitriol
' ℔ i. Digeſt them together 20
' days, and then pour off the Li-
' quor, and filter it for Uſe.'

This is now tranſplanted into the *College Diſpenſatory*, where it is aſcribed to *Mynſicht* for its Author. The Spirit had better be digeſted upon the Ingredients ſome time by itſelf, becauſe the Oil of Vitriol gives a thickneſs to it, and diſables it from taking out the Virtues of the Spices; and when it is put in, it muſt be done very gradually, becauſe it will elſe cauſe ſo ſudden a Heat, as to endanger burſting the Veſſel. Many have got a way of putting in *Jamaica* Pepper for all the Spices; but it is not ſo juſt to vary from the *Recipe*, when there is no reaſon but for Cheapneſs, and the Medicine thereby becomes the worſe; which it certainly does in this Inſtance, becauſe that is a more oily Spice than thoſe here order'd, and therefore cannot make ſo good a *Stomachic*. This Medicine is greatly come into Practice of late, and very deſervedly; for it mightily ſtrengthens the Stomach, and will do good ſervice ſometimes where Bitters avail nothing, eſpecially in Relaxations from Debauches and Over-feeding. This very well imitates the Virtues of the celebrated *Bark*, and is properly given in all Intentions, where that is found to ſucceed: ſo that by its help, Intermittents, and many Diſorders from too lax a ſtate of the Solids, may be remov'd with a much leſs quantity of the *Bark* than they might otherwiſe require. It has an Influence alſo over many Diſtempers of the Head to advantage, and preſerves againſt Epilepſies, Apoplexies, Palſies, and Rheumy Defluxions. It may be given from 10 to 30 or 40 Drops in any ſuitable Vehicle, once, twice or thrice a day; obſerving to take it when the Stomach is moſt empty, as in the Morning faſting, a little before Dinner, and in the Afternoon. This is the very Medicine which Mr. *Fuller*, Author of the *Medicina Gymnaſtica*, gives an Account of in his *Appendix*, to have been order'd to him by a Phyſician now of the greateſt Note; and by the ſole help of which, he was recover'd from a moſt deplorable Decay of Conſtitution, particularly of the Stomach, and continual Reachings to vomit for ſome time: tho' from a return after-

wards into the ſame Irregularities, which was driving away the *Hippo* by ſpirituous Liquors, he relapſed, and died.

From other Authors, and the preſent Practice.

Tinctura Stomachica Amara, *The Bitter Stomachic Tincture.*

'Take Gentian Root and Orange 'Peels dry'd, both cut very ſmall, 'ana ℔ i. pour upon them into 'a Glaſs Body Spirit V. rectify'd 'Cong. iſs. Let them ſtand cloſe 'cover'd in a very mild warmth 'for ſome days; then preſs out 'the Spirit ſtrongly, and let it fine 'down for Uſe.'

The Peels muſt be of the moſt fragrant *Sevil* Oranges, clear'd of the white, and carefully dry'd. This makes a Tincture not to be known from ſeveral which are ſo extravagantly cry'd up in empirical Advertiſements, and is the beſt that can be made, notwithſtanding thoſe Boaſters talk of ſo many Ingredients in theirs; which is only to put a Blind upon the Ignorant. To this, *Centory*, and many things of the like kind, might be added; but they would rather clog the Medicine, than increaſe its Virtues. This is very conveniently kept in the Shops to make the Bitter Draught *extemporè*, with any kind of Wine or other Vehicle. From 15 to 60 Drops is ſufficient for a Doſe of ii or ʒ iii. It is alſo very conveniently added to Steel Wine, as *Bitters* are often join'd with it. It has all the Virtues of the common *Bitters*, and warms and ſtrengthens the Stomach; but anſwers that end much better when join'd with a little Acid, which makes a Subaſtringent of it not much unlike the *Elixir Vitrioli*, ʒ i. of *Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam* would be enough for a Pint of this Tincture, and make it of a more beautiful Color, and pleaſanter to take.

Tinctura Martis Mynſichti, Mynſicht's *Tincture of Steel.*

'Take *Sal Armoniac* P. ii. Fi-'lings of Steel P. i. mix them to-'gether, and put them into a Re-'tort; give a gentle Fire under it 'at firſt by a Sand-Heat, and by 'degrees raiſe it, until ſome Flow-'ers are come over. Waſh the '*Reſiduum* with warm Water till 'the Salt of Armoniac is not di-'ſcernible: then put it into a Cu-'curbit, and with Spirit of Wine 'extract a Tincture; which decant, 'and put on more until it will not 'tinge any longer: then evaporate 'about half the Spirit, and keep 'the reſt for Uſe.'

This is frequently preſcrib'd, but is a tedious Proceſs, conſidering the little Advantages ariſing from the trouble: ſome therefore of the Preparations before given under that Article in the foregoing Part, we think much preferable. It is however now received by the *College* into their *New Diſpenſatory*. Its Doſe is from gut. v. to xx. in White-Wine.

Tinctura Regia, *The Royal Tincture.*

'Take Muſk ϑ ſs. Civet gr. v. 'Balſam of *Peru* gut. xii. Oil of 'Cloves gut. iv. of Rhodium gut. ii. 'Drop theſe upon ʒ ſs. of Salt of 'Tartar, and mix them well toge-'ther; then pour upon the Maſs, 'Spirit of Wine rectify'd ʒ ii. and 'let them ſtand in a Heat equal to 'that of the Sun, in a cloſe Veſſel, 'many days, and afterwards pour 'off the clear Spirit by Decanta-'tion.'

This

This is fit only to be kept in readineſs to flavor any Cordial Dram, that ſuch things are proper and required in, and is as good for this Purpoſe as can well be contriv'd: the leaſt Drop is ſufficient for many Ounces of Liquor. This is a Preparation of *Le Mort*.

Tinctura Roris Solis, —— *Sun-Dew.*

'Take of the *Ros Solis*, or Sun-Dew, m.iv. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Ginger, ana ʒ i. Muſk gr.v. Spirit of Wine Cong. i. Digeſt all together twenty days, and then diſſolve in the ſtrain'd Tincture, of Loaf-Sugar ℔ i. and put up in a cloſe Veſſel for uſe.'

This is a warm high Cordial, and a good Cephalic, eſpecially in cold Conſtitutions: It heats the Blood, and quickens its Motion, and greatly recruits the Animal Spirits. For all theſe reaſons it contributes to what it is moſt celebrated for, the Cure of Impotency, and a Provoker to Venery.

Elixir Anodynum, *The Anodyne Elixir.*

'Take Opium ʒ i. Salt of Tartar ʒ ii. and upon them pour *French* White-wine ʒ viii. Digeſt them together ſeveral days, and decant the clear for Uſe.'

This is ſtronger than any of the Preparations before given under *Opium*, in *Part* 2. of a liquid Form. Its Doſe is from 2 to 8 Drops. The Virtues do not materially differ from any of them. This is from *Le Mort*.

Elixir Aſthmaticum, *Elixir againſt Aſthma's.*

'Take Honey and Liqueriſe-Root, ana ʒ iv. Flowers of Benjamin and Opium, ana ʒ i. Camphire ϑ ii. Oil of Aniſeeds ʒ ſs. Salt of Tartar ʒ i. Spirit of Wine rectify'd ℔ ii. Digeſt all together for ſome Weeks, ſhaking the Veſſel often; then ſtrain and filter for Uſe.'

This is alſo directed by *Le Mort*, but is not by a great deal ſo much attended to as it deſerves: for there is not any Compoſition of our Shops to be compared to it in the Intention it is order'd. It admirably allays the Tickling which provokes frequent Coughing, and yet opens the Breaſt, and gives more liberty of breathing, foraſmuch as the *Opium* takes off the uneaſy Senſation occaſion'd by acrimonious Humors, and ſo tends to thicken them, by occaſioning them to be leſs agitated in Coughing: the Benjamin and all the other Ingredients ſerve to deterge and cleanſe the ſmall Glands, and make way for their Diſcharges. In this Compoſition alſo it is ſo managed, that the *Opium* is rather an Opener, by relaxing the Fibres, and thereby enlarging the Capacities of the Veſſels; in which conſiſts the Cure of an *Aſthma*, becauſe thereby the Blood flows eaſier thro' the Lungs, and they have more room to reſpire in: whereas in thoſe Compoſitions where *Opium* is not join'd with warm Detergents, but rather things which agglutinate, as in the *Styrax* Pill, ſuch Humors are ſuffer'd to lodge till they thicken and fill the Veſſels with Grumes and Viſcidities, and ſo increaſe all the Symptoms, as ſometimes to ſtop all Motion, and end in Death. The Truce therefore which Opium gives in this Medicine, is only to procure the better opportunity to the other Ingredients to rarify and thin the viſcid Coheſions in the Veſſels, and fit them for Circulation and Secretion: ſo that as ſtopping a Cough in ſome Caſes and by ſome Means, is of fatal conſequence, by

this management it is a good ſtep towards a Cure of what cauſes one. Its Doſe is from 20 to 100 Drops to grown Perſons, in Hyſſop-water or Canary, at night going to bed; and from 5 to 20 Drops to Children: for whom, in what is call'd the Chin-Cough, it is peculiarly excellent.

Elixir Antivenereum, *An Elixir againſt the Pox.*

'Take Balſ. Capivi ʒ i. Gum of 'Guaiacum ʒ ii. Oil of Saſſafras 'ʒ ſs. Spirit of Wine rectify'd ʒ v. 'Digeſt together with ſome ſmall 'mixture of Salt of Tartar for two 'or three days, and pour off what 'is fine for Uſe.'

This is alſo from *Le Mort*, and is an admirable and a moſt compendious Medicine, exceeding the *Balſamum Polychreſton*. It carries all that can be wiſh'd for into the Blood, that is of a deterging, cleanſing, and healing quality; and therefore not only makes an effectual Cure of Venereal Ulcerations in the *Urethra*, which is call'd a *Clap*, but alſo does the ſame ſervice in any other; and cures Decays of the Lungs, Kidneys, and other *Viſcera*. This alſo brings thoſe things into a convenient Form, which before were troubleſom to take; for this *Elixir* may be dropt into any convenient Liquor, and mixes well enough with it, only turning a little milky, as all ſuch Bodies will do in aqueous Vehicles. Its Doſe is from 6, to 30 or 40 Drops, and to be continu'd two or three times in a day, till the Cure is perfected.

Elixir Bezoarticum, *The Bezoartic Elixir.*

'Take Roots of Valerian, Butter-'Bur, Angelica, Maſterwort, ana 'ʒ i. Leaves of Scordium, Mint, 'Rue, ana m. i. Seeds of Lovage, 'Cummin, Aniſe, ana ʒ ii. the 'leſſer Cardamoms, Cubebs, ana 'ʒ ſs. Cloves and Nutmegs, ana ʒ i. 'Saſſafras, Peels of Oranges and 'Citrons, ana ʒ iii. Infuſe theſe 'with ʒ ii. of Salt of Tartar in ℔ v. 'of Spirit of Wine rectify'd, and di-'geſt in a cloſe Veſſel for ſome days; 'then draw off the Spirit, and to it 'put Contrayerva-Root ʒ ii. Saf-'fron ʒ i. dry Angelica-Root, Ma-'ſterwort, Valerian, and Butter-'Bur, ana ʒ ii. Myrrh and Reſin of 'Guaiacum, ana ʒ ſs. Scoriæ of An-'timony calcin'd by a violent Fire 'ʒ ii. Let theſe digeſt in a Sand-'Heat and a cloſe Veſſel for ſome 'weeks, and then decant and filter 'the Tincture; one third of which 'draw off by a Retort, and ſave for 'the ſame Uſe another time; and 'keep the remainder under the ti-'tle of an *Elixir*, for Uſe.'

This is an operoſe Preparation of *Le Mort*'s likewiſe, but a very good one; all the Ingredients aſſiſting in the ſame Intention, which is always the Excellency of a Compoſition. It is *Cordial*, *Cephalic*, and *Alexipharmic*; it is good in all ſorts of Fevers and Malignities, and in all Ailments which have their Riſe from ſome Diſtemperature of the nervous Fluid. In the Meaſles and Small-Pox it is very convenient to give to Children, with whom more bulky Forms will not go down. To the latter it may be given from 3 to 15 Drops, and to grown Perſons from 15 Drops to 60, in Black-Cherry or Milk-Water, or any other proper Liquor; and repeated as often as the Urgency of Symptoms requires.

Elixir Uterinum, *A cleanſing Elixir for the Womb.*

'Take Caſtor ʒ ii. Myrrh ʒ i. 'digeſt in Spirit of Wine ʒ xiii.

'for

'for 20 days in a cloſe Veſſel; 'then ſtrain it, and put into it Extract of Savin, made by Evapo-'ration of its Juice, ʒ ſs. Saffron 'ʒ ii. put theſe alſo well ſtopt in a 'gentle Heat for ſome days; and 'if there be any Settling, pour off 'the fine into a freſh Phial, and ſo 'keep it in for Uſe.'

This is a powerful Medicine to promote the *Menſes* and any other Cleanſings of the Womb; as alſo to aſſiſt Delivery, and bring away the After-Birth. It may be given from 5 to 20 Drops, in Pennyroyal Water, or any other ſuch like Vehicle. But great care muſt be taken not to give it, upon any account, when there is a ſuſpicion of being with Child, for it will endanger Abortion; and at other times muſt be given warily, becauſe it is ſo extremely forcing. In many kinds of Convulſions too, from hyſterical Cauſes, it is an excellent Medicine; and will likewiſe frequently cure Fits in Children.

Elixir Hypochondriacum, *An Elixir againſt Melancholy.*

'Take Roots of Valerian, Caſſa-'muniar, ana ʒ ii. black Hellebore 'ʒ iv. Digeſt for 20 days in ℔ ii. 'of Spirit of Wine rectify'd, then 'ſtrain and preſs it out hard, and 'to it put Extract of Saffron ʒ i. 'and Salt of Steel ʒ ſs. with diſtill'd 'Vinegar ʒ viii. Digeſt theſe for 'ſome days together in a cloſe 'Veſſel, and then pour off, and 'filter for Uſe.'

This is a moſt efficacious Medicine in all melancholy hypocondriacal Affections in either Sex. And there is hardly a Caſe ſo obſtinate as to reſiſt it, if it be long continu'd. It keeps the Body a little laxative, and opens by Urine, and will in time ſcour the Glands and moſt remote Receſſes of the Body, of thoſe adheſive ſlimy Humors, which ſpoil the Motions of the Spirits, and lay a Load upon the principal Wheels of the Animal Machine; from whence ariſe thoſe Perturbations of Mind, and Interruptions of Reaſoning, as put a Perſon into a ſtate little better than that of Diſtraction. This is alſo a good Medicine in Hyſterical Diſorders, and will ſeldom fail of removing their Cauſe. It may be given from 10 to 40 Drops in compound Bryony-Water, or any ſuch convenient Vehicle. If it had ſome Portion of *Salt of Amber* in its Compoſition, it might be render'd yet more efficacious; but that would make it more unpleaſant to take.

SECT. V.

Of Conſerves, Sugars, &c.

THIS Form of Medicine is contriv'd to preſerve the Flowers, Herbs, Roots, Peels, or Fruits, of ſeveral *Simples*, as near as poſſible to what they are when freſh gather'd: but for this purpoſe there is ſo much Sugar made uſe of, that a Doſe of the *Simple* to anſwer any Intention of moment, is render'd very inconvenient to take. All the things therefore which come under this Diviſion are to be regarded pretty much

much as the *Syrups*, more for the ſake of mixing and rendering palatable other things of greater Efficacy, than to anſwer any Intention of Cure of themſelves. For what can be expected from a Doſe of the moſt efficacious *Conſerve* that is made in the Shops, (ſuppoſe ʒi. which is ¼ Sugar) when the Herb of which it is made might be eat by handfuls, or as common Salleting, without any manifeſt Alteration? In this Form more or leſs Sugar is uſed, according to the Texture and Diſpoſition of the *Simple* concern'd. Thus to Herbs, and Flowers, there are put three parts of Sugar to one of the Simple; for Roots, and ſuch Subſtances as will better keep, double the quantity of Sugar will do; and for ſome Fruits and their Pulps, yet leſs will ſerve. That part of this Branch of Pharmacy taken away by a diſtinct Buſineſs call'd Preſerving, does not much differ from this, but in the manner of mixture: for the ſame things are preſerv'd by the Confectioner only with Sugar managed in a different way, than what the Apothecary does by his *Conſerve*. All under this Denomination, as to their Virtues, are to be known from their reſpective *Simples*; and therefore we ſhall only here give a Liſt of ſuch *Conſerves* as are now in the Shops, and ſometimes preſcribed, under ſuch Diſtinctions as regard any particular Management in their making.

Conſervæ	Conſerves of
Abſinth.	Wormwood
Acetoſæ	Sorrel
Aurant. Flav.	Orange Peels
Boraginis	Borage
Berberor.	Barberries
Cariophyllorum	Cloves
Cochleariæ	Scurvy-graſs
Conſolidæ	Comfrey
Cynosbati	Hips
Fumariæ	Fumitory
Flor. Lavendulæ	Lavender Flowers
Lillior. Conval.	Lillies of the Valley
Limon. Cort.	Lemon Peels
Malvæ	Mallows
Majoranæ	Marjoram
Menthæ	Mint
Prunellorum	Sloes
Roſar. Dam.	Damask Roſes
—— *Rub.*	Red ——
—— *Sylv.*	Wild ——
Roriſmarinæ	Roſemary Flowers
Rutæ	Rue
Sambuci	Elder
Violar.	Violet Flowers.

Theſe are all made by beating them in a marble Mortar, with triple the quantity of Loaf-Sugar, till the Particles of the *Simples* are ſo blended with the Sugar, as not to appear diſtinct. But according to the different Succulency of their reſpective *Simples*, they grow dry, or run as thin as *Syrup*, with keeping, and turn ſour and ferment; in both which caſes they ought to be put by as unfit for Uſe, and good for nothing but to add to any fermenting Liquor for Diſtillation.

Conſerves of the Peels of *Oranges, Citrons, Lemons*, and the like, are made with only double the quantity of Sugar, becauſe their warmth helps to keep them. Only the firſt of theſe is in uſe, which requires great Labour to make it very fine: if therefore the Orange Chips, as they are ſhaved thin off the Orange, are put into an earthen Pan for ſome weeks, with a ſufficient quantity of Sugar, they will mellow, or as it were rot ſo together, that it will require much leſs

trouble

trouble to reduce it into a good *Conſerve*.

Conſerves of *Hips*, *Sloes*, and the like, are made with three parts of the Pulp of the Fruit, and five parts Sugar. The former is brought to a Pulp by ſtanding till mellow, and the latter by baking; and then they are to be driven thro' a Sieve made on purpoſe for ſuch uſe. When the Sugar is mix'd with the Pulp, ſo much Moiſture is to be evaporated over a gentle Heat, as is neceſſary to bring the *Conſerve* to a pretty ſtiff Conſiſtence; great care being taken all the while, by continual ſtirring, that it does not burn into hard Lumps.

The *Conſerves* of any medicinal *Simple*, that is not uſually kept made, may be made at any time when required, according to ſome of the foregoing Methods, with a Proportion of Sugar ſuitable to its Texture and Diſpoſition of Parts.

Saccharum Tabulatum Simplex & Perlatum, *Simple and Pearl Lozenge Sugar.*

'The firſt is made by pouring 'Sugar, which hath been ſufficiently 'boiled with half its quantity of 'Damask Roſe Water, upon a Mar'ble: And the latter by adding 'to every Pound of the former, to'wards the end of its boiling, ℥ ſs. 'of prepared and levigated Pearl, 'with eight or ten Leaves of 'Gold.'

If good care is not taken to boil this to a juſt Conſiſtence, it will be either too brittle to flow upon the Stone, ſufficiently for its being cut into Tablets, or too ſoft to preſerve its Form when ſo managed. But this is alſo a Branch of Pharmacy now principally left to the *Confectioner*.

Saccharum Tabulatum compoſitum, *Compound Lozenge Sugar.*

'Take of fine Rhubarb ʒ iv. of 'the Troches of Agaric, of Co'ralline, burnt Harts-horn, of the 'Leaves of *Cretan* Dittany, of 'Wormſeed, of the Seeds of Pur'ſlain and Sorrel, ana ʒ i. of Cin'namon, Zedoary, Cloves, and 'Saffron, ana ʒ ſs. of the fineſt 'Sugar powdered ℔ i. Let the Su'gar be diſſolved in ℥ v. of Simple 'Wormwood Water, and Cochl. i. 'of ſtrong Cinnamon Water; and 'the forementioned Species mixed 'with it ſo as to make it into 'Tablets, *S. A.*'

The *New Diſpenſatory* of the *College* leaves out only the Ounce of Wormwood Wine that was ordered in the former. It was not at firſt received by the *College*, and is ſince but very little, if ever, preſcribed in common Practice; ſo that it is hardly to be met with in the Shops.

Saccharum Hordeatum, *Barley Sugar.*

'It is made from the Sugar 'boiled over a ſlow Heat in a 'Decoction of Barley briskly beat 'up with the Whites of Eggs, and 'frequently ſcummed while upon 'the Fire. It is then to be ſtrain'ed thro' a Flannel, and again ſet 'upon the Fire, where it muſt 'boil ſlowly till it riſes in large 'Bubbles, and upon Tryal found 'not to ſtick to the Teeth. It is 'to be poured upon a Marble 'Stone, rubbed over with Oil of 'Almonds, as ſoon as the Bub'bles ſubſide, and its Extremities 'as it runs out turn back again, 'till it grows of the Conſiſtence 'of a thick Turpentine; when it

'muſt

' muſt be faſten'd to ſomething, ' and nimbly drawn out by Hands, ' rubbed over with Starch, into ' thin, thick, long, or ſhort Threads ' at pleaſure, and laid upon a Plate ' provided on purpoſe, till it hardens ' into Lozenges.'

This alſo is now ſolely prepared by the *Confectioners*, and is very rarely preſcribed medicinally.

Confectio de Thure, *Confection of Frankincenſe.*

' Take of prepared Coriander-Seeds ʒ ſs. of Nutmegs, and the ' whiteſt Frankincenſe, ana ʒ iii. ' of Liqueriſe and Maſtich, ana ʒ ii. ' of Cubebs and prepared Harts-horn, ana ʒ i. of Conſerve of ' red Roſes ʒ i. of the whiteſt Sugar a ſufficient quantity, to make ' them into little Balls or Lozenges.'

This is a very antient Preſcription, and hath paſſed thro' all the *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*, but it is very rarely, if ever, preſcribed, and therefore hardly to be met with in the Shops.

Saccharum Roſatum Tabulatum, *Lozenge Sugar with Roſes.*

' Take of red Roſe Leaves without the white Heels, and haſtily ' dried in the Sun, ʒ i. of the ' whiteſt Sugar ℔ i. Melt the Sugar over the Fire in Roſe-Water, ' and the Juice of the ſame, ana ' ʒ ii. and after due Evaporation, ' mix with it the Roſes in fine ' Powder, and pour it upon a Marble ſo as to make it into Lozenges, *S. A.*

This is alſo now made by the *Confectioners*, altho' very much uſed in medicinal Intentions, as preferable to the Conſerve of Roſes for many Purpoſes.

SECT. VI.

Of Electuaries, &c.

UNder this Form are included moſt of thoſe medicinal *Simples* which are proper to give in ſubſtance; and therefore makes a great part of the Officinal Compoſitions. This Form in the Shops is of a thicker Conſiſtence than that which is uſed in extemporaneous Practice, for the Conveniency of keeping; for they otherwiſe are apt to ferment and ſpoil. The *College* have, in their laſt *Diſpenſatory*, divided this *Claſs* into *Alterant*, and *Cathartic*; in that order therefore we ſhall inſert the *Officinal Electuaries* here.

Confectio Alkermes, *Confection of Kermes.*

' Take of the beſt ſcented Roſe-' Water ℔ ii. of the Juice of Ker-' mes Berries ℔ iii. of the whiteſt ' Sugar ℔ i. Boil them almoſt to ' the Conſiſtence of Honey, and ' then ſtir in the Powders of Cinnamon, and Aloes Wood, both ' the beſt in their Kind, ana ʒ vi. ' and make into a Confection. ' *S. A.*'

This was originally a Compoſition of *Meſue*, but it hath undergone

gone many Alterations amongſt Diſpenſatory Writers, and particularly by thoſe of the Faculty of *Mompelier* and *Leyden*, as may be ſeen in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* of *Zwelfer*; but they are all perplexed and injudicious Proceſſes. The College at firſt received it into their Diſpenſatory, according to the original Preſcription, but it hath upon every Reviſal ſince, been altered, until reduced to the ſimple and eaſy manner as herein ordered. All the ſuperfluous Ingredients, and troubleſome Parts of the Proceſs are here rejected, and nothing retained but what is of ſome Efficacy to the main Intention, and eaſy to manage: The omiſſion of the Gold indeed may leſſen it in the Eſteem of ſuch as attributed any Cordial Virtues to the Medicine on that ſcore; but when they have learned to judge better, they will be more reconciled to it, as here ordered, without that Decoration. This happens to be one of the Medicines made choice of by a late Pretender to reform the *Diſpenſatory*, to give a Specimen in of his Ability that way; but the Groſſneſs of his Errors herein is enough to ſtop any one's Curioſity from ſeeing further of his Performance, for amongſt other Alterations he hath ſtuffed it with ʒ iii. of *Crocus Martis Aſtringens*.

Electuarium è Saſſafras, *Electuary of Saſſafras.*

'Take of the beſt ſcented Saſſafras ʒ ii. of Spring-Water ℔ ii. 'boil to the conſumption of a 'third part, adding towards the 'latter end, of broken Cinnamon 'ʒ ſs. when the Liquor is ſtrained, 'boil it again, with ℔ i. of the 'fineſt Sugar, to the Conſiſtence 'of a thick Syrup, and ſtir into it 'of the Powder of Saſſafras ʒ i. 'of Cinnamon ʒ i. and of Nutmegs ϑ ſs. ſo that it may be made 'into an Electuary, *S. A.*'

This is much mended in the laſt to what it was in the former Diſpenſatory; for in that there was no Saſſafras in Powder, which not only left the Medicine of leſs Efficacy as to its main Intention, but liable to candy for want of Species enough to keep the Sugar from joining into Cryſtals: The Sweets and Gold are alſo here omitted, as needleſs at leaſt, if not prejudicial. It is a very grateful Medicine to take, and good in all Caſes where *Abſorbents* and *Sweetners* are ordered. Its Doſe is from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. two or three times in a Day.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri, *Electuary of Bay-Berries.*

'Take of the Leaves of dried 'Rue ʒ x. of the Seeds of Biſhops-'weed, Cummin, Lovage, Ori-'gany, Caraway, wild Carrot and 'Parſley; of black and long Pep-'per; of wild Mint, Calamus A-'romaticus, Bay-Berries and Ca-'ſtor, ana ʒ ii. of Sagapenum ʒ ſs. 'of Opopanax ʒ iii. of clarify'd 'Honey ℔ iſs. Powder all the 'Ingredients that require it, and 'make the whole into an Electuary, 'by adding the Gums at laſt, after 'they are well diſſolved in White-'Wine.'

This hath *Rhaſis* for its firſt Contriver; tho' it ſeems to have received the addition of the Parſley Seeds in the College Diſpenſatory, where it was at firſt inſerted, and hath been ſince continued without Alteration, till the preſent, which hath rejected the bitter Almonds. *Zwelfer* hath it in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, exactly as here preſcribed, except in theſe two men-

mention'd Ingredients; and approves of the Compoſition, as a good Medicine in Cholics and Pains of the Bowels from cold Cauſes; and it was deſign'd by its Author for ſuch Purpoſes, *Cap.* 9. *De Dolore Colico, ad Almanſorem.* It is alſo good in hyſterical Diſorders. Its Doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ ii. to be repeated as occaſion requires.

Diacorallion, *The Coral Electuary.*

'Take of white and red Coral, 'of the true *Armenian* Bole, and 'Dragons-Blood, ana ʒ i. of Pearls 'ʒſs. of Aloes Wood, Red Roſes, 'Gum Tragacanth and Cinnamon 'ana ℈ ii. of white and red San-'ders, ana ℈ i. of Sugar, diſſolved 'in ſmall Cinnamon Water, four 'times as much as the whole, 'and make them into an Electu-'ary.'

This hath been continued thro' all the Editions of the College Diſpenſatory the ſame; and all the Ingredients agree in the main Intention of an Aſtringent; but it hath been hitherto ſo ſeldom ordered in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, that I believe it is not to be met with in the Shops.

Diacydonium, *A Confection of Quinces.*

'Take of the clean Pulp of 'Quinces, cut into ſlices, and boil-'ed up to a thickneſs, in fair Wa-'ter lb. viii. of the whiteſt clarify'd 'Sugar, boil'd alſo to a due Con-'ſiſtence, lb. vi. and boil them to-'gether into a thick Subſtance.'

This hath, for a long time, had a place in moſt Diſpenſatories, but it is now altogether made by the *Confectioners*, under the Name of *Marmalade.*

Confectio de Santalis, *Confection of the Sanders.*

'Take of each Sort of Sanders, 'ʒ i. of red Coral, *Armenian* Bole, 'and Sealed Earth, ana ʒ ſs. of 'Kermes Berries, Tormentil Root, 'Dittany, Saffron, Myrrh, red 'Roſes exungulated, and burnt 'Harts-horn, ana ʒ iii. and make 'them into an Electuary, with Sy-'rop of Cloves.

This was not before in the Colledge Diſpenſatory, nor do I find any thing ſo near it amongſt the Writers on Pharmacy, as the *Diatrion Santalon* of *Nicholaus Myrepſius, Sect.* 1. *Cap.* 213. which hath been tranſcribed into the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, and the firſt of our College. Compoſitions of this kind will admit of making but in ſmall Quantities; becauſe if they are at firſt made thin, the heavy Ingredients will ſubſide, and if thick enough to ſuſpend them, they will ſo much abſorb the Humidity of the Syrup, as to grow hard and dry.

Electuarium Diaſpermaton, *An Electuary of Seeds.*

'Take of the greater and leſſer 'four cold Seeds, of the Seeds of 'Aſparagus, Pimpernel, Baſil, Par-'ſley, and Winter Cherries, ana 'ʒ ii. of Gromwel, and Juice of 'Liqueriſe, ana ʒ iii. of Cinna-'mon and Mace, ana ʒ i. of 'white Sugar diſſolved in Water, 'eight times as much as the whole, 'and make into an Electuary, 'S. A.'

This is exactly as in the firſt Diſpenſatory of the College, tho' the latter in ſome little matter varies from it, and chiefly in the quantities: They order indeed the Sugar to be diſſolv'd in Marſh-mallow Water,

ter, but as that is not now made, it is here neglected, any other anſwering the End as well: It is originally a Preſcription of *Fernelius*, and ſeems contrived for Diſorders in the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages, but the preſent Practice takes no notice of it.

Electuarium Pectorale, *The Pectoral Electuary.*

'Take of the Juice of Liquoriſe, 'and of ſweet Almonds, ana ʒ ſs. 'of Pine Leaves ʒ i. of Hyſſop, 'Maiden-Hair, *Florentine* Orrice, 'Nettle Seeds, and round Birthwort, ana ʒ iſs. Seeds of Creſſes, 'and Elicampane Root, ana ʒ ſs. 'of Honey ʒ xiv. and make into 'an Electuary.'

The *College* in their *New Diſpenſatory* have left out of what was in the former only the black Pepper, with which it was alſo at firſt received: The Juice of Liquoriſe and ſweet Almonds, are to be gradually ſoftened with the Honey, in a Marble Mortar and Wooden Peſtel, and then the reſt added in Powder. It is deſign'd for Diſtempers of the Breaſt, to ſoften, cool, and heal the Lungs; but the common Practice hath no regard to it.

Theriaca Diateſſaron, *An Electuary of four Ingredients.*

'Take of Gentian Root, Bay-'Berries, Myrrh, and round Birthwort, ana ʒ ii. of Honey ℔ ii. 'mix them into an Electuary. 'This with the Addition of the 'Shavings of Ivory, ʒ ii. is entituled, *Diapente*, or a Compoſition of five Ingredients.

This hath paſſed without Alteration, through all the Emendations of the College Diſpenſatories, where at firſt it entered under the Title of a *Theriaca*. It comes originally from *Meſue*; *Avicen* alſo preſcribes it; but it is hardly ever ordered in the Form of an Electuary, and therefore not kept ſo in the Shops; but in its Species, with the Addition of Ivory, it is much called for by the Name of *Diapente*, chiefly for ſome Diſtempers among Cattle.

Diaſcordium, *A Compoſition of Scordium.*

'Take of Cinnamon, and Caſſia Wood, ana ʒ ſs. of true Scor-'dium ʒ i. of *Cretan* Dittany, 'Tormentil, Biſtort, Galbanum, 'and Gum Arabic, ana ʒ ſs. of 'Storax ʒ ivſs. of Opium and Seeds 'of Sorrel, ana ʒ iſs. of Gentian, 'ʒ ſs. of *Armenian* Bole ʒ iſs. of '*Lemnian* Sealed Earth ʒ ſs. of 'long Pepper and Ginger, ana. ʒii. 'of clarify'd Honey ℔ iiſs. of Sugar 'of Roſes ℔ i. of generous Canary ʒ viii. Make into an Electuary, 'S. *A.* It alſo may be prepared 'with *Diacodium* inſtead of the 'Honey, and leaving out the Sugar of Roſes.'

This is originally the Preſcription of *Hieronymus Fracaſtorius*, a moſt celebrated *Italian* Phyſician, given in his Book *de Contagio, & morbis contagioſis*, *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 7. and for that reaſon is commonly in extemporaneous Preſcriptions called *Confectio Fracaſſorii.* The firſt of our College Diſpenſatories, and the *Auguſtan* inſerted it alike; but in ſubſequent Editions it hath been altered, tho' chiefly in the Tranſpoſitions of the Ingredients. The preſent however is copied after the firſt Form exactly, unleſs in the Sugar of Roſes for Conſerve. The Emendation here likewiſe to be made at Diſcretion, of *Diacodium* for Honey, is on many Accounts greatly to be liked, and the Reaſons for ſuch an Alteration cannot

not but be obvious to every one acquainted with theſe Matters. The *Scordium* and *Dittany* are to be fine pick'd from their Stalks, and all powder'd together, except the *Galbanum* and *Opium*, which muſt be ſtrain'd and firſt mix'd with the Honey, and then the Species ſifted and ſtirr'd in, and after all, the Wine put to it, as *Zwelfer* hath directed in his Remark hereupon. Some alſo ſtrain the *Styrax*, but it will paſs with the others into a Powder; but then it muſt be the better ſettled from Droſs, elſe the quantity will be defective. For the Sugar of Roſes, ʒ i. of the Flowers are powder'd with the dry Ingredients, and ſo much the more Honey put inſtead of the Sugar. If for the *Caſſia-Wood*, *Cinnamon* be uſed, it much betters the Medicine; both as the latter is a much more aſtringent Spice, and the other in time gives a ſlimy Quality to the Compoſition, and ſpoils it. This is valu'd for its Color, which it receives only from the Bole, the moſt indifferent Ingredient in it; but as it is a ſign of its freſhneſs, it is of uſe, for this Medicine is much the worſe for Age, and is known to be ſo by the red Color wearing off: but that likewiſe may be diſcover'd by the Faintneſs of its Taſt; for the *Aromatics* by time exhale, and the Roughneſs of the Ingredients, in which its Aſtringency conſiſts, by long continuance in a moiſt Form, grows ſofter and ſmoother upon the Palat, as has been already frequently obſerv'd of things of that nature. The Color is indeed renewable by a little freſh Bole, but the Deceit may be diſcover'd by the Taſt. Every one knows how much this is of uſe, and for what purpoſes; and indeed if the ſeveral Ingredients be nicely ſelected, and the Medicine freſh made, it is excellent in all Fluxes whatſoever, and a great Strenthener both of the Stomach and Bowels. In its Influence upon Fluxes, the Opium has no ſmall ſhare, as may be well conceiv'd from the Virtues of that Drug. It is given to Children from gr. v. to ℈ i. and to grown Perſons from ℈ i. to ʒ ii. for a Doſe. There is but gr. i. of Opium in ʒ v. gr. xii. A very miſchievous way ſome Nurſes have got, of giving their Children this Medicine to make them ſleep, more for their own Eaſe than any thing elſe; which is frequently the Foundation of many Illneſſes, from its keeping them too coſtive, the worſt Temper Children can be in. Becauſe Honey, which is certainly an Opener, and a powerful Detergent, and therefore contrary to the main Deſign of this Compoſition, is here in ſo large a quantity; the modern Practice has very prudently order'd this Medicine to be made without it, by uſing in its ſtead a ſufficient quantity of *Syr. de Meconio*, boil'd up to a due Conſiſtence, which greatly improves the Medicine: but the quantity for a Doſe muſt then be proportionably leſſen'd, as the Syrup adds to its Narcotic Property. Many alſo of late have a way of drying the Opium ſo as to powder with the *Species*, and reſerving it by itſelf, as was before obſerv'd of the *Species pro Confectione de Hyacintho:* and this is the beſt way of all to preſerve the Virtues of the ſeveral Ingredients entire, which no moiſt Form can do thoſe of an aſtringent nature. Of the *Species* may be given for a Doſe from gr. v. to ℈ i.

Mithri-

Mithridatium, *Mithridate.*

'Take of *Arabian* Myrrh, Saffron, Agaric, Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Frankincenſe, and Seeds of Treacle-Muſtard, ana ʒx. of the Seeds of Hartwort, Opobalſamum, or in its ſtead, expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, Sweet-Ruſh, *Arabian* Stæchas, the true Coſtus, Galbanum, *Cyprus* Turpentine, Long Pepper, Caſtor, Juice of Hypociſtis, Styrax, Opopanax, and *Indian* Leaf, or in its ſtead Mace, ana ʒi. of Caſſia Bark, Polymountain, white Pepper, Scordium, Seeds of wild Carrot, Carpobalſam, or Cubebs, Troches of Cypheos, and Bdellium, ana ʒvii. of Spikenard cleanſed, Gum Arabic, *Macedonian* Parſley Seed, Opium, the leſſer Cardamoms, Fennel Seeds, Gentian Root, red Roſe Flowers, and Dittany of *Crete*, ana ʒv. of Aniſeeds, Aſarum, Acorus or Calamus Aromaticus, Orrice, the greater Valerian, and Sagapenum, ana ʒiii. of Meum Root, Acacia, Scinks, and the tops of St. *John*'s Wort, ana ʒiiſs. of the beſt Canary, enough to diſſolve the Gums and Juices, which will take up about ʒxxvi. of clarify'd Honey as much as the Weight of all the Ingredients, except the Wine; and make into an Electuary, *S. A.* It may likewiſe be prepared with Diacodium inſtead of Honey.'

This is reckoned one of the officinal Capitals. It takes it Name from its reputed Author *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus* and *Bythynia*; tho' ſome will have it, that this Compoſition greatly varies from the royal Preſcriber's genuine Receipt, in having received vaſt Additions of Ingredients from the Tranſcribers, as it hath come handed down to theſe times. As far back however as we can trace it in Authors of beſt note, it ſtands as here given, and the preſent differs from none of the former *College-Diſpenſatories*, unleſs in ſome ſmall Tranſpoſitions of the Simples. *Zwelfer*, in his Notes upon the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, blames ſome of the Ingredients, with his uſual freedom on ſuch occaſions, either as uſeleſs, or out of the principal Intention of the whole; but he ſeems to have taken much more pains than was needful, in diſtributing the ſeveral Ingredients into Claſſes for powdering, becauſe all, except the Gums, are as well ſo ordered together, and every ordinary Operator knows how to diſſolve the Gums and Juices, that will not powder, in the Wine. This is greatly us'd as a *Cordial*, an *Opiate*, and a *Sudorific*; all which Intentions it is fitted for from the ſeveral *Simples*, in its Compoſition of thoſe Virtues. Its Doſe is from ʒi. to ʒii. and in moſt Caſes, both as a *Cordial* and an *Alexipharmic*, is a much better Medicine than the *Venice-Treacle*. But this, as all other antient Officinals, has many Ingredients which might have been as well, or better, left out, becauſe they bear no affinity to the main Deſign of the whole. Thus the *Agaric* is not only uſeleſs but hurtful, by making the Medicine more nauſeous: the *Succus Hypociſtidis* anſwers no end at all; the *Caſſia Bark* ſhould be rejected for the ſame reaſon as was given under the *Diaſcordium*; the *Poly-mountain*, *Daucus Seeds*, *Gum-Arabic*, *Red Roſes*, *Dittany of* Crete, *Gentian Root*, and *Acacia*, have neither of them Virtues of any reſemblance to what is aim'd at by this Compoſition,

ſition, and conſequently are more a clog than a help to the whole. It would therefore make a much better Medicine if the other Ingredients of the right Intention were proportionably encreas'd in their Quantities, ſo as to make the *Opium*, to which particular regard is to be had, ſtill bear the ſame Proportion in the whole. In our former Editions, there was an Eſſay towards an Emendation of this Medicine, which in regard to the *College* Authority ſhould here have been omitted, but that ſome have accuſtom'd to make it after that Preſcription for their private uſe. 'Take Myrrh, Saffron 'Cinnamon, Spikenard, ana ʒ iiſs. 'Styrax ʒ ii. Ginger, Treacle-'Muſtard, Frankincenſe, Celtic 'Nard pick'd, and Garden-Vale-'rian Root, ana ʒ x. Seeds of 'Hart-wort, Opobalſam, Camels 'Hay, Stœcha's, Coſtus, Galbanum, '*Cyprus* Turpentine, long Pepper, 'Caſtor, Opopanax, and Mace, ana 'ʒ i. white Pepper, *Scordium Car-'pobalſamum*, or Cubebs, Cypheos 'Troches, and *Bdellium*, ana ʒ vii. 'Parſley-Seed, Opium, leſſer Car-'damoms, Fennel-Seed, Aniſeed, '*Aſarabacka* Roots, *Calamus Aro-'maticus*, Orrice, *Sagapenum*, ana 'ʒ iii. *Meum* Root, Scincks, and 'Tops of St. John's-wort, ana 'ʒ iiſs. Canary ℔ iſs. and Honey 'three times the quantity.' This makes a more elegant Medicine than the other, and is more efficacious to all the Intentions it is deſign'd for. The greateſt Beauty of this to the Eye, is the Smoothneſs, which much depends upon the fineneſs of the *Species*, and the Color which it ſtrikes upon white Paper, being of a delicate yellow. To this purpoſe it is an advantage to mix the Saffron in fine Powder by it ſelf in the Canary; and ſhake them together two or three times a day for a Week, before all things are in readineſs to mix: for by this means the Tincture will be better drawn out from the Saffron, than if it be powder'd and mixed with the other Ingredients, and ſtrike a much better Color in the Medicine. For the Smoothneſs too and due Mixture, the Gums, and any diſſolvable Subſtances, are to be melted ſeparately, and ſtrain'd into the Honey, and intimately mix'd with it before the Species are ſifted in, which muſt be well ſtirred. There is gr. i. of *Opium* in every ʒ iv. ϑ ii.

Philonium Romanum, *Roman Philonium.*

'Take of white Pepper and 'white Henbane Seeds, ana ʒ v. 'of Opium ʒ iiſs. of Caſſia Bark 'ʒ iſs. Smallage Seed ʒ i. of the 'Seeds of *Macedonian* Parſley, 'Fennel and *Cretic* Daucus, ana 'ϑ ii. gr. v. of Saffron ϑ iſs. of 'Spikenard, Pellitory of *Spain*, and 'Zedoary, ana gr. xv. of Cinna-'mon ʒ iſs. of Myrrh and Caſtor, 'ana ʒ i. Syrup of white Poppies 'a ſufficient quantity, to make the 'whole into an Electuary.'

This is a Preſcription originally of *Nicolaus Myrepſus*, but the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* received it with *Euphorbium*, as doth alſo the *Auguſtan*, which now the *College* hath thought fit to reject as well as in the preceding, it being an Ingredient too hot and irritating for inward uſe. There are ſeveral other Compoſitions of this Denomination, taken by the *Diſpenſatory* Writers from *Meſue*, *Galen*, and others, but they all agree in the main. *Zwelfer* however prefers the *Confectio Archigenis* to them all as a warm Opiate, which is their main

main Intention. The former Preſcriptions of this were all with Honey, in three times the quantity of the other Ingredients; but the *Syrupus de Meconio*, as here ordered, is vaſtly preferable, as agreeing ſo much better with the Intention of the whole. It is a powerful Opiate, and given from gr. x. to ʒ ii. to eaſe violent Pains and procure Sleep.

Theriaca Andromachi, *The Treacle of* Andromachus (*commonly called* Venice-*Treacle.*)

'Take of the Troches of Squills ʒ xlviii. of the Troches of Vipers, Long Pepper, Opium, and Troches of Hedychroi, ana ʒ xxiv. of exungulated dry red Roſes, of fragrant *Sclavonian* Orrice, of Juice of Liqueriſe, of ſweet Navew Seeds, of Tops of Scordium, of Opobalſamum, Cinnamon, and the Troches of Agaric, ana ʒ xii. of Myrrh, Sweet Coſtus or Zedoary, Saffron, true Caſſia Bark, Spikenard, Schœnanth, white and black Pepper, Male Frankincenſe, *Cretan* Dittany, Rhapontic, *Arabian* Stœchas, Horehound, *Macedonian* Parſley Seeds, Calamint, *Cyprus* Turpentine, Roots of Cinque-foil and Ginger, ana ʒ vi. of the Tops of *Cretic* Polymountain, of Ground Pine, *Celtic* Spikenard Roots, Amomum, Styrax, Meum Root, Tops of Germander, *Pontic* Phu Root, *Lemnian* Earth, *Indian* Leaf, calcined *Roman* Vitriol, Gentian Root, Gum Arabick, Juice of Hypociſtis, Carpobalſam, or in its defect, Nutmegs or Cubebs; of the Seeds of Aniſe, Cardamoms, Fennel, and Hartwort; of Acacia, or in its ſtead, the inſpiſſated Juice of four Plumbs; of the Seeds of Treacle-Muſtard, Tops of St. John's Wort, Seeds of Biſhop's Weed, and Sagapenum, ana ʒ iv. of the beſt Caſtor, long Birthwort Root, Bitumen Indicum, or Amber, *Cretic* Daucus Seed, Opopanax, the leſſer Centory, and fat Galbanum, ana ʒ ii. of old Canary a ſufficient quantity to diſſolve the moiſt and diſſolvable Ingredients; and of clariſi'd Honey triple the Weight of all the dry Species: Make all into an Electuary, *S. A.* This may likewiſe be made with *Syrupus de Meconio*, inſtead of Honey.'

This hath continued the ſame in almoſt all the *Diſpenſatories* it hath yet paſſed thro', and is not only the Capital Alexipharmic of our Shops but of all *Europe*. It has a great deal more wrote about it, than could be contain'd in the largeſt Volume: We ſhall therefore content our ſelves with as ſhort Remarks upon this grand Medicine, as is conſiſtent with that Acquaintance every one in the Practice of Phyſic ought to have with it. This claims for its Author the Perſon whoſe Name it bears, and who was Phyſician to *Nero* the Tyrant: that we frequently call it *Venice*-Treacle is from the great Quantities made there, and thence Tranſported to moſt Parts of the World. As this has paſs'd thro' many Ages, and the hands of many, in their own Opinions able to alter it for the better, there are abundance of different *Recipe's* extant in Diſpenſatory-Writers: and this of our *College* ſeems to be one of the beſt; that in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* differs little from it. *Diemerbroeck*, a late Writer, greatly extols the multiplicity of Ingredients in this Compoſition, and has odd Notions of the united Efficacies of ſuch In-

gredients ariſing to a much higher degree, and exalting the Virtues of each, much beyond what they were poſſeſt of when ſeparate. Monſ. *Charras*, a *French* Author, has wrote a whole Treatiſe upon the *Theriaca*, and is very particular upon each Ingredient, but ſays nothing worth notice here. *Zwelfer* in his Animadverſions upon the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, ſays moſt to our Purpoſe, in which he has follow'd *Quercetan*. Many Ingredients are by them juſtly found fault with, as not at all agreeing with the Intention of the whole, ſuch as *Agaric*, *Rhubarb*, *Calcanthum*, &c. The *Troches* of *Squills* are likewiſe rejected, with thoſe of the Viper; becauſe the manner of making them into thoſe Forms, deſtroys the Virtues which are they intended to retain. If therefore ſuch were omitted, and others proportionably increas'd, ſo that the *Opium* might ſtill have the ſame Proportion to the whole; the Medicine would be much the better. As before therefore in the *Mithridate*, for this end we ſubmit to every one's Liberty the following Alteration.

'Take *Opium*, long Pepper, Scordium pick'd from the Stalks, Opobalſam, Cinnamon, Myrrh, Saffron, Spikenard, Schœnanth, Calamint, Indian Leaf, Cardamoms, Marum Syriacum, Tops of Marjoram, and *Calamus Aromaticus*, ana ʒ iii. Zedoary, white and black Pepper, Stœchas, *Cyprus* Turpentine, Ginger, Celtic Nard, ana ʒ vi. Ground-Pine, Styrax, Meum, Tops of Germander, Cubebs, Aniſeeds, Fennel Seeds, and Seeds of Treacle-Muſtard, Sagapenum, Caſtor, Opopanax and Galbanum, ana ʒ iv. Wine and Honey as in the other.

That the Vipers and Squills may not be loſt in this, let a dozen Vipers be put alive into half as much Wine as is here required; and after ſome Weeks ſtanding very cloſely ſtopt, let all be drawn over by a Retort to a Dryneſs, and what comes into the Receiver be put into the Medicine: and in the other part of the Wine, infuſe ʒ vi. of green Squills ſome time, which preſs out hard, and reſerve this to diſſolve ſome of the Gums in. By this Management all the Virtues of theſe two Ingredients will be much better ſecured, than as order'd in Troches.

In the Diſpenſation of this Medicine, *Zwelfer* divides the Ingredients into ſeveral *Claſſes*, according to their Similitude of Textures; thoſe of each Claſs to be diſſolv'd as the Gums, and the other powder'd ſeparately, and afterwards mixed: but ſuch a trouble ſeems altogether needleſs; for ſome of the more tough and moiſt Ingredients will beat well enough with ſuch as are dryer and more brittle, and paſs the Sieve together; and ſome even powder the *Opium* it ſelf, which is as good a way as any, if it has been already cleanſed of its *Faces*. All the Herbs ought to be clear'd of their Stalks, and to be as freſh as poſſible; as alſo the Roots from every thing that is unſound or decaying. The *Saffron*, if its Color be inſiſted on, may be powder'd ſeparately, and put into the Wine, drawn from the *Vipers*, as directed in the Mithridate. The *Galbanum*, *Turpentine*, *&c.* muſt be firſt ſtrain'd and mix'd with the Honey: and then the Species ſifted in leiſurely, another ſtirring it all the time, that it may be well mixed; and laſt of all the Wine is to be put in. If this be made according to the Alteration here

here given, it makes a noble Medicine, and cannot be exceeded by any Compoſition as an *Alexipharmic*, and a *Cephalic*; for there is ſcarce any particular View, which any Symptom can give in either of theſe Intentions, for which there are not many Ingredients herein of great efficacy provided. It is a good *Opiate*, and may more ſafely be taken than many of the plainer *Opiates*, in Caſes that require ſome *Stimulus* to be us'd at the ſame time, with ſuch things as procure Indolence; becauſe ſuch alone are apt to occaſion Stagnations, and other Inconveniences. There is gr. i. of *Opium* in each ʒ iv. and therefore it may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ ii. as the Strength and Circumſtances of the Patient require. Many here have a Prejudice, that this Medicine made in *England* is not ſo good as what comes from *Venice*; as if the Name, which by mere accident it has obtain'd, confin'd it to be made good only in that Place: and their *Vipers*, they ſay, are much better than any other. But there is no Foundation in this: for tho' their Country is hotter, and ſo may the more rarify the *Viperine* Juices, in which their Efficacy herein conſiſts; yet the manner of their making them into *Troches* loſes ſo much of their Volatility, that the way we have here directed to manage them, carries much more of their Virtues into the Medicine. Beſides, this is but a naked Suppoſition, and in which there does not ſeem to be any weight: for if we may judge by their poiſonous Properties, the Bites of our *Vipers*, at the proper time of the Year, which is the hotteſt, are as efficacious and deadly as theirs. But to end all Controverſy on this Head, if a proportionable quantity of the *Volatile Salt* drawn from theſe Creatures, be put into this Medicine, inſtead of any other Preparation, the Virtues will then be exactly the ſame: for the Salt which is produced from one, tho' it does not riſe in ſuch Plenty, is however of equal Virtues with that which comes from another. But if any other Country has the advantage over us in this one Ingredient, ours has it much more in another of as great, if not greater moment; and that is, in the *Saffron*: for that which our own Country produces is of four times more Strength and Goodneſs upon every account, than any which comes from abroad. This fooliſh Opinion of the foreign *Theriaca* being better than what is made here, has occaſion'd the common People to be cheated, as they too much deſerve, with the worſt of Medicines for right *Venice-Treacle*. For they imagining that to be the proper Place of its Manufacture, and that it can come from thence genuine at cheaper Rates than it is here ſold at in our Shops, pleaſe themſelves much with buying a tin Pot at a low Price of a dirty Sailor, who pretends to have imported it, wrapt up with printed Directions in the *Italian* Tongue; whereas ſome of our *Druggiſts*, and unworthy wholeſale Dealers in Pharmacy, make this wretched Stuff of little elſe than the ſweepings of their Shops, have the very Bills printed in *London*, and put it off in this Diſguiſe upon ſuch ſimple People. In reality, no Country can make this cheaper than our ſelves, and not eaſily ſo cheap, becauſe many of the Ingredients are furniſh'd us from both the *Indies*. And no one here, buying every thing to the beſt advantage, can make it for ſo little as 3. *s. per* ℔ out of pocket; and therefore any one may judge what that

muſt be, which is ſold for leſs, as it is by theſe pretended Importers. They who have any ſuſpicion that this is an Injuſtice upon theſe *Venice-Treacle* Merchants, may be ſatisfied at almoſt any Printers, who print and keep by them ſuch *Italian* Directions; unleſs they can perſuade themſelves, that an Apothecary at *Venice*, is forc'd to ſend to *London* to have his Bills printed.

This one Remark more the preſent Practice will not ſuffer us to omit; which is making this Medicine into an Electuary with *Syrupus de Meconio* inſtead of *Honey*, as was before obſerv'd of the *Diaſcordium*; but ſuch who think there is equal reaſon for ſo doing, proceed upon a great Miſtake. The *Diaſcordium* is calculated for an *Aſtringent*, to which Intention *Honey* is oppoſite, becauſe it attenuates and deterges; and therefore with great reaſon was the *Syrupus de Meconio* ſubſtituted in its room: but in an *Alexipharmic* Compoſition, as the *Venice-Treacle* is, to reject *Honey*, which is of the ſame Intention, and very powerfully ſo too, and ſubſtitute what is contrary, unleſs by *accident*; ſeems to be owing more to whimſy, or the Vanity of leading an Example, than any good Reaſon. *Opiates* indeed contribute ſomewhat, which we ſay by *accident* forwards the Intention of an *Alexipharmic*; as may be ſeen explain'd under the Diviſion of *Narcotics*, in Part 2. *Sect.* 10. but in the *Theriaca* there ſeems to be a full Proportion of *Opium* already; ſo that by the addition of the *Diacodium*, inſtead of procuring that eaſy Relaxation which favors the Operation of an *Alexipharmic*, there is induced ſuch an Inſenſibility, that the Secretion will rather be diminiſhed than enlarged; that is, inſtead of warming the Patient into a Sweat, he will be dozed into a Stagnation, and ſo have a Fever, which might have been ſoon thrown off, chang'd into one of a putrid malignant kind. And Inſtances of this nature I have more than once met with, from the common *Venice-Treacle* when imprudently taken, or in an Over-doſe; and therefore ſuch Accidents are much more to be fear'd, when this Alteration comes more to take place. The greateſt Reaſon which can be alledg'd for this Practice, is the *Honey* diſagreeing with ſome particular Conſtitutions; but one Inſtance of this does not happen to a hundred of the contrary: and if this is ſufficient, it pleads for the ſame Alteration in moſt of the officinal Electuaries, becauſe there are few of them without it. If this Medicine be made according to the *Recipe* we have offer'd, the Operator will find all the principal Ingredients of the *Trochiſci Hedychroi* contriv'd therein, and therefore need not take it for an Omiſſion that they are left out.

Confectio Archigenis, Archigenis's *Confection.*

'Take of the beſt Caſtor, of 'Long and Black Pepper, Styrax, 'Spikenard, Coſtus, Galbanum, 'and Opium, ana ʒ ſs. of Saffron 'ʒ ii. of Syrup of Mugwort, a ſuf-'ficient quantity to make the whole 'into a Confection.'

This hath not been received into any *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* before the laſt Reformation of it. It is originally a Preſcription of *Meſue*, *De Tuſſi Humidâ*, and is in Page 30 of the *Venice* Edition in 1549. It is from thence inſerted into the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory exactly as it ſtands here, unleſs in the Subſtitution of Syrup of *Mugwort* for Honey, and is there recommended for

Diſtempers

Diſtempers of the Breaſt, as alſo in nervous Diſorders; and thoſe Intentions it ſeems very well accommodated to. *Zwelfer* in his Animadverſions upon it, ſays, great Care is to be taken in its Compoſition, notwithſtanding it conſiſts but of few Ingredients; but it ſeems to require no other Skill than is requir'd in the Compoſition of the *Capitals*, that is, diſſolving and ſtraining the Gums and Opium ſo as to incorporate them with the Syrup, and then to ſift and ſtir in the reſt of the Ingredients, finely powdered, together. Its Doſe is from ʒ i. to ʒ i. to be repeated as occaſion requires.

Theriaca Londinenſis, *London-Treacle.*

'Take of the four greater and 'leſſer hot Seeds, ana ʒ i. of the 'Roots of Angelica, *Virginia* 'Snake Root, Tormentil, Elicampane, Zedoary, Contrayerva, Calamus Aromaticus, and Gentian, 'ana ʒ ii. of the Leaves of *Cretic* 'Dittany, Scordium, Rue, Laurel, 'and Juniper Berries, ana ʒ ſs. of 'Nutmegs, Mace, Saffron, Myrrh, 'and Cloves, ana ʒ iii. of Ginger, 'and Opium, ana ʒ ii. of Syrrup 'of white Poppies, boil'd to an 'higher Conſiſtence than ordinary, 'three times as much as the Weight 'of the reſt; and of Canary a 'ſufficient Quantity to make the 'whole into an Electuary.'

This is much altered from what it hath been in all the preceding Diſpenſatories; and as an Alexipharmic, which is plainly its main Intention, much for the better: for many Ingredients, very weakly conducive to ſuch an End, are now rejected; and one of the moſt efficacious we have in the Shops of that Claſs added, which is the Contrayerva; but as this hath hitherto been moſtly uſed by the Surgeons, where warm Cataplaſms are required, how far it is improv'd for ſuch Purpoſes, and eſpecially by the exchange of Honey for *Syrupus de Meconio*, I will not pretend to be a Judge.

Canfectio Raleighana, *Sir* Walter Raleigh's *Confection.*

'Take of the Shavings of Harts-'Horn ℔ i. of Vipers Fleſh with 'their Hearts and Livers ʒ vi. of 'the Flowers of Borage, Roſemary, Marygolds, Sun-dew, Red 'Roſes, and Elder, ana ℔ ſs. of 'the Leaves of Scordium, Carduus 'B. Baum, *Cretic* Dittany, Mint, 'Marjoram, Betony, ana m. xii. of 'the Juice of Kermes, of the greater Cardamom Seeds, and Cubebs, 'of Juniper Berries, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Saffron, ana 'ʒ ii. of the beſt Cinnamon, Saſſafras Bark, and the yellow Peel 'of Citrons and Oranges, ana ʒ ii. 'of Aloes Wood and Saſſafras 'Wood, ana ʒ vi. of the Roots 'of Angelica, wild Valerian, Fraxinel or white Dittany, *Virginia* 'Snake Root, Zedoary, Tormentil, Biſtort, long and round 'Birthwort, Gentian, and Maſterwort, ana ʒ iſs. After theſe are 'all cut and groſly bruiſed, put 'em into a proper Veſſel to draw 'out their Tincture with rectified 'Spirit of Wine, *S. A.* Filter 'this Tincture, and evaporate it 'into an Extract by Diſtillation in 'B. M. Let the Magma which 'is preſſed out be burned, and a 'Lixivium made of its Aſhes ſo 'as to procure from it a pure Salt, 'S. A. which muſt be added to 'the aforeſaid Extract; and afterwards to this Mixture ſtir in the 'following Ingredients, S. A. 'Take of Oriental and Occidental

' Bezoar, ana ʒ ſs. of Oriental ' Pearls ʒ ii. of red Coral ʒ iii. of ' Oriental Bole, true ſealed Earth, ' and calcined Harts-horn, ana ʒ i. ' of Ambergreaſe ʒ i. of Oriental ' Muſk ʒ iſs. of white Sugar Candy ' powder'd lb ii. and make into a ' Confection, *S. A.*

This hath not been in any Diſpenſatory, that I know of, before, except that of *Bates.* It hath obtain'd a great Name and Eſteem amongſt ſome Perſons, which ſeems to have been the reaſon why the *College* have now made it an Officinal Medicine. The whole Proceſs is long and troubleſome; but the greateſt care incumbent upon the Compounder is, that the Extract be at firſt left thin enough to receive the Powders which are afterwards to be mix'd with it, ſo that the whole may be of a due Conſiſtence. However this Medicine may ſtand in the Opinion of many, it hath now much more Honor done it than it deſerves, all its main Intentions being much better anſwered with leſs trouble.

Benedicta Laxativa, *The Bleſſed Laxative.*

' Take of choice Turpeth ʒ x. ' of Diagridium, the Bark of Spurge ' Root prepared, and Hermodactyl, ana ʒ v. the Seeds of Aniſe ' and Fennel, ana ʒ ſs. of Sal Gem. ' ʒ i. of clarify'd Honey three times ' the quantity of the reſt, ſo as to ' make into an Electuary.'

This is originally taken from *Nicolaus*, both by the College into their firſt Diſpenſatory, and by the *Auguſtan*, with very little Variation; and it hath ſo continued down to the preſent Reformation of our College, who have now rejected many needleſs Spices and Carminatives which were crouded into it under the notion of Correctors, here being a ſufficiency retained for ſuch Purpoſes. *Zwelfer* ſays, that ſome have ordered double the quantity of the Spurge Root, but thinks that as it ſtands here it is enough, and that even that requires a due Preparation; which is by infuſing it three Days in very ſharp Vinegar, and then drying it. It is however ſo wholly neglected by the preſent Practice, that it is never made in the Shops.

Electuarium Amarum, *The bitter Electuary.*

' Take of Epithymum ʒ ſs. of ' Angelica Roots ʒ iii. of Gentian, ' Zedoary, and Acorus, ana ʒ ii. ' of Cinnamon ʒ iſs. of Cloves, ' Mace, Nutmegs, and Saffron, ana ' ʒ i. of Aloes ʒ vi. and with the ' Syrups of Citron and Orange ' Peels, and Sugar, each a ſufficient quantity, make them into ' an Electuary.'

In the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* this is ordered to be made up with the Syrups of Fumitory and Scabious; but both theſe are now rejected in the Shops: in other reſpects this ſtands as is was order'd there; and there it likewiſe occurs under the Title of *Electuarium Amarum Minus*, in diſtinction from another called *Electuarium Amarum Magiſtrale Majus*, which hath been continued thro' all the Emendations of the *College* to the preſent, where it is thought fit to expunge it, as this alſo might now juſtly have been, it being wholly neglected in Preſcription.

Diacaſſia cum Manna, *A Compoſition of Caſſia with Manna.*

' Take of *Damuſcus* Prunes ʒ ii. ' of Violet Flowers m. iſs. of Spring ' Water lb iſs. Let them boil till ' half is waſted; and then in the ' ſtrained

'ſtrained Liquor diſſolve of freſh 'Caſſia Pulp ʒ vi. of Syrup of Violets ʒ viii. of the Pulp of Tamarinds ʒi. of white Sugar Candy ʒ iſs. of the beſt Manna ʒii. 'and make into an Electuary, 'S. A.'

This hath continued the ſame thro' all the Emendations of the College, unleſs in the preſent Omiſſion of the Sugar of Violets, no ſuch thing being now made. Its Author is by the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory acknowledged to be uncertain. *Zwelfer*, in his Animadverſions upon it, cautions that it ſhould be made but in ſmall quantities at a time, as indeed all other Compoſitions of like kind ſhou'd, leſt they grow acid, and ferment by long keeping. *Fernelius* alſo gives the like Admonition, but that may be pretty eaſily prevented by ſimmering them over a ſlow Heat, and ſtirring all the while with a wooden Spatula to prevent burning, till they are of a good thick Conſiſtence, as we ſhall preſently ſhew under the *Lenitive Electuary*. It is now wholly neglected in common Preſcriptions.

Caſſia Extracta cum Foliis Senæ, *Extract of Caſſia with Sena Leaves.*

'Take of the *Diacaſſia* with 'Manna lb ii. of Sena Leaves powdered ʒ ii. of Caraway Seeds ʒi. 'of Syrup of Violets a ſufficient 'quantity to mix them together 'into an Electuary.'

Diaprunum Lenetivum, *A Lenitive Compoſition of Prunes.*

'Take of new and ripe *Damaſcus* Prunes one hundred; boil 'them in a ſufficient quantity of 'Water till they are ſoft; then remove them from the Fire, and 'when cold drive the Pulp through 'a Sieve, and ſet by for uſe. In 'the Liquor ſtrained from the 'Prunes before pulping boil ʒ i. of 'Violet Flowers, and after ſtraining again, diſſolve in it lb ii. of 'Sugar, and boil into a Syrup; to 'which add of the forementiond 'Pulp lb ſs. of Caſſia and Tamarinds diſſolved in a little of the 'ſame Decoction, and pulped, ana 'ʒ i. Boil them again over a gentle Heat, and frequently ſtir the 'Mixture; after which ſift in the 'following Powders, of Coriander 'Seed, Rhubarb, Liqueriſe, and 'Marſhmallow Roots, ana a ſufficient quantity to make into a ſoft 'Electuary.'

Diaprunum Solutivum, *A Solutive Compoſition of Prunes.*

'Take of the Lenitive Compoſition of Prunes lb iv. of prepared 'Scammony ʒ ii. ʒv. and mix them 'together into an Electuary, *S. A.*'

The two latter of theſe were Preſcriptions of *Nicolaus*, the firſt of which was received into the *College-Diſpenſatory* under the Title of *Diaprunum Simplex, rectius Lenitivum*; but the latter Part of it is here much abridg'd of many ſuperfluous Ingredients, as the Spodium Barberries, and many other things of like nature: but neither of theſe are now hardly ever preſcrib'd or made.

Catholicon, *The Univerſal Purge.*

'Take of the Pulps of Caſſia 'and Tamarinds, and of Sena 'Leaves, ana ʒii. of Polypody 'Root, of Violet Flowers, and of 'Rhubarb, ana ʒi. of Anniſeeds, 'white Sugar, and Liqueriſe, ana 'ʒ ii. Powder thoſe Ingredients 'together that require it, and then 'take of freſh Polypody Root 'bruiſed ʒ iii. of ſweet Fennel-ſeed

℥ vi. and boil them in ℔ iv of Spring Water to the Conſumption of a third Part; Strain out the Liquor, and with ℔ ii. of the fineſt Sugar boil it up to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup; then by degrees pour it upon the Pulps, as they ſtand over the Fire, and afterwards ſtir in the Powders ſo as to make the whole into an Electuary.

This is originally a Preſcription of *Nicolaus*, and the *College* received it into their firſt *Diſpenſatory*, under the Title of *Diacatholicon*; but the preceeding to This varied conſiderably from That both in the Materials and Order of Preparation; tho' here the cold Seeds, and ſome other Ingredients of no great Conſequence to the main Intention of the whole are quite rejected, altho' at beſt it is but an indifferent Compoſition, and, notwithſtanding its oſtentatious Title, hardly ever preſcrib'd or made.

Electuarium ex Elleboro, *An Electuary of Hellebore.*

'Take of the Roots of white Hellebore ſliced lb i. of Spring-water ℔ xii. Macerate them together for three Days; than boil to the Conſumption of half. Squeeze out the Liquor by a ſtrong Expreſſion; and to it add ℔ iii. of Honey, and boil up to a due Conſiſtence.'

In the former *College Diſpenſatory* this ſtood under the Title of *Mel Elaboratum*, and was ordered with ℔ xiii. of Honey, which makes this vaſtly ſtronger of the Hellebore than that. It is ſo rough a Medicine as ſeldom to be given but to maniacal Perſons, and thoſe of very robuſt Conſtitutions; and then it chiefly operates by vomit. It is originally preſcrib'd by *Geſner*, and hath been experienc'd by many to do good ſervice in hypocondriacal & like caſes. Its Doſe is from ℥ ſs. to ℥ iſs. or ℥ ii.

Electuarium Lenitivum, *Lenitive Electuary.*

'Take of ſtoned Raiſins, freſh Polypody of the Oak, and the beſt Sena, ana ℥ ii. of Mercury m. iſs. of Figs, No twenty; of Maiden-Hair, Violet Leaves, and cleanſed Barley, ana m. i. of *Damaſcus* Prunes and Tamarinds, ana ℥ vi. of Liqueriſe ℥ ſs. Boil them together *S. A.* in ℔ x. of Water to the Conſumption of a third Part, and ſqueeze out the Liquor by a ſtrong Expreſſion; and in part of it, while warm, diſſolve the Pulps of Caſſia, Tamarinds, new Prunes, and of Sugar of Violets, ana ℥ vi. In the other Part of the ſtrained Liquor melt ℔ ii. of the fineſt Sugar; and laſtly, add ℥ iſs. of Sena Leaves in Powder, and of Coriander Seed powdered ℥ i. to every ℔ i. of the Electuary; ſo that it may be brought into a due Conſiſtence for that Form, *S. A.*

The laſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* before this, had, in ſome things of no great conſequence, receded, in the Order of Compoſition chiefly, from the firſt Edition; but this hath again more nearly conformed to that, except in rejecting the Jujebs and Sebeſtens, and ſubſtituting in their room Figs only, which are much more common to be met with good, and full as well anſwer the Intention. *Mathiolus* indeed, gives thoſe Ingredients a very great Commendation, but it is poſſible in his Time and Country thoſe Fruits might be ſupply'd in much greater Perfection than they are now amongſt us here. There are ſeveral other *Lenitive Electuaries* in many

ny *Diſpenſatory*-Writers, chiefly in the *Auguſtan*, and the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, particularly one of *Nicolaus Alexandrinus* with Manna; but this fully anſwers all their Intentions; for which reaſon alſo the *Electuarium Paſſulatum*, and ſome others of like nature, are rejected in this Edition. But we muſt ſtill here repeat it, that this is yet a very unartful Compoſition: for what occaſion is there for *Prunes* and *Tamarinds* in the Decoction, when they are afterwards added in Pulp? As likewiſe may the ſame be objected againſt the *Sena*. They who make it this way, may firſt powder the due quantity of Sena; which as it cannot be well done without ſome Waſt, the fibrous and ſtalky parts, which will not break and go through the Sieve, may be reſerv'd for the Decoction; allowing ſomewhat more in quantity, as ſuppoſing them not ſo ſtrong. The Sugar of Violets likewiſe, and the Fruits that are in the Decoction, are trifling; we ſhall therefore offer an Alteration of this Compoſition, which any one may make uſe of at pleaſure. 'Take 'Polypody of the Oak, and *French* 'Barley, ana ʒ iv. Mercury and 'Maiden-hair, ana m. ii. Liqueriſe-'Root ʒ iv. Boil theſe in a ſuffi-'cient quantity of Water to ℔ ii. 'or thereabouts, to which add ℔ ii. 'of red Sugar, and ſtrain them 'through a Flannel together hot: 'then to this Syrup put the Pulps of 'Tamarinds, Caſſia and Prunes, 'ana ʒ vi. Powder of Sena ℔ ſs. 'of Aniſeeds ʒ i. or in its room, 'becauſe the Seeds are difficult to 'powder fine, of the Oil ʒ i. or 60 'Drops.' Great care muſt be taken that the Pulps do not burn, or run into Knots, which is to be prevented by having the Fire ſlow, and ſtirring it well during Evaporation to a due Conſiſtence: and when it is high enough, let it be almoſt cold before the Powders are ſifted in, becauſe they will then mix the ſmoother. Few boil this Medicine up high enough, which makes it fret and ferment, and ſour in hot Weather; and then it gripes and operates much rougher than is intended: it ought therefore to be of ſuch a Conſiſtence as will not ſtir by the greateſt Heat, but keep its Form. This gently relaxes the Belly, and in coſtive Habits, where ſuch things are often wanted, it may rather be taken at any time to the Quantity of a Nutmeg, than as a Cathartic; but when it is ſo given, the Doſe is from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. A due Conſiſtence gives about ʒ i. of Sena in Powder to every ʒ vi. of the Medicine.

Electuarium è Succo Roſarum, *Electuary of the Juice of Roſes.*

'Take of Sugar, and the Juice 'of Damask Roſes, ana ℔ i. 'ʒ iv. of the three kinds of San-'ders, ana ʒ ſs. of Maſtich ʒ iii. of 'Diagrydium ʒ xii. Let the Sanders 'be reduced into a fine Powder, 'and mixed with the Diagrydium 'and Maſtich, after they have been 'ſeparately powder'd; and then 'mixed with the Juice of Roſes 'and Sugar, boiled up into a Sy-'rup, while it is warm, ſo as to 'make them altogether into an 'Electuary.'

This is originally a Preſcription of *Nicolaus Myrepſius*, and receiv'd by the *Auguſtan* and *College-Diſpenſatories* exactly alike; but in the new one are rejected Spodium and Camphire, both which were in before, but of no ſervice to the Medicine. There are many other roſated Electuaries deſcribed by *Diſpenſatory*-

ſatory-Writers, but they have not been thought worth Tranſcription of late, and are wholly neglected by the Shops; and even this is not often preſcrib'd in common Practice.

Electuarium Caryocoſtinum, *The Clove and Coſtus Electuary.*

'Take of Cloves, white Coſtus 'orZedoary, Ginger, and Cummin 'Seeds, ana ʒ ii. of Hermodactyls 'cleared of their Husks, and of 'Diagrydium, ana ʒ ſs. of the Ho-'ney of Roſes three times the quan-'tity of the whole: Let them all 'be powder'd together except the 'Diagrydium, and ſtirred into the 'Honey of Roſes with a wooden 'Spatula; and at laſt put in the 'Diagrydium powdered by it ſelf, 'and make them into an Electu-'ary, *S. A.*'

This differs not from any preceding *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, nor the *Auguſtan*, both which have it, unleſs in ordering Honey of Roſes for common Honey, which is an Alteration of no great conſequence. *Zwelfer* gives this a great Commendation for purging away Choler, and breaking away the Obſtructions of Cachectic Conſtitutions: And it is an excellent Purge for ſtrong People. It works very briskly, and fetches the Humors from the moſt remote Parts; and is therefore found of great ſervice in Rheumatiſms and Arthritic Complaints. Its Warmth alſo, and Fitneſs to carry off watry cold Humors, makes it very good in Dropſies, and ſuch like groſs Habits. In Apoplectic and Paralytic Caſes likewiſe, where the Fibres want to be ſtimulated and ſhook with briskneſs, this is a proper Medicine if purging be required; but it is too ſmart for weakly People. Its Doſe is from ʒ i. to ʒ vi. There is in every ℥ ſs. of this, of Diagrydium and Hermodactyls, ana gr. xv.

Hiera Picra Simplex, *Simple Hiera Picra.*

'This is made by a Mixture of 'the Species of Hiera Picra with 'deſpumated Honey, or Syrup of 'Violets, into an Electuary.'

See the Species Hieræ.

Hiera Diacolocynthidos, *A Compound Electuary of Colocynth.*

'Take of Colocynth, Agaric, 'Germander, white Horehound, 'Stœchas, ana ʒ x. of Opopanax, 'Sagapenum, Parſley Seeds, round 'Birthwort Root, and white Pep-'per, ana ʒ v. of Spikenard, Cin-'namon, Myrrh, and Saffron, ana 'ʒ iv. Let the Gums be rubbed in 'a Mortar, and the reſt ſifted; 'then ſtir them into ℔ iii. ℥ iii. ʒ v. 'of deſpumated Honey, ſo as to 'make the whole into an Electu-'ary, *S. A.*'

I cannot find this in any *Diſpenſatory* before that of the *College* preceding this; for it was not in their firſt. It is there likewiſe ordered to be kept in the Species, if thought fit. But the Shops have not hitherto been accuſtomed to make it, becauſe not yet ordered in common Preſcription, nor ſeeming ever to deſerve Notice enough to make it, its Loathſomeneſs rendering it unfit for any thing but Glyſters.

Confectio Hamech, *The Confection of Hamech.*

'Take of the Barks of yellow 'Myrobalans ℥ ii. of the Chebulan 'and black Myrobalans, of Vio-'lets, Pulp of Colocynth, and Po-'lypody of the Oak, ana ℥ iſs.

'of

' of Wormwood and Thyme, ana
' ʒ ſs. of the Seeds of Aniſe and
' Fennel, and of red Roſes, ana
' ʒ iii. Bruiſe all theſe, and ma-
' cerate them together for a whole
' Day in ℔ vi. of Whey; then boil
' to half its Conſumption, and to
' the ſtrained Liquor after it hath
' been preſſed out, add of the
' Juices of Fumitory, of the Pulps
' of Prunes and Raiſins, ana ℔ ſs.
' of white Sugar and clarify'd Ho-
' ney, ana ℔ i. Boil theſe to the
' Conſiſtence of Honey, ſprinkling
' in at the latter end powdered, of
' the Troches of Agaric, and the
' Leaves of Sena, ana ʒ ii. of Rhu-
' bard ʒ iſs. of Epithymum ʒ i. of
' Diagrydium ʒ vi. of Cinnamon
' ʒ ſs. of Ginger ʒ ii. of the Seeds
' of Fumitory and Aniſe, and of
' Spikenard, ana ʒ i. and make them
' all together into an Electuary,
' *S. A.*'

This is a very antient *Arabian* Compoſition, and firſt preſcrib'd by *Meſue*, tho' ſince altered by *Fernelius*. It is continued here much the ſame as in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, and as it was firſt receiv'd by the *College*: But it is ſo nauſeous as ſeldom to be preſcribed but in Glyſters, and not often in that manner, ſo that the Shops have of late not been much accuſtomed to make it.

The Diviſion of the Medicines of this Form into *Alterant* and *Cathartic*, is much more convenient and methodical than in the preceding *Diſpenſatories*, where they were confuſedly interſpers'd. There are abundance now expunged that were even in the former Edition of the *College*, and this was done with great reaſon on many accounts; but chiefly becauſe they were injudiciouſly compoſed of Ingredients not well coinciding in their Intentions, were very irkſome to take, and very difficult to keep, becauſe of their aptneſs to ferment in the hot Weather eſpecially; beſides this, all the Intentions they can ſerve are more conveniently provided for by extemporaneous Preſcription.

From other Authors, and the preſent Practice.

Electuarium Cardiacum Magnum, *The Great Cordial Electuary.*

' Take Leaves of Marjoram, *In-*
' *dian* Leaf, *Marum Syriacum*, Sage
' and Thyme, Flowers of Roſe-
' mary, Lavender, all fine pick'd,
' ana ʒ i. of Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
' yellow Sanders, Winter's Bark,
' Roots of Zedoary, Galangals, and
' *Spaniſh* Angelica, ana ʒ ſs. Saf-
' fron, and Flowers of Benjamin,
' ana ʒ ii. Reduce all together into
' a fine Powder, and ſift them into
' three times their Weight of melted
' Honey; and add to the whole,
' Juice of Kermes ℔ i. and Balſam
' of *Peru* ʒ ii.'

This makes an excellent Cordial Electuary, and may be given to great advantage in all nervous Decays, eſpecially thoſe by Age. In all cold phlegmatic Conſtitutions, it is alſo a noble Medicine; and by abſorbing the ſuperfluous Moiſtures, and promoting Perſpiration and warming the Blood, it greatly guards againſt Dropſies, Aſthma's, and ſuch like Diſtempers. It may be given by itſelf, or with other things of the like Intention, almoſt at diſcretion. But its uſe is not ſo ſafe to ſanguine and thin Habits. It helps to dry up Catarrhs and all kinds of Defluctions, and is a good ſecurity againſt all Rheumatic and Arthritic Pains. *Sydenham's Gout-Electuary*, which many have now in great eſteem, is upon the ſame Baſis, but that is not ſo well calculated

calculated for the Intention of an *Anti-Arthritic.*

Electuarium Alexipharmicum, *An Alexipharmic Electuary.*

'Take Leaves of Calamint, Scordium, Feverfew, Pennyroyal, and Rue, ana ʒ ii. Roots of *Celtic* Nard, Contrayerva, Garden-Valerian, ana ʒ i. Myrrh, Camphire, Saffron, ana ʒ ſs. Balſam from *Mecha* ʒ i. Make them into an Electuary with *Syrupus de Meconio* boil'd up to the Conſiſtence of Honey; and add to it ℔ i. of Canary, that has by frequent Cohobations been drawn off from 18 large Vipers.'

There are none of all the Train of *Theriaca's, Orvietans, Counter-Poiſons,* and the like, ſo well calculated to our preſent Practice, and the Fevers of our own Country, as this is: and there is almoſt nothing more eaſily made, and more convenient to keep in the Shops. It may be given in all Caſes attended with a Fever, and where Sweat is to be promoted, in all Ages and Conſtitutions, from gr. x. to ʒ i. or ϑ iv. and ſuch as are offended at *Honey,* cannot diſlike it. This is not indeed ſo perplex'd and operoſe a Compoſition as many of thoſe of the *German* Writers are, who think they can never croud enough into a Medicine; but there is nothing can be added within the compaſs of an *Alexipharmic,* which is not in it; unleſs the *Syrup* may be thought inſufficient to give it enough of an Opiate Quality: but where any particular Symptom requires more, that is eaſily ſupply'd extemporaneouſly by any of the *Laudanums.*

Electuarium Diureticum, *A Diuretic Electuary.*

'Take Tops of Fir, Broom, Elder, and Buck-bean, ana m. vi. Juniper-Berries ʒ iv. Barks of Dwarf-Elder, Barberry, and Tamariſk, ana ℔ ſs. Roots of Smallage, Liquoriſe, Monks Rhubarb, Marſhmallows, Fennel, Aſparagus and Parſley, ana ʒ vi. Pick the beſt of the Herbs, and ſlice, and throw out the Pith of the Roots, and outer Part of the Barks, and boil them in a ſufficient quantity of Water to preſs out ℔ iv. or v. which ſtrain through a Flannel, and evaporate to a thin Extract, and add to it an equal quantity of Honey. Into both, ſift in fine Powder of the beſt *Turkey* Rhubarb, Turmerick, Earth-worms prepared, ana ʒ ii. Saffron, Millepedes prepared, and Seeds of Dwarf-Elder, ana ʒ i. and then with the whole, mix *Caſtile* Soap ʒ iii. Balſam of *Capivi* ʒ i. *S. A.*'

The *Soap* and *Balſam* are beſt mixt before the Powders are ſifted in. This is a moſt efficacious Medicine to the Intention its Title denotes. And indeed there cannot eaſily be any Obſtructions or Foulneſs of the *Viſcera,* which this will not open and cleanſe away: It is calculated for moſt chronic Diſtempers, and will effectually prevent, and ſeldom fail of curing, without any other help, the Jaundice, Dropſies, and all ill Habits whatſoever. Its Doſe from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. to be repeated according to the Urgency of Symptoms, with any proper Diluter. In thoſe Foulneſſes which lay a Foundation for ſo many Grievances in the Kidneys and Urinary Paſſages, and ſometimes Gravel and the Stone itſelf, it cannot fail of Succeſs, and effectually to cleanſe thoſe Paſſages; and even in *Gonorrhea's* there is hardly a Medicine better adapted to deterge and heal them with Expedition and Safety.

Electuarium

Electuarium Anti-Arthriticum Purgans, *A Purging Electuary againſt the Gout.*

'Take Roots of Hermodactyl, 'and Turpeth, beat into a groſs 'Powder, ana lb ſs. black Helle-'bore ʒxii. Infuſe them in a ſuf-'ficient quantity of Spirit of Wine 'in a Sand-heat for ſome Days; 'then preſs the Spirit out hard, and 'draw off two thirds by a Retort, 'which may be kept for the ſame 'uſe another time. Evaporate the 'Remainder, till it comes to the 'Conſiſtence of a Syrup; then 'with double its quantity of Ho-'ney, mix into it the Powders of 'Anniſeeds and Caraway, of 'Cloves, Ginger, and black Pep-'per, ana ʒii. Scammony ʒ ſs. 'Sagapenum diſſolv'd in Vinegar of 'Squills ʒii. and a ſufficient quan-'tity of Vinegar of Squills, if any 'is wanted, to make it into a due 'Conſiſtence.'

This is not greatly unlike what *Cloſſæus* gives for the ſame Purpoſe. It is much preferable to the *Cariocoſtinum*, and fetches the Humors from the moſt remote Receſſes. If it be taken in an Under-Doſe, and in ſuch a manner that the Perſon may ſleep ſome hours before it works, it will purge the moſt extreme Parts; by which it is of incredible ſervice in Gouts and Rheumatiſms, and all thoſe Caſes where the peccant Humors lie out of the reach of ordinary Medicines. This is alſo a good Purge for Perſons inclinable to Epilepſies, Apoplexies, or other nervous Diſorders, becauſe it ſcours and keeps open the minuteſt Paſſages; which preſerves the due Diſtribution of the nervous Fluids. It may be given from ʒi. to ʒ ſs. at a Doſe, but is fit only for grown People.

Diſpenſatory-writers prodigiouſly abound with Medicines of this Form; but all which the preſent Practice takes any notice of, and which are to be had in the Shops, we have deſcrib'd, with a few others, worth advancing to the ſame Rank, having omitted the reſt; by which we have much ſhortened what many have drawn out into a very unneceſſary and unprofitable Length. What of this Form are in *Bates*, and ſome others in preſent eſteem, will moſt properly come into our laſt Part, of *Extemporaneous Preſcriptions*; becauſe they are not calculated for Officinal Medicines, not being fitted for keeping, and eaſy to be made at any ſeaſons, as Occaſions require. Theſe Medicines vary as much, if not more, than any other Forms; if therefore the Reader would ſee what the laſt Ages preſcrib'd in this manner, he may ſatisfy himſelf from the Collections of *Schroder*, *Zwelfer*, and *Etmuller*.

SECT. VII.

Of Troches and Pills.

ONE of theſe Forms is much leſs uſed in modern Practice than anciently; for the old *Diſpenſatories* abound with *Troches*; whereas of thoſe few the *College* retain, half are not now in uſe or ever

ever made. The main Deſign of this Form ſeems to have been to preſerve in readineſs for preſent uſe, Subſtances which ſtood in need of ſome Preparation, and took up time to reduce into Powder, and which by lying in a dry Powder would likewiſe be ſubject to decay ſooner than in this Form. Many of theſe alſo are contriv'd for the ſake of taking them, which is by gradually diſſolving in the mouth, as moſt of the *Balſamic* and *Pectoral* kind; and few elſe are now in uſe, beſides thoſe commonly call'd *Lozenges.*

Agaricus Trochiſcatus, *Troches of Agaric.*

'Take of white and light Agaric 'ſcraped ſmall and ſifted ʒ iii. of 'Ginger ʒ ii. and make them up 'together into Troches, with a ſuf-'ficient quantity of Mucilage of 'Gum-Tragacanth.'

The laſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* hath conformed to the *Auguſtan*, where the Agaric is to be reduced with Wine into a kind of Pulp, and brought into a due Conſiſtence with Ginger in Powder; tho' the firſt Edition is exactly the ſame with *Zwelfer*'s Emendation of it in the *Auguſtan*, which hath in it *Sal Gem*, and is made up with Oxymel. However none of theſe Preparations, which originally came from *Meſue* and the *Arabians*, are now much in eſteem, and never enter into any but ſome of the old officinal Preſcriptions.

Trochiſci Albi Rhaſis, *The white Troches of* Rhaſes.

'Take of Ceruſs waſhed with 'Roſe-Water ʒ x. of Sarcocolla 'ʒ iii. of Starch ʒ ii. of Gum-'Arabic and Tragacanth, ana ʒ i. 'of Camphire ʒ ſs. and make them 'all together into Troches with a 'ſufficient quantity of Roſe-Water 'S. A.'

Theſe were the Contrivance of the Phyſician whoſe Name they bear; but in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* they were directed with half a Dram of Opium, and to be made into Troches with Milk; altho' there indeed the Opium is ordered to be omitted at diſcretion. Theſe are diſſolv'd in White-Wine, Roſe-Water or any other Liquid, to make *Collyria* for the Eyes. They aſſuage Inflammations, and ſometimes repel hot corroſive Rheums. The ſame are ſometimes uſed for Injections in *Gonorrhœa*'s to cool the *Urethra*, and defend it againſt the Coroſions of the gleeting Humors. ʒ ii. diſſolved in ʒ ii. of Liquid, is the uſual Proportion of Mixture; with which the affected Part is to be frequently waſhed.

Throchiſci Alexiterii, *Alexiterial Troches.*

'Take of Zedoary Root, of the '*Virginia* Snake-Root, and of the 'Powder of Crabs-Claws, each 'ʒ iſs. of the outer Bark of Ci-'trons dried, and of Angelica-Seeds, 'ana ʒ i. of *Armenian* Bole ʒ ſs. 'and of white Sugar-Candy the 'weight of the whole. Let them 'be all made into a fine Powder, 'and then with a ſufficient Quan-'tity of the Mucilage of Gum-Tra-'gacanth made in Treacle-Water, 'work them into a Paſte fit for 'Troches.'

Theſe are tranſcribed into the firſt Edition of the *College Diſpenſatory* from *Renodæus*, much in the ſame Manner as *Schroder* hath alſo got them in his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica*; and it was continued down to the laſt of the *College* without the Emendations here, tho' much corrected

corrected to what it was before. The *Virginia* Snake-Root here is entirely new, and many things are left out which not only made the Medicine too nauſeous for this Form, eſpecially the Gentian, but alſo leſſened the Proportions of the moſt efficacious Ingredients, and fruſtrated the main Intention, which ſeems originally to have been contrived as a Preſervative againſt peſtilential Contagion.

Trochiſci Alhandal, *Troches of Colocynth.*

'Take of white Colocynth Pulp 'cleared from its Seeds, and cut 'ſmall; of Gum-Arabic, Tragacanth, and Bdellium, ana ʒ vi. 'Let the Gums be macerated for 'three or four Days in a ſufficient 'Quantity of Roſe-Water, ſo that 'they may be diſſolved in it; and 'with the formention'd Pulp let 'all together be beat up into a 'Conſiſtence for Troches.'

This Contrivance is as old as *Meſue*, and hath been but little varied in all the Hands it hath paſſed thro'; unleſs in the preſent Reduction of the quantity of Colocynth, from ʒ x. to ʒ vi. which is ſo very conſiderable, as makes it ſuſpected to be rather a Miſtake than a thing deſign'd. The Gums ſeem intended to deaden in ſome meaſure the violent Operation of the Colocynth; but conſidering how little it is uſed, it is no great matter how it is made.

Trochiſci Aliptæ Moſchatæ, *Balſamic Troches with Musk.*

'Take of the pureſt Labdanum 'ʒ iii. of ſtrained Storax ʒ iſs. of 'Benjamin in Powder ʒ i. of Aloes-'Wood ʒ ii. of Ambergreaſe ʒ i. 'and of Musk ϑ ſs. Let the Lab-'danum be rubbed in a braſs Mor-'tar with an Iron Peſtle, both warm 'and beſmear'd with an Almond 'pounded, and a little Roſe-Water, 'until by Agitation it be diſſolved: 'then put in the Storax and Benja-'min, which manage the ſame 'way; and laſtly, put in the Aloes-'Wood in Powder, with the Musk 'and Ambergreaſe diſſolved toge-'ther in another Mortar with Roſe-'Water; and when the whole 'Compoſition is almoſt cold, form 'it into Troches, *S. A.*'

This is from a Preſcription of *Nicolaus*, and is tranſcribed into the *Auguſtan* and *College-Diſpenſatories* with half a Dram of Camphire, which is here omitted, as giving to it a Flavor very diſagreeable to moſt Perſons; but it is not at all in uſe.

Trochiſci Alkekengi, *Troches of Winter-Cherries.*

'Take of Winter-Cherries ʒ iii. 'of Gum-Arabick, Tragacanth, O-'libanum, Pine-Nuts, Sweet Al-'monds, Starch, Juice of Lique-'riſe, *Armenian* Bole, and white 'Poppey-ſeeds, ana ʒ vi. of Me-'lons, Cucumbers, Citrulls, and 'Gourd-ſeed, ana ʒ iiiſs. of the 'Seeds of Smallage, and white 'Henbane, white Amber, *Lemnian* 'Earth, and Opium, ana ʒ ii. and 'make them altogether into a 'Paſte of a due Conſiſtence for 'Troches; with a ſufficient quan-'tity of the freſh Juice of Winter-'Cherries, *S. A.*'

This is an old *Arabian* Preſcription, taken originally from *Meſue*; both the *Auguſtan* and firſt *Diſpenſatories* of the *Collcge* have got it conſiderably different from what it is here, and in ſome reſpects alſo different from one another; but this is exactly as in the laſt Edition of the *College*. It is intended for a Detergent, and Diuretic particularly,

larly, and is ſometimes preſcrib'd for ſuch; but is very injudiciouſly contriv'd for any purpoſe. For the *Lemnian* Earth has a quite contrary Property, as likewiſe the *Bole*; and the whole is ſo inſignificant in its Efficacy, as not to be worth the making.

Trochiſci Bechici Albi, *The white Pectoral Lozenges.*

'Take of fine Sugar lb i. of white 'Sugar-Candy lb ſs. of *Florentine* 'Orrice-Root ʒ ſs. of Liqueriſe-'Powder ʒ vi. of Starch ʒ iſs. and 'make them into ſmall Lozenges 'with a ſufficient quantity of the 'Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth 'made in Roſe-Water. Occaſio-'nally may be added Ambergreaſe 'and Musk, *viz.* gr. iv. of the firſt, 'and iii. of the latter.'

Theſe are in all the old *Diſpenſatories* in the ſame manner, without alteration. They are pretty much uſed for Coughs and Defluctions of Rheum. Some add to them Ambergreaſe and Musk, which makes them ſerviceable to ſweeten the Breath. But they are of no great efficacy to any purpoſe, and may be taken at pleaſure.

Trochiſci Bechici Nigri, *The black Pectoral Lozenges.*

'Take of the Juice of Liqueriſe, 'and of white Sugar, ana ʒ x. of 'Gum-Tragacanth and ſweet Al-'monds blanched, ana ʒ vi. and 'make them into Lozenges with a 'ſufficient quantity of the Mucilage 'of Quince-ſeeds made with Roſe-'Water, *S. A.*

In the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* this is clogged with many other Ingredients; but the firſt of the *College* hath it exactly as here, and there aſcribes it to *Rhaſes* for its Author. The *Auguſtan* Collection hath alſo many other Compoſitions of the ſame Form and Intention; but they have not reputation enough to continue them down to the preſent Practice. Theſe are much more effectual than the former, to ſtop Coughs from tickling Rheums, but not quite ſo grateful to take. Some powder the *Tragacanth*, but that is very tireſome, and will not make up ſo ſmooth, as if it be gradually open'd with Roſe-Water enough to beat up with the *Almonds* into a Paſte, and afterwards with the other Ingredients.

Trochiſci de Carabe, *Troches of Amber.*

'Take of Amber ʒ i. of burnt 'Harts-horn, Gum-Arabic, Red 'Coral, Gum-Tragacanth, Acacia, 'Hypociſtis, Baluſtines, Maſtich, 'Gum-Lacca waſhed, and black 'Poppy-ſeeds, ana ʒ ii. ℈ ii. of 'Frankincenſe and Saffron, ana ʒ ii. 'of Opium ʒ i. and make them all 'into Troches with a ſufficient 'quantity of the Mucilage of Flea-'wort-ſeeds made in Plantain-'Water.'

This Compoſition is aſcrib'd to *Meſue*, and ſeems deſign'd againſt Hemorrhages, and chiefly ſpitting of Blood. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, and all Editions of the *College* have continued it without alteration.

Trochiſci Cypheos pro Mithridatio. *Troches of Cypreſs for the Mithridate.*

'Take of the Pulp of fat Raiſins 'well cleanſed from the Husks and 'Stones, and of *Cyprus* Turpen-'tine, ana ʒ iii. of Myrrh and Schœ-'nanth, ana ʒ iſs. of Cinnamon 'ʒ ſs. of Calamus Aromaticus ʒ iii. 'of round Cypreſs Root, Spikenard, 'Caſſia-wood, Juniper-berries, fat

'Bdellium

' Bdellium, and Wood of Aloes, ' ana ʒ iiſs. of Saffron ʒ i. a ſmall ' Quantity of Canary; and of the ' beſt deſpumated Honey a ſuffi- ' cient Quantity. Let the Myrrh ' and Bdellium be reduced in a Mor- ' tar, with Wine enough, to the ' Conſiſtence of a thin Honey; ' then ſtir in the Turpentine, the ' Pulp of the Raiſins, and the Pow- ' ders; and let altogether be ſim- ' mered with Honey well deſpu- ' mated into a due Conſiſtence to ' be formed into Troches.

This is but a troubleſome Compoſition; but as it is made a ſtanding Ingredient in the *Mithridate*, its Preſcription is ſtill neceſſarily retained here, as it is likewiſe in the *Auguſtan*, and all other officinal *Diſpenſatories* of note. It is originally aſcribed to *Damocrites*, who, it ſeems, attempted to reform the *Mithridate*, and contrived theſe Ingredients into this Form on purpoſe for that: it is taken notice of by *Galen de Antidotis*, and recommended in ſome Caſes by it ſelf: but modern Practice knows no other uſe for it, than what it was originally deſigned for.

Trochiſci Gordonii, Gordon's *Troches.*

' Take of the four greater cold ' Seeds blanched, of the Seeds of ' white Poppies, Mallows, Cotton, ' Purſlain, and Quinces; of Myrtle- ' Berries, Gum-Tragacanth, and A- ' rabic; of Piſtachio, and Pine- ' Nuts cleanſed, Sugar-Candy, Li- ' queriſe, Barley, Mucilage of Flea- ' wort-Seeds, and Sweet Almonds ' blanched, ana ʒ ii. of *Armenian* ' Bole, Dragon's-Blood, Spodium ' of Ivory, and Red Roſe Flow- ' ers, ana ʒ ſs. Let them be made ' into Troches, *S. A.* with a ſuffi- ' cient quantity of the Mucilage of ' Gum-Tragacanth.'

This hath been continued thro' the *Auguſtan*, and all the *Diſpenſatories* of the *College* without any Alteration, unleſs in the quantities of the Ingredients, and the exchange of a few that are of no great moment. It was originally preſcribed by *Gordonius, de Paſſionibus Renum, cap.* 10. who alſo in the following Chapter gives another Preſcription for the like Intention, with an addition of Amber, Spikenard, and ſome other *Aromatics*; but that hath never yet obtained a Place amongſt the Officinals. It is intended for ſome diſtempers of the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages, but it is not often preſcribed, and for that reaſon it is ſeldom to be met with in the Shops.

Trochiſci Hedychroi Galeni ad Theriacam, Galen's *Hedychroi Troches for the Theriaca.*

' Take of yellow Sanders, of the ' Leaves of Marjoram and Marum, ' and of Aſarum Roots, ana ʒ ii. ' of Valerian, Coſtus, Calamus A- ' romaticus, Aloes-Wood, Cinna- ' mon, Schœnanth, and Opobal- ' ſam, or Oil of Nutmegs by Ex- ' preſſion, ana ʒ iii. of Caſſia Wood, ' *Indian* Leaf, or in its defect Mace, ' *Indian* Spikenard, Myrrh, and Saf- ' fron, ana ʒ vi. of Amomum, or ' the leſſer Cardamoms, ʒ iſs. of ' Maſtich ʒ i. of Canary a ſufficient ' quantity. Let the Myrrh be diſ- ' ſolved in the Wine, and then ' the Saffron and Maſtich be well ' ſtirred in with it; afterwards put ' in the Opobalſam, and mix the ' other Ingredients, reduced to a ' fine Powder, with the whole, and ' pour upon them Wine enough ' to make them into thick Tro-

'ches, which are leiſurely to be 'dried.'

The Compoſition differs in nothing of moment from either of the *College*, or any other officinal *Diſpenſatories*; the greateſt difference is, that in the *Auguſtan* the Troches are directed to be rubbed over with Oil of Cloves after they are dried: They were firſt deſcribed by *Galen*, *De Antidotis*, cap. 10. for the *Theriaca Andromachi*; but they are not uſed for any other Purpoſes.

Trochiſci Hyſterici, *Hyſteric Troches.*

'Take of Aſſafœtida and Galbanum, ana ʒ iiſs. of Myrrh ʒ ii. of 'Caſtor ʒ iſs. of the Roots of Aſarum, long Birthwort, of Savine, 'Motherwort, and Calamint, ana 'ʒ i. and of Dittany ʒ ſs. Let the 'Gums be ſoaked in the Juice or 'Decoction of Rue, and ſtrained 'and boiled up to the Thickneſs of 'Honey; and then add the other 'Ingredients finely powdered, ſo 'that the whole may be made into 'Troches, *S. A.*'

Theſe were tranſcribed from *Renodæus* into the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; and as the whole Ingredients concur very well to the ſame Intention, they have paſſed thro' all their Emendations without any Change of Conſequence. The *Auguſtan* Collection hath not got theſe, nor any other officinal *Diſpenſatory* that I have met with, except thoſe of our *College*: They are however well contrived to the purpoſe their Title denotes, and are very effectual in all Uterine Diſorders, to allay Vapors, Convulſions, to promote the Menſes, to aſſiſt Delivery, and all that belongs to rectifying the Diſeaſes of thoſe Parts. They are conveniently reducible into Powder for any extemporaneous Form, and may be given from gr. v. to ʒ i. for a Doſe.

Trochiſci de Ligno Aloes, *Troches of Aloes Wood.*

'Take of Aloes-Wood and Red 'Roſes, ana ʒ ii. of Maſtich, Cinnamon, Cloves, *Indian* Spikenard, 'Nutmegs, Carrot-Seeds, the greater and leſſer Cardamoms, Cubebs, 'Gallia Moſchata, Citron Peels and 'Mace, ana ʒ iſs. and make them 'into Troches with the Pulp of 'Raiſins: ʒ ſs. of Ambergreaſe 'and Musk may be added at 'pleaſure.'

This remains as it was firſt received by the *College*, but it is very rarely preſcribed or made.

Trochiſci de Myrrha, *Troches of Myrrh.*

'Take of Myrrh ʒ iii. of the 'Leaves of Rue, Horſe-Mint, and '*Cretic* Dittany; of Cummin-Seeds, 'Aſſafœtida, Sagapenum, *Ruſſian* 'Caſtor, and Opopanax, ana ʒ ii. 'Let the Gums be diſſolved in a 'Decoction of Mugwort, and the 'reſt be thrown in, ſo that the 'whole may be made into Troches, 'with a ſufficient Quantity of the 'Juice of Mugwort, *S. A.*'

Theſe were firſt preſcribed by *Rhaſes*, cap. 9. *ad Almanſorem*, againſt Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, The Compoſition here ſomewhat varies from what it is in the *Auguſtan* and firſt *London Diſpenſatory*, but in nothing of greater Conſequence than rejecting the Lupine-Flower, as of no Efficacy to the main Intention, and ſubſtituting Caſtor: The whole indeed is ſo approved a Medicine, as to be pretty much called for in common Preſcription; and eſteemed beyond the hyſteric

hyſteric Troches before directed for the ſame Purpoſes.

Trochiſci ſive Sief de Plumbo, *Troches, or Sief of Lead.*

'Take of calcined Lead waſhed, 'of calcined Braſs, of Antimony, 'waſhed Tutty, Gum Arabic, and 'Tragacanth, ana ʒ i. of Opium 'ʒ ſs. Powder and ſift the Ingre-'dients, and make them into Tro-'ches with a ſufficient Quantity of 'Roſe Water.

This is a Preſcription as old as *Meſue*, to whom it is imputed for its Author; and it hath come down to us thro' all the officinal *Diſpenſatories* without any other Alteration than changing Rain-Water for Roſe-Water. The firſt four Ingredients require Levigation to fit them for this uſe, becauſe no Sieve can make them ſufficiently fine; but both the Stone and Grinder muſt be extremely hard, elſe they will carry a great deal of them into the Medicine; the Tutty alone ſometimes almoſt doubling its weight by ſuch Management before it is reduced to a ſufficient fineneſs. Theſe are intended for the ſame Purpoſes as the white Troches of *Rhaſes*; but being not ſo neat a Compoſition, they are not by much ſo often preſcribed as the other.

Trochiſci de Rhabarbaro *Troches, of Rhubarb.*

'Take of choice Rhubarb ʒ x. 'of the Juice of Eupatorium (that 'is, of the *Ageratum Meſues*) in-'ſpiſſated, ana ʒ ſs. of Red Roſes 'ʒ iii. of Aſarum Root, Madder, 'and Spikenard, of the Leaves of 'Wormwood, of the Seeds of Aniſe 'and Smallage, ana ʒ i. and with 'the depurated Juice of Eupatori-'um make them into a Maſs for 'Troches, *S. A.*'

Theſe were tranſcribed firſt from *Meſue*, both into the firſt of the *College* and the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, and have continued the ſame ſince, except in the preſent Ejectment of the bitter Almonds, which were in all the Tranſcriptions before, and ſome little Variation in the Liquor to bring them into a Conſiſtence. They are however very rarely preſcribed, and ſeldom made.

Trochiſci de Scillâ ad Theriacam, *Troches of Squills for the* Theriaca.

'Take Squills gathered about the 'beginning of *June*, after the Stalk 'and Leaves are grown dry, of a 'middle-ſize, plump, white, with 'the exterior Part peeled off, and 'the harder Part, whereunto the 'Roots grow, cut away; and cover 'it with a Paſte of Wheat-Flower, 'to be baked in an Oven, until the 'Cruſt is well dried: then make 'an hole into it with a wooden 'Scure to try whether the Squill is 'thorowly tender: when it is ſo, 'beat it well in a Mortar, and mix 'with it the Flower of white Oro-'bus, or red Cicers ſifted fine, 'ʒ viii. to every ℔ i. of Squills: 'then form them into Troches of 'about ʒ ii. each, with Hands rub-'bed over with Oil of Roſes; and 'dry them in the Shade.

This Proceſs is the ſame, very nearly, as directed in the *Auguſtan*, and firſt *London Diſpenſatory*: Its firſt Contrivance is aſcribed to *Galen*, who deſcribes it *de Antidotis*, and in the *Theriaca ad Piſonem*, for which it was originally deſigned; but *Zwelfer* finds great fault with it on many accounts with relation to the Virtues of Squills: but let that be as it will, he ſays in the Troches there is ſo little as to

avail hardly any thing, reckoning that not above ʒ ix. at moſt of the Troches can be made out of this Quantity, whereas it is certain that ʒ viii. is owing to the Cicer-Flower.

Trochiſci de Terrâ Lemniâ, *Troches of* Lemnian *Earth.*

'Take of *Lemnian* or Seal'd 'Earth, of *Armenian* Bole, *Japan* 'Earth, Acacia, Hypociſtis, Gum-'Arabic roaſted, Dragon's-Blood, 'roaſted Starch, Red Roſes, An-'thora, or, in its defect, Red Roſe-'Seeds, Blood-ſtone, red Coral, 'Amber, Balauſtines, Ivory Spo-'dium, Purſlain-ſeeds, ſomewhat 'roaſted, Olibanum, calcined Harts-'horn, Cypreſs-Nut, and Saffron, 'ana ʒ ii. of black Poppy-ſeeds, 'Gum-Tragacanth, and Pearls, ana 'ʒ iſs. of Opium ʒ i. and make them 'all up together into Troches with 'a ſufficient quantity of the inſpiſ-'ſated Juice of Plantain.'

This is deſign'd much for the ſame purpoſe as the *Trochiſci de Carabe*, and the *Trochiſci Gordonii*; that is, to ſtop Hemorrhages, eſpecially ſpitting of Blood. They are attributed to *Meſue* for their Author, and deſcrib'd by *Fernelius*, from whom the *Auguſtan* and *College Diſpenſatories* at firſt copied them, little different from what they are here, unleſs in the Order of the Ingredients; they are not very often preſcrib'd, nor very commonly to be met with in the Shops.

Trochiſci ſive Sief de Thure, *Troches, or Sief of Frankincenſe.*

'Take of Frankincenſe, Cala-'mine, and Pompholyx, ana ʒ x. 'of Ceruſs, ʒ v. of Gum-Arabic 'and Opium, ana ʒ vi. and with 'fair Water, or the Mucilage of 'Fenugreek-ſeeds, make them into 'Troches to be dried.'

This is intended for the ſame uſes as the *Trochiſci Albi Rhaſis*, and the *Sief de Plumbo*, which ſee; but they are not very often to be met with in Preſcription, or ready made in the Shops. They are aſcribed to *Rhaſes* for their firſt Compoſer, and have paſſed thro' all the officinal *Diſpenſatories* with little or no Alteration.

Trochiſci de Terrâ Japonicâ, *Troches of* Japan *Earth.*

'Take of *Japan* Earth, ʒ ii. of 'white Sugar, ʒ xvi. of the Mucilage 'of Gum Tragacanth made in 'Plantain Water, a ſufficient quan-'tity to make them into Troches, 'S. A.'

Theſe were not in any *Diſpenſatory* before, and are not only eaſy to preſerve and take, but alſo more effectual to all the Intentions of a Reſtringent than any of the preceding.

Trochiſci è Violis Solutivi, *Solutive Troches of Violets.*

'Take of Violet Flowers mode-'rately dried, ʒ vi. of gummy Tur-'peth, ʒ iſs. of the Juice of Lique-'riſe, Scammony, and Manna, ana 'ʒ ii. To the Violets well beat, 'put the Manna, the Juice of Lique-'riſe, and add the Turpeth, and 'Scammony in fine Powder; and 'when they are all well mixed to-'gether, make them into Troches 'with a little Syrup of Violets, if 'it be wanted.'

Theſe are attributed to *Meſue* by the *Auguſtan* and firſt *London Diſpenſatory*, which have them in the ſame manner as all the officinal ones ſince. *Zwelfer* takes a great deal of Freedom in finding fault with theſe in his Animadverſions.

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They are however hardly at all preſcribed, or made of late.

Trochiſci de Viperâ ad Thearicam, *Troches of Vipers for the Theriaca.*

'Take of Vipers Fleſh, after the 'Skin is ſtripped off, the Fat and 'Entrails being taken out, and 'without the Head and Tail, ℥viii. 'of the fineſt wheaten Bread, or 'rather Biſket, powdered and 'ſifted, ℥ii. Let them be formed 'into little Troches by anointing 'the Hand with Opobalſam, or 'Oil of Nutmegs by Expreſſion; 'then dry them upon the bottom 'of a Sieve inverted in ſome open 'Place, where the Air hath paſ-'ſage thro', and turn them often till 'they are thoroughly dry.'

There has been a great deal wrote by many Authors about the choice of Vipers, and the ſeveral ways of making theſe Troches; but this Preſcription comes neareſt to that of *Galen*. *Zwelfer* particularly abounds in his Animadverſions hereupon, and gives abundance of *Formulæ* under various Titles, wherein the Viper is the chief Ingredient: but as theſe are chiefly made for the *Theriaca*, being little uſed otherwiſe, them only have the *College* thought fit to take notice of. They are frequently brought to us from ſeveral parts of *Italy*, and particularly from *Venice*; but they who lay moſt ſtreſs upon them chuſe much rather to be the Preparers themſelves with our own Vipers here, which at the proper time of the Year are full as good, and the Troches are much the better for being freſh, which they cannot ſo well be when they come from abroad.

The antient *Diſpenſatories* very much abound with Forms of this Claſs, being uſed as a ſort of Reſervatories of many things for preſent uſe, which were not ſo conveniently to be got together from the Simples in ſeparation. But the practice of latter times hath greatly reduced this Claſs by the Expulſion of many tedious and incoherent Preſcriptions. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, and even the firſt of the *College*, preſerved a great many; but *Zwelfer* quarrels with moſt of them in his Animadverſions. Of thoſe which are here rejected were continued down to the laſt Edition of our *College*, are the *Trochiſci de Abſinthio* of *Meſue*, *de Berberis*, *de Camphorâ*, *de Capparibus*, *de Eupatorio*, *de Gallia Moſchatâ*, *Ramich*, and *de Spodio*, all of the ſame Author. The *Trochiſci Polyidæ*, or *Sphragis Andromachi*; and the *Trochiſci Viticis*, or *de Agno Caſto* of *Rhaſes*; and nothing added but the *Trochiſci de Terrâ Japonicâ*. And the main reaſon why theſe Forms are abridg'd ſo much, as well as many under other Claſſes, is owing to much better Management of the *Materia Medica* in extemporaneous Preſcription, which now endeavours to provide for every Exigence with as much ſimplicity and eaſe as poſſible to the Compounder, and all convenient Elegance, Neatneſs and Efficacy to the Patient; whereas heretofore the Cuſtom was to croud into Compoſitions, almoſt all that could be thought conducive to any one Intention, and ſometimes they aimed to anſwer many at the ſame time; ſo that almoſt all their Medicines were not only neceſſarily made officinal, to be doſed out occaſionally, but were both very tedious and perplexed to make, and nauſeous to take. In the former Editions of this Work, indeed many

of this Form were omitted on a Preſumption of their being good for nothing, and becauſe they were never preſcrib'd, which are here taken in only in regard to the Authority of the *College*, who have thought fit to retain them in their laſt Emendations.

From other Authors, and the preſent Practice.

Trochiſci Bechici albi.

'Take of the four greater cold 'Seeds husked, ana ʒ iſs. white 'Poppy-ſeeds and Pine-nuts, ana 'ʒ i. Orrice and Starch in fine 'Powder, ana ʒ iii. fine Sugar 'ʒ xvii. beat the Seeds into a Paſte; 'then put to it the Powders, and 'make all into a due Conſiſtence 'with a Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth and Roſe-Water, to cut 'out into Lozenges.'

This is a much better Compoſition, than that under the ſame Name in the *College Diſpenſatory*; and if Sweet Almonds were in the room of the Pine-nuts, it would be yet more grateful. This is from the *Pharmacopœia Regia* of *Zwelfer*, who likewiſe makes a red Lozenge, by adding to this ʒ ii. of *Bole*; which with the whole is very good againſt the *Heart-burn*, and is the ſame, if not a better Remedy in that caſe, than ſome which are frequently advertis'd in publick Places with great Encomiums.

Trochiſci Bechici nigri.

'Take of the four greater cold 'Seeds husked, ana ʒ ii. white 'Poppy-ſeeds ʒ i. pour upon theſe 'in a Marble Mortar a ſufficient 'quantity of Juice of Liqueriſe, 'diluted to the Conſiſtence of a 'Syrup with Roſe Water, to make 'them into a ſoft Pulp; which 'drive thro' a Sieve with more 'Pulp of Liqueriſe ʒ iv. or v. and 'to them put ſtrain'd Storax ʒ i. 'Powder of Orrice ʒ iii. of Aniſe 'and Fennel-ſeeds, ana ʒ i. fine 'Loaf-Sugar ℔ iiſs. and make all 'into a Paſte.'

This is likewiſe from *Zwelfer*, and greatly exceeds that of our *College*. It is an excellent good pectoral Lozenge, and uſeful in all Coughs whatſoever, to be taken at diſcretion.

Trochiſci de Benzoino, *Troches of Benjamin.*

'Take Sugar-Candy ℔ i. melt it 'in Roſe-water; then taking it 'from the Fire, diſſolve in it 'ſtrained Storax ʒ i. which ſtir well 'together: and when almoſt cold, 'ſift in fine Powder of Benjamin 'ʒ vi. Aloes Wood ʒ ſs. Orrice 'Root ʒ i. Muſk ℈ i. and with a ſuf-'ficient quantity, if any be wanting, of the Tragacanth Mucilage 'and Roſe-water, make them into 'a Paſte.'

This is an admirable Balſamic, and would be of great ſervice to ſuch who are ſubject to Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, and inclinable to Conſumptions, if frequently taken. They give likewiſe a very agreeable Sweetneſs to the Breath. They may be uſed at diſcretion. If the Aloes Wood was omitted, they would be never the worſe; but rather more grateful. Theſe alſo are from the *Pharmacopœia Regia.*

Trochiſci Balſamici, *Balſamic Lozenges.*

'Take Balſam of *Tolu*, Orrice 'Root, ana ʒ i. Gum Tragacanth 'and Arabic, ana ʒ ſs. Flowers 'of Benjamin ʒ ii. white Sugar-Candy,

'Candy, ℔ i. When all are re-
'duced to fine Powder, make them
'into a Paſte, with Mucilage of
'Quince-ſeeds and Roſe Water
'for Lozenges.'

Theſe make a moſt grateful and efficacious Remedy in all kinds of Coughs, but particularly thoſe from tickling Defluctions and Rheums. They will likewiſe greatly contribute to reſtore decaying Lungs, and Perſons almoſt worn out in Conſumptions. On no account can they diſagree, and almoſt in all Caſes will they prove of great ſervice. They may be likewiſe uſed at pleaſure.

Trochiſci Reſtringentes, *Reſtringent Lozenges.*

'Take *Japan* Earth in fine Pow-
'der ʒ i. Gum Tragacanth ʒ iii.
'Oil of Cinnamon ʒ i. Sugar of
'Roſes ℔ ii. Make them into a
'Paſte with Mucilage of Quince-
'ſeeds made very ſtrong.'

Theſe are great Reſtorers of a weak Stomach and Bowels, and ſuch as are ſubject to Indigeſtion, Vomiting, and Fluxes. They may be taken at diſcretion, and by continu'd uſe they have been known to recover ſome from Weakneſſes under which they have been juſt ſinking; and for the Whites and other Female Complaints, there is not a more pleaſant nor more effectual Remedy; as alſo in old Gleets, where no Malignity remains.

Paſtilli Cathartici, *Purging Sugar-Plumbs.*

'Take Reſin of Scammony ʒ ii.
'Penids ℔ i. Mix them together
'after the Reſin is rubb'd into a
'very fine Powder; and with a
'very little Mucilage, make a
'Paſte, which work up into ſmall
'Pills.'

This is contriv'd chiefly for young Children, who will not be prevail'd with to take a *Cathartic* in any other Form, but may be cheated with this, the quantity of Reſin not giving a diſcernible difference to the Sugar. But this is rough Phyſic for tender Children, tho' with many it does a great deal of good, by purging off that Slime from their Bowels, which breeds Worms, and occaſions Fevers, and a ſtinking Breath. One or two of theſe is a ſufficient Doſe. Thoſe which are ſo frequently in publick Advertiſements are no other, whatſoever their Venders may pretend to.

Pills are a Form into which little is reduced, unleſs *Cathartics*, in officinal Compoſition; the quantity of theſe generally aſſign'd for a Doſe not admitting of *Alteratives*, becauſe they generally take up more room: whereas the force of a *Cathartic* lying for the moſt part in a ſmall compaſs, is conveniently included herein, ʒ ſs. which makes 4, 5, or 6 Pills, being commonly ſufficient for a Doſe; whereas a due Doſe of moſt *Alteratives* would amount to 15 or 20 Pills. Moſt things likewiſe in this Form are ſo very bitter and diſtaſteful, that they could not be endured in any other, which this is capable of covering, ſo as not to be diſcern'd. But nothing ought hereunto to be introduced, that is ſolvable by the Air, as many Salts are; becauſe they will run, and deſtroy the Form: and likewiſe nothing ought to be thus mixed, that will ferment, for the ſame reaſon: and upon this account all volatile Salts are to be excluded, becauſe they will puff them up into ſix times their Bulk, and make them notpoſſible to be taken, as has already been hinted in another place.

Pilulæ de Agarico, *Pills of Agaric.*

'Take of the Troches of Agaric, 'ʒi. of the Species of Hiera, ʒſs. 'of Myrrh, ʒ vi. Syrup of Buck-'thorn a ſufficient quantity to make 'into a Maſs for Pills, *S. A.*'

This Compoſition is as old as *Meſue*, its original Author. The firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* and the *Auguſtan* have received it alike; but this hath rejected very juſtly the Orrice, Horehound, and ſome other Ingredients very foreign to the main Intention, and ſerving only to clog the Medicine. *Zwelfer* hereupon orders the Myrrh, as likewiſe all Gums that are brought into this Form, to be diſſolved in a proper quantity of Wine, or any convenient Liquor, as being thus much better reducible to a due Conſiſtence in the whole, than if powder'd with the other Ingredients. But the Compoſer herein is left to his diſcretion, who, if he be an Artiſt, will always be governed by the Texture and Body of any Gum ſo ordered, which will ſometimes better ſuit one Management than another. Theſe are reported to purge pituitous Humors, and to be good againſt Aſthma's, Dropſies, and the Gout; but the preſent Practice hath almoſt diſowned them, and they are very rarely preſcribed. The Doſe is from ℈i to ʒi.

Pilulæ Alœphanginæ, *Aromatic Pill with Aloes.*

'Take of Cinnamon, Cloves, 'the leſſer Cardamoms, Nutmegs, 'Mace, Calamus Aromaticus, Car-'pobalſam, or in its defect Juni-'per Berries, Schœnanth, yellow 'Sanders, Galangal, and red Roſe 'Leaves, ana ʒſs. Let theſe be 'groſly powder'd, and a Tincture 'be drawn from them with Spirit 'of Wine, in a Glaſs Veſſel cloſe 'ſtopped, enough to ſtrain off ℔iii. 'in which diſſolve ℔i. of the fineſt 'Aloes, and to it add of Maſtich, 'and Myrrh in Powder, ana ʒſs. of 'Saffron, ʒii. of *Peruvian* Balſam, ʒſs. 'and reduce the whole into a due 'Conſiſtence for Pills by Evapora-'tion of the ſuperfluous Moiſture 'over an heat of warm Aſhes.'

The quantities of ſome of the Ingredients are ſomewhat diminiſhed to what they were before. Theſe are the *Pilulæ Aromaticæ* of *Meſue*; but it ſeems from *Galen*, *Lib.* 1. *de Comp. Med.* as if he borrow'd the Preſcription from *Lampone*'s, becauſe it is almoſt the ſame as his *Hiera*. *Zwelfer* is very large in his Animadverſions upon this Compoſition, which in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* a little differs from this, and he is very elaborate in its Correction. He directs to draw the Aromatic part of the Ingredients off by two or three Cohobations with v or vi ʒ of Spirit of Wine by a Retort, which is to be ſaved, and a Decoction made of the *Reſiduum* in plain Water, in which the Aloes is to be diſſolved and evaporated; and then the Myrrh, Maſtich, and Saffron to be put to it, with the Aromatic Spirit before drawn; or elſe to take ſuch Aromatics as have not their eſſential Oils in the Shops, and manage thus; and put a due proportion of thoſe eſſential Oils, which are drawn to the whole at laſt, which ſeems to be the better way. This is directed in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* with Hellebore, and entituled, *Pilulæ Alœphanginæ Capitales & Stomachicæ*, but they are now out of uſe. Theſe are ſaid to purge and ſtrengthen the Stomach and Head; and are good to carry off pituitous and cold Humors, which clog the *Senſo-*

ries;

ries; to procure Appetite, and promote Digeſtion. And without doubt it is a good Compoſition for ſuch purpoſes; but it is rather to be eſteem'd as an *Alterative* than as a *Cathartic*, and therefore its uſe ought to be continued for ſome time to anſwer any End of Conſequence. This is not greatly in the preſent Practice, but is a very good Medicine, the *Pil. Rudii* moſtly taking its place, being preferable only where a brisker Purge is required. The Doſe of this is from ℈ i. to ℈ iv. or more. It is much the better way to give all things of this kind over night; becauſe by ſo long continuance they get more into the Blood, and have a greater effect upon the remote parts; which is their main Intention. When this grows too brittle to form into Pills, as all of this kind will, moiſten it afreſh with a little Spirit of Wine.

Pilulæ de Aloë Lotâ, *Pills of waſhed Aloes.*

'Take of Aloes, diſſolved in the 'Juice of Roſes, and again inſpiſ-'ſated, ʒ i. of the Troches of A-'garic, ʒ iii. of Maſtich, ʒ ii. Syrup 'of Damask Roſes a ſufficient 'quantity, to make into a Maſs 'for Pills, *S. A.*'

This is in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, under the Title of *Pilulæ de Aloë lotâ incerti Authoris*, with the Addition of half a Dram of the *Species Diamoſchu dulcis*. It hath ſtood alſo in the ſame manner in the *College Diſpenſatories* down to the preſent, which hath alſo rejected that Species out of the Number of that Claſs. *Zwelfer* finds fault with the Title, becauſe Aloes cannot properly be ſaid in this Proceſs, nor indeed in any other, to be waſhed; and directs the *Aloë Roſata* to be uſed in its ſtead; there are many other Compoſitions in this Form with Aloes, in the *Auguſtan* and other *Diſpenſatories*, as particularly one with Maſtich, from *Nicolaus Myrepſius*; but they are quite rejected from amongſt the preſent Officinals, except this and the

Aloë Roſata, *Roſated Aloes.*

'Take of bright Succotrine A-'loes in Powder, ʒ iv. of the depu-'rated Juice of Damask Roſes, ℔ ſ. 'and digeſt them together over a 'gentle Heat, till the ſuperfluous 'Humidity is exhaled, and the re-'mainder become of a due Conſi-'ſtence for Pills, *S. A.*'

This is ordered in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, to be done three times over; and in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* it is directed with an Addition of Diagrydium, and Reſin of Scammony, but that is now rejected. The ſame *Diſpenſatory* alſo orders another, with an Infuſion of Violets; but this is the moſt ſimple of them all, and the only one that is now uſed in Practice. The Doſe is from ℈ i. to ℈ ii.

Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Magiſtrales, *Magiſterial Pills of Ammoniacum.*

'Take of Gum Ammoniacum, 'prepared with the Vinegar of 'Squills, ʒ ii. of Succotrine Aloes, 'ʒ iſs. of Myrrh, Maſtich, and Ben-'jamin, ana ʒ ſs. of Saffron, and 'Salt of Wormwood, ana ʒ ii. of 'Syrup of Wormwood a ſufficient 'quantity, to make them into a 'Maſs for Pills.'

Theſe were not received into any *Diſpenſatories* of the *College* before, but ſeem'd to be taken from the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, where they are aſcrib'd to *Quercetan*

cetan as their Author; the variation here from that is very little. *Zwelfer* orders ſo much Vinegar to be uſed in the diſſolution of the Gums, as not to want any Syrup to bring it to a due Conſiſtence. He alſo greatly blames the Lixivial Salt in this Compoſition, not only as foreign to the Intention of the whole, but becauſe it ſpoils its due Conſiſtence for Pills, by taking away its Tenacity, and making it crumble, as all ſuch Salts will do to adheſive Subſtances. This Compoſition is given by *Schroder*, much in the ſame manner as it is continued here.

Pilulæ Cochiæ Majores, *The greater Pill Cochia.*

'Take of Hiera Picra ʒx. of 'the Troches of Alhandal ʒiiiſs. 'of Diagrydium ʒiiſs of the moſt 'reſinous Turpeth ʒv. and make 'them into a Conſiſtence fit for 'Pills, with a ſufficient quantity 'of Syrup of Buckthorn, *S. A.*'

This is taken from *Rhaſes, Cap.* 1. *ad Almanſorem*, and was received at firſt by the *College* and *Auguſtan Diſpenſatories*; but the former Emendation of the *College* changed the Pulp of Colocynth, which was in the original Preſcription, for the *Trochiſci Alhandal:* But this hath further mended it, by rejecting the Stæchas, and making it into a a due Conſiſtence, with Syrup of Buckthorn inſtead of Syrup of Stæchas, which is more ſuitable to the deſign of the Medicine; but it is hardly ever uſed in the preſent Practice.

Pilulæ Cochiæ Minores, *The leſſer Pill Cochia.*

'Take of bright Aloes, the pu-'reſt Scammony, and the Pulp of 'Colocynth, ana ʒi. when they 'are powder'd make them into a 'Maſs, with a ſufficient quantity 'of Syrup of Buckthorn, *S. A.* 'adding thereunto ʒii. of the di-'ſtill'd Oil of Cloves.'

This is a modern Compoſition, and the moſt in uſe of any under this Claſs: It is not in the firſt *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*; and in the laſt but one, there were but ℈ii. of Oil of Cloves, to the ſame proportion of Ingredients; ſo that this is much warmer, which greatly adds to its Efficacy in many Intentions; eſpecially in Cholic Pains, and to diſcuſs Viſcidities, watry Humors, and Flatulencies, for which purpoſes it is often preſcrib'd: but then a Grain or two of *Opium* is generally mixed with it, to make its Operation milder, and prevent the Membranes being too much irritated therewith; which in ſuch Caſes will always aggravate the Symptoms. Its Doſe is from gr. xv. to ℈ii. to grown Perſons.

Pilulæ de Cynogloſſo, *Compound Pill of Hounds Tongue.*

'Take of the dried Roots of 'Hounds Tongue, white Henbane 'Seeds and Opium, ana ʒſs. of 'Maſtich ʒvi. of Olibanum ʒv. 'of Saffron, Caſtor, and Storax, 'ana ʒiſs. Let the Hounds Tongue 'Root, the Henbane Seeds, and 'Caſtor, be powder'd together; 'but the Maſtich, Saffron, Oli-'banum, by themſelves ſeparately: 'let the Opium be cut into thin 'ſlices, and diſſolved in Roſe Wa-'ter; afterwards put in the Pow-'ders, and make into a Maſs of 'a Conſiſtence fit for Pills, with 'a ſufficient quantity of Diaco-'dium.'

This is a Compoſition which *Nicolaus* borrows from *Meſue*; but *Fernelius* and *Renodæus* have altered

tered it, chiefly by the addition of Caſtor and Storax: And after them our *College* have copy'd it into their firſt *Diſpenſatory*. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, indeed, gives two diſtinct Forms of it, one ſtanding under the Title of *Pilulæ de Cynogloſſo cum Caſtoreo*, which hath been the neareſt followed by the *College* in their late Emendations. They are greatly recommended by *Zwelfer* againſt Catarrhs, and for ſo doing he had the Authority of *Benedictus Faventinus*, a celebrated Phyſician of *Bononia*, who uſed it with great ſucceſs in Salt Defluctions, in mixture with Juice of Liqueriſe, and the *Pilulæ de Aloe Lota*. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Pill *de Cynogloſſo Anodyna*, which is there preferr'd in many Caſes to the common *Laudanum*. The Doſe is from gr. viii. to gr. xv. to take at Night.

Pilulæ Diambræ, *Pill Diambra.*

'Take of new Gum Guaiacum, 'and the Roſated Aloes, ana ʒ iii. 'of the Simple Hiera Picra ʒ iſs. 'of Maſtich ʒ i. of the *Species Diambræ*, without the Perfumes, 'ʒ ſs. Let theſe all be reduced 'to a fine Powder, and with a 'ſufficient quantity of *Peruvian* 'Balſam, be made into a Maſs 'of a due Conſiſtence for Pills.'

I do not find this in any *Diſpenſatory*, unleſs the laſt but one of the *College*, where, inſtead of the *Species Diambræ*, ſtands ordered ʒ ſs. of Ambergreaſe; nor have I ever met with it in extemporaneous Preſcription, or ſeen it yet in the Shops.

Pilulæ è Duobus, *Pill of two Things.*

'Take of Colocynth, and Scam-'mony, ana ʒ i. of Oil of Cloves, 'ʒ ſs. of Syrup of Buckthorn a ſuf-'ficient quantity, to make into a 'Maſs, of a due Conſiſtence for 'Pills.'

Theſe were firſt ordered in the laſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* but one; and therewith a ſufficient quantity of the Oil of Cloves to make them into a Maſs, only with a little Syrup; but the aſcertaining the quantity is much better both for the Compounder and Preſcriber, tho' what is here allowed will not make it by much ſo warm as before, nor as the *Cochiæ Minores is* now directed; tho' it is a ſtronger Purge, and is more effectual in obſtinate Caſes. But as for its frequent uſe and recommendation by ſome in Venereal Caſes, it is a great Error, and highly to be condemn'd: for a Conſtitution may be torn to pieces with ſuch Cathartics, before the Seat and Cauſe of ſuch Ailments are at all affected: the Gout indeed may very likely be affected by ſuch a ſmart Purge as this is; and many chronic Diſtempers are remedied by its means. The Doſe is from gr. xv to ʒ ſs.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, *Ecphractic Pills.*

'Take of Gentian, Rhubarb, 'Gum Guaiacum, Salt of Steel, and 'Salt of Wormwood, ana ʒ i. of 'the Aloephangine Pills ʒ ii. of the 'Syrup of Buckthorn a ſufficient 'quantity, to make altogether into 'a Maſs of a due Conſiſtence for 'Pills.'

Practical Authors, and extemporaneous Preſcriptions, abound with Forms of this Intention; but I have not met with any one before the new *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, in an officinal *Diſpenſatory*. *Sylvius de le Boe* gives a Recipe under this Denomination, which ſome

ſome of our extemporaneous *Diſpenſatory*-Writers have tranſcrib'd, but that conſiderably differs from this: A great deal of pains is required to bring this into a due Conſiſtence, becauſe the Salts ſo much diſpoſe it to crumble. The Doſe is from gr. xv to ʒ ſs.

Pilulæ Fœtidæ, *The Fetid Pill.*

'Take of Aloes, Troches Alhandal, Opopanax, Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, Myrrh, and the Seeds of Rue, ana ʒ v. of Scammony, and Aſſa Fœtida, ana ʒ iii. of Turpeth Root, ʒ ſs. of the leſſer Spurge prepared, and Hermodactyls, ana ʒ ii. of Ginger, ʒ iſs. of Spikenard, Cinnamon, Saffron and Caſtor, ana ʒ i. of Euphorbium prepared, ℈ i. of Oil of Amber rectify'd, ʒ ſs. Let the Gums be diſſolved in the Juice of Leeks, and ſtrained; then add the Powders, and mix them well together, and make into a Maſs, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.'

Theſe are the *Pilulæ Fœtidæ majores* of *Meſue*, and which our *College* tranſcribed exactly into their firſt *Diſpenſatory*, as alſo it is in the *Auguſtan* in the ſame manner; but on a Review the *Bdellium* hath been expunged, as having no Virtues correſponding to the Intention of the whole: the Euphorbium hath been likewiſe leſſened by half its quantity, becauſe of its exceſſive Heat and Pungency. Some other ſmall alterations are likewiſe made that are not of moment enough for any particular notice. *Quercetan* hath a Compoſition under the Title of *Pilulæ de Euphorbio*, not greatly unlike theſe, and which are tranſcribed by *Schroder*, who hath, *Lib.* 4. taught many ways how to correct the Euphorbium, as by baking it in a Citron or a Lemon, or diſſolving and waſhing it with various Acids; which means are imagined to abate its cauſtic fiery Nature. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* likewiſe orders it for the ſame End, to be reduced to a kind of Pulp or Maſs, with Oil of Sweet Almonds, and then macerated warm in any acid Juices; but, the quantity it is here ſo reduced to, requires no ſuch great trouble. *Zwelfer* greatly recommends this Compoſition in arthritic Affections, and cutaneous Foulneſſes, beſides many other Caſes; and the preſent Practice gives ſome reputation to its Virtues, by directing it ſometimes in nervous and hyſteric Diſorders, to which laſt Intention the *College* ſeem now to have had a particular regard, by the addition of *Aſſa Fœtida*, which was never in it before: but the Maſs is ſomewhat difficult to keep without moulding, which ſeems owing to the Juice of Leeks uſed for diſſolving the Gums, and not giving Body enough to keep it from drying: the beſt way is to confine it in an oily Bladder, and a leaden Pot. This is a well contriv'd Purge of all kind of Humors, which lay a load upon the Nerves, and the principal Springs of the animal Machine; for it is full of hot and penetrating parts; and as the *Scammony* acts as a *Cathartic* in the more open Paſſages, others carry the ſame Quality into the remoteſt Receſſes, and clear away watry and pituitous Humors from all the Glands and Capillaries; but particularly thoſe mucous Foulneſſes which frequently diſorder the Womb. For theſe reaſons this is a notable Purge in all Diſtempers of the Head, as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Palſies, and

and the like; for Hypocondraical and Splenetic Affections, and promotes the Uterine Cleanſings, ſo as to aſſiſt in the Cure of moſt Complaints from that Quarter. Rheumatiſms, Scorpula's, and the Gout, it is calculated for; and the moſt extreme Parts will be drain'd of their Superfluities by it. But for theſe extraordinary Purpoſes it is to be frequently repeated, and to be given in ſmall Doſes, that it may not run off too faſt by Stool; for the more ſuch things are brought to the Operation of *Alteratives*, the more effectual are they to anſwer any Intentions of moment: an *Alterative* in the Blood-Veſſels operating by the ſame means as a *Cathartic* in the Bowels; as may be farther underſtood by our Explications under thoſe reſpective Diviſions in *Part* 2. The general Doſe is from ℈ i. to ℈ iv.

Pilulæ Gummoſæ, *The Gum Pill.*

'Take of Opopanax, ℈ i. of Ammoniacum, Galbanum, and Sagapenum, ana ʒ ſs. of Myrrh, ʒ ii. of Aſſa Fœtida and Caſtor, ana ʒ iii. of Oil of Amber, ℈ i. of Mithridate a ſufficient quantity to make into a Maſs of a due Conſiſtence for Pills.'

Theſe have not, before the new one of the *College*, been in any officinal *Diſpenſatory*, and the neareſt Preſcription to them of any I have met with is that of *S. Cloſſeus*, inſerted by *Schroder*, under the ſame Title; tho' this ſeems vaſtly to excel that in the Uniformity of Intention, and the Simplicity and Eaſe of Preparation to the Compounder. The Doſe is from gr. xv. to ʒ ſs. every Night, or oftener.

Pilulæ de Guttâ Gamandrâ, *The Gamboge Pill.*

'Take of Reſin of Jalap, Scammony, Gamboge, and Calomel, ana ʒ ſs. of Gum Ammoniacum diſſolved in the Juice of the *Engliſh* Orrice, ʒ iii. of Tartar vitriolated, ʒ ii. of Maſtich, ʒ i. of Saffron, ℈ i. of the Spirit of Turpentine gut. xl. and make the whole into a Maſs, of a fit Conſiſtence for Pills, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.'

There are many Forms, under different Titles, and of the ſame Intention as this, both in officinal and extemporaneous *Diſpenſatories*? tho' our *College* had nothing of this kind in their firſt *Diſpenſatory*, yet in the laſt but one, they have a Compoſition under the ſame Title, which hardly at all differs from the *Pilulæ Hydropicæ* of *Bontius*, formerly a noted Phyſician to the Prince of *Orange* in *Holland*, and which *Schroder* hath given in his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica*, *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 73. There is a Preſcription of *Horſtius*, under the Title of *Pilulæ de Hydrargyro*, wherein Mercury, Aloes, and Scammony have the greateſt ſhare, and have likewiſe Oil of Turpentine directed in them: But this Compoſition certainly excels any preceding ones of the like Intention, both for Uniformity and Efficacy. This is a very rough Purge, and cannot ſafely be given from above gr. x. to ʒ ſs. It is reckon'd a great purger of Water, and is therefore chiefly given in Dropſies, and ſuch like Cachexies, that are attended with too great an Exceſs of Bulk; in which caſe, it is a powerful Medicine, but it is not often preſcrib'd.

Pilulæ

ſome of our extemporaneous *Diſpenſatory*-Writers have tranſcrib'd, but that conſiderably differs from this: A great deal of pains is required to bring this into a due Conſiſtence, becauſe the Salts ſo much diſpoſe it to crumble. The Doſe is from gr. xv to ʒ ſs.

Pilulæ Fœtidæ, *The Fetid Pill.*

'Take of Aloes, Troches Alhandal, Opopanax, Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, Myrrh, and the Seeds of Rue, ana ʒ v. of Scammony, and Aſſa Fœtida, ana ʒ iii. of Turpeth Root, ʒ ſs. of the leſſer Spurge prepared, and Hermodactyls, ana ʒ ii. of Ginger, ʒ iſs. of Spikenard, Cinnamon, Saffron and Caſtor, ana ʒ i. of Euphorbium prepared, ℈ i. of Oil of Amber rectify'd, ʒ ſs. Let the Gums be diſſolved in the Juice of Leeks, and ſtrained; then add the Powders, and mix them well together, and make into a Maſs, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.'

Theſe are the *Pilulæ Fœtidæ majores* of *Meſue*, and which our *College* tranſcribed exactly into their firſt *Diſpenſatory*, as alſo it is in the *Auguſtan* in the ſame manner; but on a Review the *Bdellium* hath been expunged, as having no Virtues correſponding to the Intention of the whole: the Euphorbium hath been likewiſe leſſened by half its quantity, becauſe of its exceſſive Heat and Pungency. Some other ſmall alterations are likewiſe made that are not of moment enough for any particular notice. *Quercetan* hath a Compoſition under the Title of *Pilulæ de Euphorbio*, not greatly unlike theſe, and which are tranſcribed by *Schroder*, who hath, *Lib.* 4. taught many ways how to correct the Euphorbium, as by baking it in a Citron or a Lemon, or diſſolving and waſhing it with various Acids; which means are imagined to abate its cauſtic fiery Nature. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* likewiſe orders it for the ſame End, to be reduced to a kind of Pulp or Maſs, with Oil of Sweet Almonds, and then macerated warm in any acid Juices; but, the quantity it is here ſo reduced to, requires no ſuch great trouble. *Zwelfer* greatly recommends this Compoſition in arthritic Affections, and cutaneous Foulneſſes, beſides many other Caſes; and the preſent Practice gives ſome reputation to its Virtues, by directing it ſometimes in nervous and hyſteric Diſorders, to which laſt Intention the *College* ſeem now to have had a particular regard, by the addition of *Aſſa Fœtida*, which was never in it before: but the Maſs is ſomewhat difficult to keep without moulding, which ſeems owing to the Juice of Leeks uſed for diſſolving the Gums, and not giving Body enough to keep it from drying: the beſt way is to confine it in an oily Bladder, and a leaden Pot. This is a well contriv'd Purge of all kind of Humors, which lay a load upon the Nerves, and the principal Springs of the animal Machine; for it is full of hot and penetrating parts; and as the *Scammony* acts as a *Cathartic* in the more open Paſſages, others carry the ſame Quality into the remoteſt Receſſes, and clear away watry and pituitous Humors from all the Glands and Capillaries; but particularly thoſe mucous Foulneſſes which frequently diſorder the Womb. For theſe reaſons this is a notable Purge in all Diſtempers of the Head, as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Palſies, and

and the like; for Hypocondraical and Splenetic Affections, and promotes the Uterine Cleanſings, ſo as to aſſiſt in the Cure of moſt Complaints from that Quarter. Rheumatiſms, Scorpula's, and the Gout, it is calculated for; and the moſt extreme Parts will be drain'd of their Superfluities by it. But for theſe extraordinary Purpoſes it is to be frequently repeated, and to be given in ſmall Doſes, that it may not run off too faſt by Stool; for the more ſuch things are brought to the Operation of *Alteratives*, the more effectual are they to anſwer any Intentions of moment: an *Alterative* in the Blood-Veſſels operating by the ſame means as a *Cathartic* in the Bowels; as may be farther underſtood by our Explications under thoſe reſpective Diviſions in *Part* 2. The general Doſe is from ℈ i. to ℈ iv.

Pilulæ Gummoſæ, *The Gum Pill.*

'Take of Opopanax, ℈ i. of Ammoniacum, Galbanum, and Sagapenum, ana ʒ ſs. of Myrrh, ʒ ii. of Aſſa Fœtida and Caſtor, ana ʒ iii. of Oil of Amber, ℈ i. of Mithridate a ſufficient quantity to make into a Maſs of a due Conſiſtence for Pills.'

Theſe have not, before the new one of the *College*, been in any officinal *Diſpenſatory*, and the neareſt Preſcription to them of any I have met with is that of *S. Cloſſeus*, inſerted by *Schroder*, under the ſame Title; tho' this ſeems vaſtly to excel that in the Uniformity of Intention, and the Simplicity and Eaſe of Preparation to the Compounder. The Doſe is from gr. xv. to ʒ ſs. every Night, or oftener.

Pilulæ de Guttâ Gamandrâ, *The Gamboge Pill.*

'Take of Reſin of Jalap, Scammony, Gamboge, and Calomel, ana ʒ ſs. of Gum Ammoniacum diſſolved in the Juice of the *Engliſh* Orrice, ʒ iii. of Tartar vitriolated, ʒ ii. of Maſtich, ʒ i. of Saffron, ℈ i. of the Spirit of Turpentine gut. xl. and make the whole into a Maſs, of a fit Conſiſtence for Pills, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.'

There are many Forms, under different Titles, and of the ſame Intention as this, both in officinal and extemporaneous *Diſpenſatories*? tho' our *College* had nothing of this kind in their firſt *Diſpenſatory*, yet in the laſt but one, they have a Compoſition under the ſame Title, which hardly at all differs from the *Pilulæ Hydropicæ* of *Bontius*, formerly a noted Phyſician to the Prince of *Orange* in *Holland*, and which *Schroder* hath given in his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica*, *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 73. There is a Preſcription of *Horſtius*, under the Title of *Pilulæ de Hydrargyro*, wherein Mercury, Aloes, and Scammony have the greateſt ſhare, and have likewiſe Oil of Turpentine directed in them: But this Compoſition certainly excels any preceding ones of the like Intention, both for Uniformity and Efficacy. This is a very rough Purge, and cannot ſafely be given from above gr. x. to ʒ ſs. It is reckon'd a great purger of Water, and is therefore chiefly given in Dropſies, and ſuch like Cachexies, that are attended with too great an Exceſs of Bulk; in which caſe, it is a powerful Medicine, but it is not often preſcrib'd.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Mechoacanæ, *Pills of Mechoacan.*

'Take of Mechoacan Root ʒ ſs. 'of Turpeth ʒ ii. of the Leaves of 'Mezereon, macerated in Vinegar 'and dried, of Dwarf-Elder Seed, 'and the Troches of Agaric, ana 'ʒ ii. of the Spurge Root prepared, 'and Maſtich, ana ʒ iſs. of Mace, 'Cinnamon, and Sal Gem, ana ℈ii. 'Let all theſe, clean powdered, be 'made into a Maſs, with White-'Wine, and that dried and pow-'dered again; and laſtly, be beat 'up into a Maſs, of a Conſiſtence 'fit for Pills, with a ſufficient quan-'tity of Syrup of Buckthorn.'

Theſe have *Renodæus* for their firſt Preſcriber, from whom the *College* tranſcribed them into their firſt *Diſpenſatory*; and they have ſince continued exactly the ſame, except in ſome Circumſtances of making into a Maſs, which are of no great moment. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* hath a Compoſition for the ſame Intention of an Hydragogue, which is there aſcrib'd to *Meſue* or *Joannes Damaſcenus*, under the Title of *Pilulæ de Mezereo*; but it is ſo different from this, as not to allow of a Suggeſtion that this was taken from it, and is not likely enough to come into uſe, ſo as to require any Aſſignment of its Doſes or Virtues.

Pilulæ de Rhabarbaro, *The Rhubarb Pill.*

'Take of Rhubarb ʒ i. of Reſin 'of Jalap, and Tartar of Vitriol, 'ana ʒ iiſs. of the Chymical Oil of 'Nutmegs ʒ ſs. of the thinner Ex-'tract of Gentian a ſufficient quan-'tity, to make them into a Maſs of 'a fit Conſiſtence for Pills.'

There is tranſcrib'd into the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* a Compoſition, under this Title, from *Meſue*; and the *College* in their firſt Edition had one very little different from it; but ſince it hath been diſcontinued by the *College* until their laſt Edition, which notwithſtanding greatly differs from either of the beforementioned, both in leaving out many ſuperfluous Ingredients, and adding ſome new ones of greater Efficacy to to the chief Intention of the whole. Tartar of Vitriol is commonly ordered amongſt Ingredients of this mixture and operation only to open and ſeparate their moſt tenacious parts, as the Salt of Tartar is directed in ſome Infuſions of like Intention; but this hath not yet obtained in practice, nor is it likely to do ſo.

Pilulæ Ruffi, ſive Communes, Ruffy's, *or the common Pill.*

'Take of the beſt Aloes ʒ ii. of 'choice Myrrh ʒ i. of Saffron ʒ ſs. 'and make them all together into 'a Maſs, of a Conſiſtence fit for 'Pills, with a ſufficient quantity of 'Syrup of Wormwood.'

Theſe are generally aſcrib'd to *Ruffi*, a noted and a very antient Phyſician; but *Zwelfer* will have it that he borrow'd them from *Paulus Ægineta, Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 26. but with this difference from either of them, that they put an equal quantity of Gum Ammoniacum with the Aloes, and no Saffron. There are indeed in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, *Pilulæ Peſtilentiales Avicennæ, ſeu communes*, with the ſame Ingredients as here, but ſomewhat differing in their proportions; and in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, theſe are recited under the Title of *Pilulæ Peſtilentiales*, ſo that they ſeem to have been inadvertently confounded by ſome Writers. But in this the modern Preſcriptions chiefly

chiefly differ from the former, in ordering but half the quantity of Saffron as of Myrrh, whereas they generally direct them equal, and both together as much as the Aloes. The moſt antient Writers likewiſe direct them to be made into a Maſs, either with aromatized Wine, or Juice of Lemons; and even the *College* at firſt directed the Syrup of the Juice of Lemons, which is here changed for the Syrup of Wormwood; which ſome do not however ſo well like, becauſe it rather darkens the ſhining Yellow of the Ingredients, for which Color the Medicine is much valued. The Ingredients are much the beſt reduced into Powder ſeparately, becauſe they are ſo different in texture from one another, that they will not do in a Mortar ſo well together. This Medicine was deſigned by its firſt Preſcribers to be diſſolved for Potions, but its extreme Bitterneſs making that intolerable, the Moderns have very juſtly retained it in Pills for their extemporaneous Practice. *Felix Platerus* hath a Preſcription, under the Title of *Pilulæ Peſtilentiales*, which hath all the Ingredients of this, but joined with many others, which ſeem rather to clog than improve it. *Schroder* alſo gives one by the name of *Peſtilentiales Compoſitæ*, not differing but in the Addition of things, that rather ſpoil than mend it. This is accounted a good Stomach-Purge, and with good reaſon; for it greatly warms and ſtrengthens it, and but very gently purges. It is peculiarly good in cold Conſtitutions and Indigeſtions; and will many times, without other help, cure a Green-Sickneſs, in which caſe it greatly promotes the Menſtrual Diſcharges, and opens Uterine Obſtructions. It may be given from gr. xv. to ʒi. but this is not ſo fit for a *Cathartic* as an *Alterative*; and therefore ought rather to be given in moderate Doſes, and be long continued.

Pilulæ Rudii.

'Take of Colocynth ʒvi. of Agaric, Scammony, black Hellebore Root, and Turpeth Root, ana ʒſs. of Succotrine Aloes ʒi. of Cinnamon, Mace and Cloves, ana ʒii. Let the Colocynth be cleared from its Seed and cut ſmall, the Agaric ſhaved into Chips, and the Hellebore, Turpeth and Spices, be groſly bruiſed; and pouring upon 'em four times as much Spirit of Wine, let them macerate four days together in a moderate Heat; then ſtrain and preſs out hard the Liquor, in which diſſolve the Scammony and Aloes, after they have been before duly cleans'd; laſt of all, put the whole into an Alembic of Glaſs, and draw off ſo much of the ſuperfluous Moiſture as will leave the remainder as thick as Honey, for a Maſs to be made into Pills.'

This differs from the Preſcription receiv'd into the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, in ſubſtituting a few very good Aromatics in the room of a perplexed Compoſition that is now quite expunged the Shops. The Management alſo of its Preparation differs ſomewhat from that, tho' in nothing of conſequence. *Zwelfer* orders the ſame Procedure as in the *Alephangina*. The Scammony ſhould be powdered by itſelf, and the Aloes ſhould not be added till it is ſtrained from the other Ingredients; and when that is diſſolved, and it is near high enough, the Scammony ſhould be ſifted and ſtirred in. The ſuperfluous Spirit is laſt drawn off by a Retort, becauſe it

it may then be ſaved again for the ſame uſe another time, whereas Evaporation in an open Veſſel would loſe it; but it can hardly be drawn that way to a full Conſiſtence, becauſe it requires frequent trial when near enough, and therefore 'tis beſt to be taken out, and put into an open Veſſel to finiſh it. This more ſtrictly belongs to the Claſs of Extracts, and is moſt generally titled ſo in the Shops, and in extemporaneous Preſcription; it is ſometimes preſcrib'd under the Title of *Extractum Euſtachii*, the other part of the Name of its Author, *Euſtachius Rudius*. There are many Preſcriptions in the antient practical Writers and *Diſpenſatories*, and particularly in the Collections of *Schroder* and *Zwelfer*, under the Titles of *Panchymagoga*, which come very near to this, excepting it being more crouded with Ingredients, and leſs elegantly compounded. Some Shops eſpecially thoſe of wholeſale Dealers, who make vaſt quantities at a time, put in without order, Salt of Tartar to preſerve this Extract moiſt, which otherwiſe grows hard, and requires a little freſh Spirit to ſoften it. If this grows likewiſe too brittle, moiſten it with freſh Spirit. It may be given from gr. xv. to ℈ ii. and is effectual to all the purpoſes the *Alœphangina* ſtands recommended for. It is much more in Preſcription than that, becauſe it anſwers the common Intention of a Cathartic much better, being ſtronger and briſker in Operation; which altho' it moſt pleaſes common People, yet the greateſt Feats are to be done by Medicines of ſlower Operation, unleſs the Humors wanting Evacuation are only in the firſt Paſſages, which is rarely the Caſe of ſuch as take Purges. This at preſent is in great eſteem in the Shops for a Head-Purger; and it is indeed the chief Pill in uſe in moſt Caſes where *Cathartics* are preſcrib'd in this Form.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ cum Gummi, *Stomachic Pill with Gums.*

'Take of the fineſt Aloes, ʒ i. 'of Sena Leaves cleanſed, ʒ v. of 'Gum Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in 'Vinegar of Squills, ʒ ſs. of Maſtich 'and Myrrh, ana ʒ iſs. of Saffron 'and Salt of Wormwood, ana ʒ ſs. 'Make them into a Maſs for Pills 'with a ſufficient quantity of the 'Syrup of Buckthorn.'

This Compoſition was not at firſt in the *College Diſpenſatory*, altho' there are *Pilulæ Stomachicæ* from *Meſue*, but thoſe are very different from theſe, and now juſtly expunged as a trifling Medicine, conſiſting of nothing but Aloes, Maſtich and red Roſes, with Syrup of Wormwood. In the *Auguſtan* and *Royal Diſpenſatories* there are alſo ſeveral Compoſitions under the Title of *Stomachic* Pills, but they ſeem ſo ill calculated for any one Intention, that they are now quite out of uſe. And this is hardly ever preſcribed in the preſent Practice.

Pilulæ de Scammonio, *Pill of Scammony.*

'Take of Jalap Root, ʒ i. of 'Scammony, and Vitriol of Tar-'tar, ana ℈ i. of the chymical Oil 'of Nutmegs gut. vi. the more li-'quid Extract of *Gentian* a ſuffi-'cient quantity to make into a 'Maſs for Pills.'

This is entirely a new Preſcription, and is much eaſier to compound, and more efficacious than almoſt any before contriv'd to anſwer the Intention of an Hydragogue. Its Doſe is from ʒ i. to ʒ ii.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ de Styrace, *Storax Pill.*

'Take of Storax, Olibanum, 'Myrrh, the inſpiſſated Juice of 'Liqueriſe, and Opium, ana ʒ ſs. 'of Saffron, ʒ i. make them all in-'to a Maſs for Pills with a ſuffi-'cient Quantity of the Syrup of 'white Poppies.'

This was firſt order'd by *Meſue* with Frankincenſe, as it is here with Olibanum, and without Saffron. *Schroder* hath got it with ſome difference from both, having Laudamum beſides the Opium, and adding ℈ i. of Ambergreaſe to ſomewhat a leſs Quantity of the Maſs. He ſays that *S. Cloſſæus* uſed it with great Succeſs to breeding Women who were in danger of Miſcarriage from the Trouble of frequent Coughing. It is much that the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, as well as the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, hath omitted it; as it is a very good Medicine, and now much uſed in common Preſcription againſt Catarrhs, *&c.* In this Compoſition the *Storax* muſt be ſtrain'd and the *Opium*, tho' ſome dry and powder it, and beat together with the Extract of Liqueriſe into a Paſte; and then receive the reſt of the Ingredients in Powder. There is gr. i. of *Opium* in every gr. vi. of this Maſs; and therefore it ought in the extreme Doſe not to exceed xii. or xv. gr. It has all the Virtues of the *Pill de Cynogloſſo*, but has ſomewhat more than double the quantity of *Opium* in that. It is much more uſed than any other of this Intention; but it ought to be with caution.

Pilulæ Tartareæ, *The Tartar Pill.*

'Take of the beſt Aloes, ʒ iii. 'of Gum, Ammoniacum cleanſed 'in the Vinegar of Squills, ʒ ſs. of 'Tartar of Vitriol, ʒ ſs. and make 'them together into Pills.'

Here is ſuppoſed ſo much of the Vinegar of Squills to be uſed in diſſolving the Gum Ammoniacum as is ſufficient to give a due Conſiſtence to the whole. The firſt *Diſpenſatory* of our *College* had nothing under this Title, altho' they have added one ſince, which was originally from *Quercetan*, and corrected by *Sennertus*: Notwithſtanding which, *Zwelfer* in his *Animadverſions* upon it in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, is very prolix in directing the manner of its Compoſition; but the *College* have now again expunged that as an injudicious and very troubleſome Mixture, and ſubſtituted this as vaſtly more ſimple, and more efficacious to the Intention it is deſign'd for, from *Bontius*, formerly Phyſician to the Houſe of *Orange*, as it is retained by *Schroder* in his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica*; where he tells us that it was of ſo great eſteem in *Holland*, as to be religiouſly made common for the Public Benefit. *Schroder* gives alſo the *Pilulæ Tartareæ* of *Quercetan*, not much different from that in the *Auguſtan*, and the former Edition of the *College*, as alſo a ſhorter Compoſition of his own, under the ſame Appellation; but theſe have none of them obtained enough to come down to our preſent Practice.

Moſt of the Compoſitions of this Claſs are Cathartic, Stomatic, or Hyſteric; but many of the old *Diſpenſatories* and Practical Writings are vaſtly crouded with Medicines of this Form for all theſe Intentions: But notwithſtanding the great Authorities of many of their Authors, and the Conveniency of keeping ſuch Forms in the Shops, yet the

College have now abridg'd them to a much leſs number; and given ſome new ones, much more ſimple and eaſy in their Compoſitions, and more efficacious in their Operations than any before to be met with. Thus they have thrown out the *Pilulæ Aggregativæ Eupatorii, de Lapide Lazuli de Hermodactylis, de Opopanace,* all of *Meſue*; the *Hieræ cum Agarico,* and *Aureæ* of *Nicolaus*; the *Imperiales, Maſtichinæ,* and *ex Tribus* of *Fernelius*; the *Pilulæ de Succino* of *Crato,* the *Vaticanâ, de Cretâ Palmarii, Macri,* and many others: and fill'd their places with the *Magiſtrales de Ammoniaco, Ecphracticæ, Gummoſæ,* and *Pilulæ de Scammonio.* But the greateſt Advantages from the preſent Emendations are from the Corrections of thoſe Compoſitions which have come thro' all the former *Diſpenſatories,* and are yet retained; all with a judicious Compounder will eaſily diſcern as they occur in Buſineſs.

From *Bates.*

Pilulæ Angelicæ.

'Take Sena, ʒ vi. Rhubarb, Myrrh, Agaric, ana ʒ iii. Benjamin, ʒ iſs. Saffron, ʒ ii. Violet and Borage-Flowers, ana m. i. Juice of Succory clarify'd, ℔ iſs. of Fumitory and Borage, ana ℔ iiſs. Digeſt them together 48 hours; then preſs out the Juices, and put to them Aloes, ʒ xii. which evaporate to a due Conſiſtence for Pills; and then ſtir in Balſam of *Peru,* ʒ ii. Oil of Nutmegs gut. xx. and Salt of Wormwood ʒii. and keep it in a cloſe Pewter Pot.'

This is a Preſcription of *Angelus Sala,* and comes to us greatly recommended for a mild Purger, and an excellent Cleanſer and Strengthner of the *Viſcera,* but particularly the Stomach and Bowels. It may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ i. at a Doſe.

Pil. Hydropicæ, *Pills againſt the Dropſy.*

'Take Reſin of Jalap, Scammony, Rhubarb, Gamboge and Calomel, ana ʒ ſs. Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in the Juice of Flower-de-luce, ʒ iii. Tartar of Vitriol, ʒ ii. Maſtich, ʒ i. Saffron, ʒ i. Spirit of Turpentine gut. xl. Syrup of Buckthorn, a ſufficient quantity to mix all into a due Conſiſtence for Pills.'

This is a powerful Purge for the Purpoſes its Title expreſſes, and is well ſuited to the modern Practice. It greatly forces away Water and Phlegm, and therefore is effectual in Dropſies, and all Cachexies attended with Corpulency; but it is too briſk in Operation to be given to Children, or weakly Conſtitutions. Its outſide Doſe is ʒ ii.

Pil. Marocoſtinæ.

'Take Gum Ammoniac, ʒ iſs. Myrrh, ʒ vi. Aloes, ℔ i. Agaric, ʒ vi. Rhubarb, ʒ iii. Saffron, ʒ ſs. Coſtus, ʒ vi. Aloes Wood, ʒ ii. Maſtich Herb, ʒ ſs. make a Decoction of the ſix laſt Ingredients in ℔ ii. of Damask-Roſe Juice, and a ſufficient quantity of common Water; which preſs out hard, and put to it the Ammoniacum and Myrrh, ſtrain'd in ʒ iv. of Vinegar of Squills, and with the Aloes, evaporate all together to a due Conſiſtence.'

Bates, as well as ſome others, make a great deal of needleſs Work with this Compoſition. It is originally from *Mindererus,* and was calculated to purge off pituitous and

and watry Humors, which lodge in the Habit of the Body, and produce Dropſies, and other chronic Diſorders. It is alſo commended for expelling tartarous Humours, and cleanſing the Liver and Kidneys. But by its peculiar Property, of clearing the Nerves from all ſuperfluous Adheſions, it has greatly obtain'd for a Strengthener of the Head and Stomach, and againſt all Diſeaſes ariſing from the Diſorders of thoſe Parts. The Doſe is from gr. xv. to ℈ ii. but this Medicine is ſeldom made.

Pil. Melanagogæ, *Pills againſt Melancholy.*

'Take black Hellebore, ʒ ii. Co-
'locynth, ʒ iii. boil theſe in ℔ v.
'of the Phlegm of Vitriol to the
'Conſumption of half: then boil
'what can be preſſed out to the
'Conſiſtence of Honey, and put
'to it Reſin of Scammony in fine
'Powder, and keep ſtirring with
'a gentle Heat, till it becomes of
'a due Conſiſtence for Pills.

This is a very ſearching *Cathartic*, and may be recommended in all obſtinate chronic Caſes to ſtrong Perſons. Its Doſe is from gr. viii. to ℈ i. It is not fit for Children, nor indeed hardly any but ſuch Perſons whom its Name declares it to be calculated for; becauſe *Maniacs*, and melancholy People, as hath already been obſerv'd, will not be mov'd but by the ſtrongeſt Medicines: and this is ſo much of that kind, that ſome Repetitions of it may rouſe, and ſtrangely bring to a uſe their Faculties, many who have long been without them for want of ſuch helps. But proper *Alteratives* are to be ſuppoſed given in the Intervals. For there are not many Caſes where *Cathartics* alone are to be truſted.

Pil. Cochiæ cum Helleboro, *Pill Cochia with Hellebore.*

'Take the Species of the leſſer
'*Pill Cochia*, and Powder of black
'Hellebore, ana ʒ i. Make them
'into a Maſs with Syrup of Stœ-
'chas.'

This has been in ſome former Editions of the *College-Diſpenſatory*, but they have rejected it in the laſt, and retain'd many a great deal worſe: for if this be well underſtood, it is an admirable Cathartic in Maniacal, Hypocondriacal, and almoſt all nervous Caſes; and nothing likewiſe more effectually opens the menſtrual Diſcharges when they are wanted, than this Medicine. It may be given from gr. xv. to ʒ ſs. At firſt uſe it will ſometimes vomit, but after a few Repetitions it takes more downwards.

Pil. de Euphorbio, *Euphorbium Pill.*

'Take Euphorbium, Colocynth,
'Agaric, Bdellium, Sagapenum,
'anâ ʒ ii. Aloes, ʒ v. Make them
'into a Maſs with the Juice of
'Leeks.'

This is a Preſcription of *Meſue*, which our *College* likewiſe formerly had. In ſtrong Conſtitutions that can bear the *Euphorbium*, it is a moſt efficacious Medicine to purge off tough pituitous Humors. All kinds of Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains will give way to it, for it fetches from the moſt remote Parts thoſe Humors which cauſe them. In Dropſies likewiſe it is a powerful Medicine, and in ſuch Caſes is generally moſt ſafe, becauſe the load of Humors is ſo great, as makes the Medicine leſs ſenſible to the Fibres. The Doſe is from gr. xv. to ʒ ſs. This Medicine ſoon dries,

and will ſometime grow mouldy; it ought therefore to be kept in a Bladder, as was directed under the *Pil. Fœtida.*

Pil. Tartareæ, *Tartar Pills.*

'Take Aloes, ʒ iii. Gum. Ammoniacum ſtrain'd with Vinegar of Squills, ʒ iſs. Tartar of Vitriol, ʒ iſs. Extract of Rhubarb, ʒ ſs. mix, *S. A.*

Theſe differ not much in the principal Ingredients from the *Marocoſtina* of *Mindererus.* This is a Preſcription of *Bontius*, and is much better than that of *Quercetan*, which our *College* retains. It makes a good Purge in all Caſes that are attended with a *Lentor* in the Blood or viſcid pituitous Juices in the Glands and Capillaries. It is therefore good in hypocondriacal and ſplenetic Diſorders, and of ſervice, being continued, in the Gout, Rheumatiſm, and ſcrophulous Indurations upon the Glands. It may be given from ϑ i. to ʒ i. for a Doſe. But ſuch Medicines are better in ſmall quantities, and frequently repeated; othewiſe what is *Cathartic*, and forcing in the firſt Paſſages, will carry the reſt thro' before they get into the Blood, and have any effect where they are chiefly intended.

Pil. Arthriticæ, *Pills againſt the Gout.*

'Take Reſin of Jalap, ʒ ſs. Extracts of Rhubarb, Birth-wort, and Gentian, ana ʒ i. Tartar of Vitriol and Diagrydium, ana ʒ iſs. Vitriol of Iron, ʒ ii. make up into a Maſs with Extract of Sena.'

This is a Preſcription of *Scheffe-rus* againſt the *Gout*, for which it is a good Medicine, as all of the *Draſtic* kind are; and likewiſe for all Diſeaſes whoſe Seat is principally upon the Nerves and extreme Parts.

Pil. Balſamicæ Anodynæ, *The Anodyne Balſamic Pill.*

'Take Liver of Sulphur, ʒ iv. Balſam of *Tolu*, ʒ ii. Flowers of Benjamin, ʒ ii. Salt of Tartar and Opium, ana ʒ ſs. Spirit of Turpentine a ſufficient quantity to make a Maſs.'

This is a moſt uſeful Compoſition, and is preferable to any other of this Intention, as it is a good *Balſamic* without being too agglutinating, and a good Detergent without any Irritation; and therefore may be ſafely given in all Coughs, and to all Conſtitutions. The Doſe is from gr. v. to ϑ i. or more.

Pil. Spleneticæ, *Pills againſt the Spleen.*

'Take ʒ i. of Gum Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in Vinegar of Squills, and evaporated to a due Conſiſtence; Steel prepared with Vinegar, and Extract of Fern Root, ana ʒ ſs. Tartar of Vitriol and fine Aloes, ana ʒ ii. Myrrh and Maſtich, ana ʒ i. Salt of Wormwood, ʒ ſs. Saffron, ϑ i. mix into a Maſs with Syrup of Fumitory.'

This is a Compoſition of *Mynſicht's*, and is calculated againſt all Diſorders which are term'd hypocondriacal, and are ſuppos'd to ariſe from Obſtructions of the Spleen; as alſo againſt hyſterical Affections. To which Purpoſes it cannot but be a good Medicine, as is manifeſt from the Virtues of its principal Ingredients, which may be turn'd to in the foregoing *Part.* Theſe ought to he continued ſome time, and taken from ϑ ii. to ϑ iv. in a day, half in the morning and the other half at night, uſing Exerciſe at the ſame time.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Barbaroſſæ.

'Take the fineſt *Turkey* Rhubarb, 'ʒ ii. Diagrydium, ʒ i. Quickſilver, 'ʒ ſs. Muſk, gr. x. make them into 'a Maſs with a ſufficient quantity 'of Flower.'

Theſe are alſo call'd *Cæruleæ*, and are the Preſcription of *Herculeſ Saxonia*. The *Mercury* muſt be incorporated firſt with Turpentine, after which, if the Powders will not make it ſufficiently ſtiff for Pills, add enough Liqueriſe-Powder, inſtead of what is here order'd. Theſe have been a mighty Secret with many in all Venereal Caſes, and in Leproſies and cutaneous Foulneſſes. It is certainly a very good Medicine for ſuch Purpoſes, and with continu'd uſe will break thro' all the glandular Obſtructions, and force away thoſe acrimonious Humors, which corrode, ulcerate, and deform the capillary Veſſels; eſpecially upon the Surface, where the external Cold helps to detain them, until they cover the Skin with Blotches. This is likewiſe to be depended upon in moſt chronic Diſtempers, eſpecially thoſe which are *Scorphulous*. It is directed ʒ i every day for thirty days together. There are many other Preſcriptions of this kind extant in Phyſical Writers, which we have not room for here; we ſhall therefore only give one more of the chief of them, which is from *Horſtius's Pharmacopœia*, lib. 16.

Pilulæ de Hydrargyro Horſtii, Horſtius's *Mercury Pill.*

'Take Mercury kill'd with Juice 'of Lemons, ʒ v. Aloes, ʒ v. Rhu-'barb, ʒ iii. Diagrydium, ʒ ii. Aga-'ric, ʒ i. Storax, Cinnamon, Mace, 'yellow Sanders, Sarſaparilla, Saſſa-'fras, Muſk, ana ʒ ſs. Honey a 'ſufficient quantity; to which add 'a little Oil of Turpentine.'

The *Mercury* is more conveniently kill'd (as it is call'd) with the Oil of *Turpentine*, or with a little *Turpentine* put to it. Two or three Ingredients in this Compoſition ſeem to be but of little worth, yet the whole may be a uſeful Medicine and good in moſt of the Intentions which the foregoing ſtands recommended for. Its Doſe is from ℈i. to ʒi.

Pilulæ Familiares, *Family Pill.*

'Take fine Aloes, ʒ viii. the moſt 'reſinous Scammony, ʒ iv. Reſin of 'Jalap, Extract of Colocynth, Gam-'boge, ana ʒ ii. Tartar of Vitriol, 'Elaterium, Extract of Saffron, 'Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Caſtor, 'ana ʒ i. *Arcanum Corollinum*, ʒ iv. 'powder all that are to be pow-'der'd, and mix with the Extracts 'into a due Conſiſtence with a ſuf-'ficient quantity of the Decoction 'of Colocynth.'

Theſe we give in compliance to ſuch who have been brought into an opinion of them, by the Commendation given them by their pretended Author, *Salmon*. They make a good Purge enough in many chronic Caſes, and work with briskneſs. The Doſe is from ℈ i. to ℈ ii.

Pilulæ Diacolocynthidos, *Pills of Colocynth compounded.*

'Take Aloes, Colocynth, Scam-'mony, Bdellium, black Hellebore, 'Gum Arabic, ana ʒ ii. Euphor-'bium and Nitre, ana ʒ i. make 'them into Pills with ſolutive Ho-'ney of Roſes.'

Theſe are in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* by the name of *Pil. de Nitro*, but the Compoſition has *Alexander Trallianus* for its Author, who gives it under the Title it bears here, *de Hemicraniâ*, lib. 1. cap. 12. where he pronounces it effectual in

purging off viſcid, cold, pituitous Humors from the extreme Parts, and to be good to reſtore the Vigor of the Nerves, as well as to remove their Impediments. *Monardus, lib.* 13. *Epiſt.* 6. prodigiouſly commends them in the Epilepſy, and affirms that they excel the *Hiera*, in fortifying the Stomach, and removing Iſchiadic Pains. The *Gum Arabic* ſeems intended as a Corrector of the *Euphorbium*, as it may entangle its violent active Parts, and make its Operation more tolerable; but it is to be fear'd, that Ingredient is here in too large a Proportion, notwithſtanding ſuch Precaution. The Doſe of this is from gr. xv. to ʒ ſs. And in robuſt Conſtitutions there is hardly any Cathartic of equal efficacy, to cleanſe away the moſt obſtinate Humors.

Pil. Peſtilentiales, *Pills againſt the Peſtilence.*

'Take Aloes, ʒ i. Myrrh and Saf-
'fron, ana ʒ ſs. make into a Maſs
'with Canary.'

Theſe are a Preſcription of *Avicen*, in imitation of thoſe of *Ruffus*, which the *College* have under his name. *Fœlix Platerus* has alſo a Preſcription under the ſame Title, but it is perplex'd and not worth inſerting here. The Virtues and Doſe are the ſame as thoſe of the *Pil. Ruffi.*

SECT. VIII.

Of Powders and Species.

UNder theſe names we include only ſuch as are compound; for what concerns the reducing any *Simple* into a Powder, belongs to the preceding *Part* about Preparation, and does not require any further Directions; ſuch things always preſerving the Virtues of what they are produced from. Into this form many Materials are reduced, which are intended to be given in ſubſtance; and tho' ſome are thus reduced only in order to bring them into other Forms, as *Pills*, *Electuaries*, &c. yet many are kept and preſcrib'd in this. Whatſoever of a volatile and aromatic nature is concern'd herein, ought to be made in ſmall quantities, that the Medicine may be always as freſh as poſſible: and it alſo ought to be kept cloſe ſtopt; which makes thoſe wide open Glaſſes, which are generally cover'd only with a Paper in the Shops, very blameable; whence the *Pulvis Ari comp.* with ſome others, become good for little, tho' made of very efficacious Ingredients. The oily and ſmooth Compoſitions likewiſe under this Diviſion, which are moſtly of Seeds and the like, are not to be made in any quantity, becauſe they grow rancid, as the *Pulvis Hali*. And indeed this Form is altogether improper for things of that nature, becauſe they are not without difficulty reducible into a Powder, and may much more conveniently be beat up into a Paſte for *Troches*, or made into *Electuaries*, wherein alſo they may be much better preſerv'd. All reſinous Subſtances which come under this Management,

nagement, require the Mortar to be a little greaſed, elſe they will not powder, but form into Lumps at every ſtroke; and they ſhould be rather rubb'd than beat. The Aromatics, which waſt much by flying away, ought to be ſprinkled with Spirit enough to keep them down, but not ſo as to make them clog the Sieve, by ſticking in their Paſſage. Many of the *Electuaries*, as before taken notice of under the *Diaſcordium*, are now preſerv'd in their *Species*; and the difference between thoſe and theſe, is only the moiſture with which they are made into an Electuary; which makes ſo little a bulk in a ſimple Doſe, as to be of no moment.

In all theſe Compoſitions the Herbs are expected to be pick'd clean from Stalks and all decay'd Leaves; the Flowers as freſh as can be dryed, and clean pick'd; and every other Ingredient in the greateſt perfection in every reſpect, becauſe the whole here goes into the Stomach; whereas in Tinctures, Diſtillations, and the like, the groſs is left behind, and is not therefore ſo much regarded.

From the College.

Aromaticum Roſatum, *Roſe Spice.*

'Take of exungulated red Roſes, 'ʒxv. of Liqueriſe ſliced, ʒvii. 'of Aloes-Wood, and yellow-Sanders, ana ʒiii. of the beſt Cinnamon, ʒv. of Cloves and Mace, 'ana ʒiiſs. Gum Arabic, and 'Tragacanth, ana ℈viii. of Nutmegs, the greater Cardamoms, 'and Galangal, ana ʒi. of *Indian* 'Spikenard, ℈i. And let them all 'be reduced into a Powder to be 'kept for uſe.'

This differs from the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* only in changing the leſſer for the greater Cardamoms, but agrees with their laſt, which hath alſo made the ſame Alteration. But this is the firſt time that the Musk and Ambergreaſe hath been quite rejected; tho' it was uſually made without them before, as being generally ſo directed in common Preſcription, becauſe of their Offenſiveneſs to many Perſons. *Zwelfer* gives this Compoſition a very great Character in his *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory.

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum Compoſitus, *Compound Powder of Crabs-Claws.*

'Take of prepared Pearls, of 'Crabs Eyes, red Coral, the white'ſt Amber, calcined Hartſhorn, 'and Oriental Bezoar, ana ʒi. of 'the Powder from the black Claws 'of a Crab, the Weight of all the 'other, and make them into a fine 'Powder, which is to be formed 'into Balls, with a Solution of 'Gum Arabic.'

This hath but a very modern Name for its firſt Contriver, and hath but lately been introduced among the officinal Compoſitions. It was in the former Diſpenſatory ordered to be formed into Balls, with a Jelly made of Vipers Skins, but that difference is of no great moment. This has the Repute amonſt many of being a mighty *Cordial*; but ſuch are deceived by their having obſerv'd it frequently to be preſcrib'd by Phyſicians of the beſt Note, in almoſt all *acute Caſes*. Its *Alexipharmic* Quality can be ſuppos'd to ariſe from nothing in the Compoſition beſides the *Bezoar*; but from many Experiments I have found, that there is no ſuch virtue in that Drug. The effect of the whole then is *abſorbent*, which is common to it with all the *teſtaceous*

Powders. This renders them of good uſe in many caſes, eſpecially in Diſtempers incident to Children; for in whatever ſhapes their Maladies appear, and whatever Diſorders they induce in thoſe delicate and tender Bodies, their principal Source is generally a peccant *Acid* in the *prima Viæ* of theſe young ones, whoſe *Acrimony* is readily overcome by ſuch Medecines as this. Nor can it have any *Diaphoretic* effect, unleſs by *Accident*; that is, the Indolence and Tranquillity produced in the *animal OEconomy*, on its being freed from the troubleſome Irritations of the *Acid*, lodged in the firſt Paſſages by means of theſe *Abſorbents*, is for the moſt part ſucceeded by gentle Breathings. Such Perſons therefore are greatly miſtaken, who by peruſing the Bills of Phyſicians, and finding this and ſuch like Medecines frequently to occur, imagine themſelves able to cure all *acute* Diſtempers by almoſt their help alone. There are indeed many Inſtances where the moſt prudent muſt wait the Efforts of Nature, and ſee which way the principal Relief from Medicine is to be given; and in the mean while muſt do ſomething to anſwer the Expectations of a Patient, and give a little preſent Eaſe: but to lay the ſole Dependance upon ſuch languid Helps, when ſomething of efficacy is indicated, is certainly imprudent. We ſhall only here further obſerve, that the Dearneſs of the *Bezoar* has prompted many to find out its Counterfeits Color to this Medicine, which is valu'd for receiving it from the *Bezoar*. What this is done with we cannot ſo well affirm, as know when it is ſo, from its Deviation upon ſome Trials, which the *Bezoar* only will ſtand the Teſt of; and that is, ſtriking its Color diſtinct upon white chalk'd Paper: whilſt the Counterfeits do frequently change lighter or darker with keeping, and ſome have been known to turn quite black. Every Juice or Tincture that changes green with an *Alkali*, will help in this Project, as was before taken notice of about the Infuſion of Violets: and ſuch a Green, with a due proportion of Yellow, may be eaſily brought to the true *Bezoar* Color. It would be inexcuſable to propogate the Counterfeit of any thing of real value; but the *Bezoar* in this is of no extraordinary Virtue, and conſequently the Medicine not much the worſe for want of it. The Doſe is from gr. vi. to ʒ ſs.

Pulvis Granorum Kermes Compoſitus, *Compound Powder of Kermes Berries.*

'Take of the Kermes Berries, 'ʒ i. of Nutmeg, ϑ ii. of Tormen-'til Root, and of yellow Sanders, 'ana ʒ ſs. of Cloves, prepared 'Pearls, and both the Corals pre-'pared, ana ϑ i. Let them all be 'made into a Powder together.

This hath but lately been received into the *College Diſpenſatory*, and in the preceding to this, there were ordered leaf Gold, and pearl Sugar; but as they are of no conſequence to the medicinal Intentions of the Compoſition, they are here rejected. It differs but very little from the *Pulvis contra Abortum*, in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* of *Zwelfer*.

Pulvis Diacalaminthes Simplex, *Simple Powder of Calamint.*

'Take of Mountain Calamint, 'Pennyroyal, Origany, Seeds of 'Macedonian and common Par-'ſley, and of Hartwort, ana ʒ ii. 'of Smallage and Thyme, ana 'ʒ ſs. of Privet Seeds and White 'Pepper,

' Pepper, ana ʒ i. and mix them ' into a Powder.'

This is a very antient Compoſition, and given very much alike by *Meſue* and *Galen*; tho' *Zwelfer* gives the preference to that of the latter, and our *College* at firſt copied after it in their *Diſpenſatory*, but the preceding to this left out the Thyme, which is herein again reſtored. It is now titled *Simple*, in diſtinction to a compound Powder of the ſame, given by *Fernelius*, and which was at firſt received by the *College*, altho' now rejected. See its Virtues under the *Simple* whence it hath its Name.

Pulvis Radicum Ari Compoſitus, *Compound Powder of Arum Root.*

' Take of the freſh Root of ' ſpotted Arum, ʒ ii. of the com- ' mon Acorus Root and Saxifrage ' Pimpinel, ana ʒ i. of Crabs Eyes, ' ʒ ſs. of Cinnamon, ʒ iii. of Salt ' of Wormwood, ʒ i. and let them ' be made into a Powder. *N. B.* ' The Arum Root is always to be ' freſh added to it.'

This is but lately introduced into the *College Diſpenſatory*, and here is left out the Salt of Juniper that was ordered in the preceding, becauſe it is not uſually made, and anſwers no Intention, but what is provided for by the Salt of Wormwood; but this makes it neceſſary to be kept cloſe from the Air, becauſe it will elſe grow moiſt, and ſpoil the Medicine; tho' the principal Neceſſity of ſo keeping it is to preſerve the Pungency and Volatility of the Ingredients, which otherwiſe would ſoon exhale: And for the ſame reaſon alſo it is now directed to mix the Arum Root always freſh, as it is uſed, becauſe that is the chief Ingredient, and the ſooneſt ſpoiled by keeping.

Lapis Contrayervæ, *Contrayerva Stone.*

' Take of calcin'd Harts-Horn ' in Powder, of red Coral prepared, ' Pearl, white Amber, and Crabs ' Eyes, ana ʒ ii. of Contrayerva ' Root powdered, and the prepa- ' red Crabs Claws, ana ʒ ſs. Mix ' them together, and make them ' up into Balls, with a Solution of ' Gum Arabic,'

This is but very lately brought into the *College Diſpenſatory*, but now very much uſed in common Preſcription, as an Alexipharmic. It was before ordered with Gelly of Vipers, and to be covered with Leaf Gold, but they are neither of 'em of conſequence. ʒ iſs of Ambergreaſe was alſo left at diſcretion to be added, but that is ſo far out of the Intention of the Compoſition, as to be now quite neglected. Its Doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ ſs.

Pulvis Cephalicus, *A Cephalic Powder.*

' Take of the Leaves of Aſara- ' bacca, Marjoram, and Lillies of ' the Valley, each any Quantity, ' and make them into a Powder ' together.'

This is entirely new, and intended for a *Sternutatory*.

Pulvis Cardiacus Magiſtralis, *The Magiſterial Cardiac Powder.*

' Take of Oriental *Bezoar*, and ' of calcin'd Harts-Horn, ana ʒ iſs. ' of white and red Coral prepared, ' white Amber, prepared Pearls, ' *Armenian* Bole, *Japan* Earth, ' and of Tormentil Root, ana ʒ ii. ' of Aloes Wood, Citron Peel, ' Angelica Root, and Zedoary, ' ana

'ana ℈ ii. and make them into a 'Powder together.'

The firſt *College Diſpenſatory* had a greater and leſſer Compoſition, under this Title, and both from *Fernelius*; but this hath very much reformed the greater Compoſition, as it was continued to the *Diſpenſatory* immediately preceding, by leaving out the Bone of a Stag's Heart, and many other trifling Ingredients.

Pulvis Cornachini, Cornachine's *Powder.*

'Take of ſulphurated Diagrydium, ʒ ĸ. of Diaphoric Antimony, 'ʒ vi. of Cream of Tartar, ʒ iiſs. 'Make them together into a Pow'der.'

This hath not been in any of the preceding *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*, but is amongſt *Shipton*'s Additions to the laſt, and is in *Bates*. *Schroder*, who gives alſo this Preſcription, tells us its Author was ſo fond of it, as to write a whole Treatiſe about it, wherein he recommends it almoſt in all Caſes that require purging. Its Doſe is from gr. viii. to ʒ i.

Species Diambræ, ſine Odoratis, *Species Diambra, without Perfumes.*

'Take of Cinnamon, Angelica 'Roots, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, 'the *Indian* Leaf or Malabathrum, 'and of Galangal, ana ʒ iii. of 'Spikenard, and the greater and 'leſſer Cardamoms, ana ʒ i. of 'Ginger, ʒ iſs. of Aloes Wood, 'yellow Sanders, and long Pepper, 'ana ʒ ii. make them into a Pow'der.

This is originally a Preſcription of *Meſue*, and exactly tranſcrib'd from him by the *College* into their firſt *Diſpenſatory*: Afterwards indeed, they rejected the Doronicum or Wolf's-Bane; but now not only that, but the Perfumes are quite expunged, as being wholly remote from the main Intentions of the Medicine, and prejudicial to many Conſtitutions: Altho' as ſome particular Caſes may require theſe very Ingredients, the *College* have allowed of them in the following. This is eſteemed a great Cephalic and Cordial, and is frequently preſcribed in nervous Decays, from Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Palſies, and Old Age. It ſtrengthens the Stomach in particular, raiſes the Spirits, and warms the Blood to a very great degree; whereby it is a Provoker to *Venery*, but more as a *Stimulus*, than by ſupplying any freſh Recruits to thoſe Parts, or augmenting the Ability of Performance. Its Doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ ſs.

Species Diambræ cum Odoratis, *Species Diambra with Perfumes,*

'This is made by an Addition 'to the foregoing Species, of Am'bergreaſe, ʒ iſs. and of Musk, 'ʒ ſs.'

Pulvis Diacinnamomi, *Compound Powder of Cinnamon.*

'Take choice Cinnamon, ʒ xv. 'of Caſſia Bark, and Elicampane 'Root, ana ʒ ſs. of Galangal, ʒ vii. 'of Cloves, Long Pepper, both 'the Cardamoms, Ginger, Mace, 'Nutmegs, and Aloes Wood, ana 'ʒ iij. of Saffron, ʒ i. of white Su'gar-Candy, ʒ v. make them into 'a Powder.

This is from *Meſue*, who order'd it into an Electuary with Honey, and ſcented it with ℈ ii. of Musk; and it was at firſt ſo received by the *College*, which continued to the laſt; but there it was alſo allow'd to be kept apart in the Species, tho' here

here it is wholly ſo directed, becauſe ſuch aromatic volatile Ingredients are more ſubject to ſpoil in a moiſt Form, than when kept cloſe ſtopp'd and dry by themſelves. *Zwelfer* alſo gives it in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, as here in the dry Species, where he greatly recommends it for promoting Concoction.

Species Dianthus, *Compound Powder of Roſemary Flowers.*

'Take of Roſemary Flowers, ʒ i. 'of red Roſes and Liqueriſe, ana 'ʒ vi. of Cloves, Spikenard, Nutmegs, Galangal, Cinnamon, Ginger, Zedoary, Mace, Aloes Wood, 'the leſſer Cardamoms, the Seeds 'of Dill, and Aniſe, ana ℈ iv. and 'make them into a Powder together.'

This is originally aſcribed to *Nicolaus*, who ordered in it Violet Flowers; in which manner it was exactly copied by the *College*, and ſo continued to the preſent *Diſpenſatory*, which hath alſo conform'd in every thing to the original Preſcription, unleſs in rejecting theſe Flowers, as out of the chief Intention of moſt of the other Ingredients; and herein the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory ſeems to be followed, where the ſame Alteration is made. *Zwelfer* in his Annotations gives it an uncommon Recommendation for a Cardiac; and praiſes it alſo in Defluctions, and many Weakneſſes of the Conſtitution, from Indigeſtion. It is certainly a very good Compoſition for all nervous Intentions, and does not give ſuch Diſorders, as ſometimes thoſe with the *Sweets* do. It is a great Strengthener of the Brain, and a good Preſervative againſt thoſe Diſtempers which Age is apt to bring upon it, as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Palſies, Loſs of Memory, and the like. It greatly warms the Stomach and Bowels, and invigorates the whole Maſs of Humors. Medicines of this kind are of great ſervice in cold Cachectical Habits, where the Load of Humors has been forced away by ſtrong *Detergents* and *Cathartics*; and the Fibres are left weak, ſo as to be continually liable to relapſe; becauſe they ſtrengthen the Solids, fill them with due Spirits, and procure ſuch a vigorous Vibration and Circulation, that afterwards a proper Digeſtion and Separation is made, and all Supply cut off which might occaſion a return. Things of this nature are therefore indiſpenſably neceſſary after purging in Dropſies, or to be given in their Intervals; and for want of this Knowlege, many whoſe utmoſt Acquaintance in Phyſic goes no further than a few violent Purges, undertake ſuch Cures, and make ſhort ones, by carrying off the preſent Load, but cannot prevent a return of the Diſeaſe.

Species Diatragacanth Frigidæ, *The cooling Species of Gum Tragacanth.*

'Take of Gum Tragacanth, ʒ ii. 'of Gum Arabic, ʒ i. and ʒ ii. of 'Starch, ʒ ſs. of Liqueriſe, and the 'Seeds of Melons, and white Poppies, ana ʒ iii. of the Seeds of 'Citruls, Cucumbers, and Gourds, 'ana ʒ ii. of Sugar-Candy ʒ iii. 'Mix them into a Powder.'

This is aſcrib'd to *Nicolaus*, from whom *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 98. it is exactly tranſcribed by the *College* into their firſt *Diſpenſatory*; where alſo it is occaſionally, and at pleaſure ordered to be made into an Electuary with Syrup of Violets; but therein is ℈ ſs. of Camphire, which they ſince have thought fit to leave out; and there is added ℈ i. of Water

Water-Lilly Flowers; but ſuch a ſmall Proportion is of ſo little conſequence, as to be here rejected. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* likewiſe hath it both without the Camphire and Lilly Flowers; where *Zwelfer* in his Notes thereupon recommends it as a good Pectoral, and a Cooler of the Blood; but he greatly blames it as an Ingredient in the *Aqua Dyſenterica Quercetani*, in his Remarks thereupon, in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, becauſe all the Ingredients of it are incapable of giving any virtues by Diſtillation. This is frequently preſcrib'd in hectical Heats, where the Rapidity of the Blood's Motion is apt to abrade and break thro' its bounds, by tearing off the Capillaries, and thereby cauſing ſometimes inward bleeding; for this Medicine is cooling and agglutinating, whereby it helps to keep the Membranes guarded with their proper *Mucus*; and thereby alſo defends them againſt Acrimonies: and thus it is likewiſe of ſervice in choleric Conſtitutions, and where the ſharpneſs of Humors threatens Excoriations and Exulcerations. Upon this account too, it comes to be uſeful in many Diſtempers of the Breaſt, becauſe it will ſoften and thicken ſharp Defluctions, and eaſe the Coughs which proceed therefrom: and thus Stranguries Heat of Urine, and the Pungency of Venereal Gleets, are hereby reliev'd both by ſheathing the Acrimony of the Fluids, and defending the Veſſels from their Irritations. For theſe purpoſes this is a good Compoſition; but the quantity of Flowers of Water-Lillies is merely ridiculous, it bearing no manner of proportion to its Virtues; ten times the quantity that is in the Medicine, not being more than a Perſon would give at one Doſe, had he any Intention of moment to anſwer with it. The Doſe of the whole is from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. and frequently to be repeated. This is much the beſt when freſh made, becauſe the Seeds with keeping grow rancid, as in the *Pulvis Haly.*

Species Diatrion Pipereon, *A Species with the three Peppers.*

'Take of the black, long, and 'Jamaica Pepper, ana ʒ vi. and 'gr. xv. of Aniſeeds, Thyme, and 'Ginger, ana ʒ i. and make them 'into a Powder.'

This is preſcrib'd by *Galen*, *De tuenda Valetudine*, where he recommends it againſt Crudities and a Redundance of cold Humors. *Meſue* hath likewiſe given a Preſcription under the ſame Title, for the ſame Intentions, which hath alſo been inſerted in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*; but adds ſome more Spices and carminative Seeds. The *College* hath thought fit to receive the firſt into their *Diſpenſatory*, and to continue it without Alteration till the laſt, where the *Jamaica* Pepper is added, becauſe the black and white, before intended as two of the three Peppers, are but the ſame in kind, and differ only in the particular Management, to make them appear of two ſorts. It is of the ſame Virtues as the *Species Dianthus.*

Pulvis ad Guttenam, *Powder againſt an Epilepſy.*

'Take of white Dittany, Miſle-'toe of the Oak, Contrayerva, '*Virginia* Snake-Root, and Male 'Piony Roots, of the Male Piony 'Seeds, of burnt Hartſhorn, and 'Elks Hoof, ana ʒ ii. of wild Va'lerian Root, ʒ i. of red Coral, 'and humane Skull, ana ʒ iii. of 'Jacynth Stone, ʒ i. of Occidental 'Bezoar, ʒ iſs. of the Oriental, ʒ i.

'mix them into a Powder; to 'which may be added at pleaſure, 'of Musk, gr. v. and of the Leaves 'of beaten Gold N° xxx.'

This is a modern Compoſition, and, as I think, firſt preſcrib'd by *Riverius*. It was never, before the laſt, in any *Diſpenſatory* of our *College*, but *Shipton* hath inſerted it amongſt his *Additamenta* to the laſt, exactly as it ſtands here. There are indeed many of the ſame Intention, under the Title of *Pulveres Epileptici*, in *Schroder*, *Zwelfer*, and other *Diſpenſatory* Writers; but they are very different from this here given. It hath its Name from the *French* Word *Goutte*, which ſignifies a Convulſion; and in ſuch Caſes it is given to both Children and grown Perſons, from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. for Children, and to ʒ i. to grown Perſons.

Pulvis Hali, *Powder of Haly.*

'Take of white Poppy Seeds, ʒx. 'of Starch, Gum Arabic, and Tragacanth, ana ʒ iii. of the Seeds of 'Purſlain, Marſhmallows, and 'Mallows, ana ʒ v. of Cucumber, 'Melon, Gourd, Citruls, and 'Quince Seeds cleanſed, ana ʒ vii. 'of Liqueriſe, ʒ iii. of white Amber, ʒ ii. of Sugar-Candy the 'weight of the whole, and make 'them into a Powder.'

The new *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* hath rejected the Ivory ordered before, as uſeleſs to the Intention of the whole; but in other particulars conforms exactly to the former *Diſpenſatory*. A Compoſition very like this is in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, under the Title of *Pulvis Anonymus*, and thereunto is ſubjoined by *Zwelfer* the preceding, which he ſays is deſcribed by *Valeſcus*, and recommended againſt Conſumptions; tho' therein indeed is ordered prepared Spodium and Cotton Seeds; the former of which the *College* at firſt receiv'd, but they are both now rejected, as well as the Ivory. A general Caution is given by all not to make too much at a time of this Compoſition, becauſe ſome of its Ingredients render it liable to grow rancid. It is much better brought into a Paſte, and kept in Lozenges. It is intended for an *Emollient*, and to ſoften and heal any internal Injuries; for which purpoſe it is preſcribed in Diſtempers of the Breaſt, in ſpitting of Blood, Bruiſes, and Diſorders of the Reins. It cools the Urine, ſoftens its Paſſages, and helps in *Gonorrhœa's* and Stranguries. It may be given from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii.

Species Hieræ Picræ, *Species of Hiera Picra.*

'Take of Cinnamon, Zedoary, 'Aſarum, the leſſer Cardamom 'Seeds, and Saffron, ana ʒ vi. 'Cochineal, ℈i. of the beſt Aloes, 'ʒ xii. and let them all be made 'into a Powder together.'

This is a Compoſition of long ſtanding amongſt *Diſpenſatory* Writers, but by them 'tis generally ordered into an Electuary with Honey, and ſeems to have been deſigned for little other uſe than Glyſters, as it appears from the Annotations of *Zwelfer* in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*: but the latter Practice hath very much experienced it in a Tincture, commonly called the *Tinctura Sacra*, the Holy Tincture, as the Name of the Species it ſelf imports an *Holy Bitter*. There are larger and more perplexed Compoſitions under this Title; as one of *Nicolaus Myrepſius*, called *Hiera Logadii*; and another of *Nicolaus Alexandrinus*, which

Scribonius

Scribonius Largus, De Compoſit. Med. Cap. 27. aſcribes to *Pachius*, and extols prodigiouſly for its Virtues. The former *College Diſpenſatories* uſed to call this *Species Simplex*, in compariſon to the length of the others: it had *Galen* for its Author, but hath been corrected by *Fernelius*. This preſent Edition of the *College* hath very juſtly altered all the foregoing, by rejecting the Maſtich as neither anſwering the main Intention of the whole, nor capable of Diſſolution in ſuch a Menſtruum as this is generally infuſed in to make the *Tinctura Sacra*, which is almoſt the only uſe it is now put to; the Spikenard is here alſo omitted, becauſe grown ſo ſcarce as not to be met with, and the leſſer Cardamoms ſubſtituted in its ſtead. Cochineal is added for the Elegance of that Tincture which it is intended to make; and all the Ingredients are much better proportioned to their reſpective Virtues than before.

Pulvis Lætificans Galeni, Galen's *Cordial Powder.*

'Take of cloved Baſil Flowers 'or Seeds, of Saffron, Zedoary, 'yellow Sanders, Cloves, Citron 'Peels, Galangal, Mace, Nut-'megs, and Storax, ana ʒ iiſs. of 'Ivory Raſpings, of Aniſeeds, of 'Thyme, and Dodder, ana ʒ i. 'of the Bone of a Stag's Heart, of 'Pearls, Camphire, Ambergreaſe, 'and Musk, ana ʒ ſs. of Leaf-'Gold and Silver, ana ℈ ſs. Make 'them into a Powder together, 'S. A.'

This differs from the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, only in omitting the Aloes-Wood, and it ſtands there aſcribed to *Galen* for its Author: but *Zwelfer* ſays it is taken from the *Antidotarium* of *Nicolaus*; he likewiſe finds fault with directing to weigh the Leaf-Gold, as being troubleſome, and rather chuſes it by Number of Leaves: but that is a more exceptionable way, were it of any other conſequence than Ornament. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* alſo gives another Compoſition, under this Title, from *Rhaſes*, but that hath been for ſome time rejected in Practice; altho' *Zwelfer* commends it much beyond this, as more uniform in its Intention and Virtue; and it muſt by every one be allowed, that this Compoſition is very injudicious, both on Account of ſome Ingredients in it foreign to the Intention, and others differing in their Virtues: but the preſent Practice treats it with as much neglect as it can deſerve, by never taking the leaſt notice of it.

Pulvis Saxifragiæ Compoſitus, *Compound Powder of Saxifrage.*

'Take of Pimpinel Saxifrage ʒ ſs. 'of the Seeds of Saxifrage, Broom, 'and Gromwel, ana ʒ i. thoſe 'of Lettice, Henbane, white Pop-'pies, and the four greater cold 'Seeds, ana ℈ ii. Troches of Win-'ter Cherries, ʒ iſs. of Liqueriſe '℈ iv. and add to it, at the time 'of its uſe, ʒ ii. of white Sugar-'Candy; and make them into a 'Powder.'

This remains as in the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, but I do not find it in any other, and therefore take it to be a modern Compoſition. It ſeems intended for a Breaker of the Stone, but none regard it enough to preſcribe it.

Pulvis Dialthææ, *Compound Powder of Marſhmallows.*

'Take of the dried Marſhmal-'low Roots, ʒ v. of *Spaniſh* Li-'queriſe

'querise and Medlar Kernels, ana
'ʒ ſs. of Gromwel, Parſley, and
'Fox-Glove, ana ʒ iii. of prepa-
'red Crabs-Eyes, ʒ vi. of Gum
'Arabic, ʒ ii. of the Gums of the
'Cherry and Plumb Tree, ana ʒ i.
'Let them be pounded together,
'ſo as to make a fine Powder.'

This continues as in the former *College-Diſpenſatory*, and is likewiſe a modern Compoſition; but it is ſeldom preſcrib'd, and therefore little made in the Shops.

Pulvis Antilyſſus, *Powder againſt venomous Bites.*

'Take of the Powder of grey
'Ground Liverwort, and of black
'Pepper, each an equal quantity.'

This is quite different from that in the preceding *Diſpenſatory*, under the ſame Title, but does not ſeem to have Credit enough ever to bring it into Practice.

Pulvis Senæ Compoſitus major, *The greater Compound Powder of Sena.*

'Take of the Seeds of Aniſe,
'Caraway, Fennel and Cummin,
'of Spikenard, Cinnamon, and
'Galangal, ana ʒ ſs. of Liquerise
'and Gromwel Seeds, ana ʒ i. of
'Sena, the weight of the whole
'Ingredients, and make them to-
'gether into a Powder.'

This is the ſame as in the preceding *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*, but I have not met with it in any other; it was in the firſt Edition called *Pulvis Radulphi Hollandicus*, from its firſt Contriver: but it is now ſeldom preſcribed.

Pulvis Senæ minor Compoſitus, *The leſſer Compound Powder of Sena.*

'Take of the beſt Sena, ʒ ii. of
'Cream of Tartar, ʒ ſs. of Mace
'℈ iiſs. of Ginger and Cinnamon
'ana ʒ iſs. of Sal Gem, ʒi. and
'make all into a Powder, *S. A.*'

This only hath the Title of *Pulvis Sena*, in the firſt *College-Diſpenſatory*, and ſtands here exactly as it was there directed: but this is as little in uſe as the former, becauſe the quantity ſufficient for a Doſe cannot be manag'd in any extemporaneous Form that is eaſy to take; whilſt the ſame kind of Ingredients are much better accommodated for taking in Tinctures and Infuſions.

Pulvis Diaſenæ, *Compound Powder of Sena.*

'Take of Sena Leaves, and
'Cream of Tartar, ana ʒ ii. of
'Cloves, Cinnamon, Galangal,
'and Seeds of Biſhops-weed, ana
'ʒ ii. of Diagrydium, ʒ ſs. Make
'them into a Powder.'

This is the *Pulvis Sanctus* of *Braſavolus*, and is preferable to the two foregoing, as the quantity neceſſary for a Doſe is much leſs, and therefore eaſier to be taken in a Bole or Mixture. Its Doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ i.

Pulvis Comitis Warvicenſis, *Earl of* Warwick's *Powder.*

'Take of Scammony, prepared
'with the Fumes of Sulphur, ʒ ii.
'of Diaphoretic Antimony, ʒ i.
'of the Cryſtals of Tartar, ʒ ſs.
'Make them altogether into a
'Powder.

It is directed to be made different ways both by *Schroder* and *Zwelfer*; but this is much the readieſt, and what the Shops are now accuſtomed to uſe. It was not at firſt received by the *College*, but is now become common in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, eſpecially as a Purge for Children, to

to whom it is convenient to give, becauſe of the ſmallneſs of the quantity requiſite for a Doſe. It is a ſmart Purge, and frequently given to Children againſt Worms, from gr. v. to gr. xv. and to grown Perſons, from gr. xv. to ʒ ſs.

Pulvis Diaturpethi, *Compound Powder of Turpeth.*

'Take of Turpeth, Jalap, and 'Hermodactyl Roots, of Tartar 'of Vitriol, each equal quantities, 'and make into a Powder, *S. A.*'

The firſt *College-Diſpenſatory* gives two Compoſitions under this Title, with the Addition of Rhubarb to one of them, which was ſtill continued down to the laſt; but that hath juſtly rejected one of the Compoſitions entirely, and omitted ſeveral uſeleſs Ingredients in the other. Altho' indeed *Zwelfer* is fond of that with Rhubarb, as ſuppoſing it a deſtroyer of Worms, becauſe he ſaith the Rhubarb effectually kills them, and the Turpeth cleanſes away thoſe Crudities and Viſcidities which generate them: but the Intention of that which is given here, ſeems to be for very different Purpoſes, being chiefly deſign'd for an Hydragogue, and to cleanſe away Viſcidities from the Joints, and remoter Parts. Its Doſe is from ϑ ſs. to ϑ i.

The late Reformation of the *College-Diſpenſatory* hath greatly mended the Compoſitions of this Claſs, both by leaving out many injudicious ones, and making thoſe which are retained much more ſimple in their Intention, and more convenient for making, and uſe: But yet ſo little is preſcribed in common Practice under this Form, unleſs to make into Electuaries or Boles, that many Compoſitions here ſtill retained, are very ſeldom called for, and very rarely made.

From Bates.

Pulvis Anticardialgicus, *A Powder againſt the Heart-burn.*

'Take white Chalk ʒ vi. Eyes 'and Claws, of Crabs, ana ʒ iſs. 'Sugar-Candy, ʒ ſs. Oil of Nut-'megs gut. vi. Make them into a 'fine Powder. Some put to it 'ʒ vi. of Bole.'

About ʒ i. of this in a Draught of cold Water, is an infallible Cure of the Complaint its Title expreſſes; and its frequent uſe, if often wanted, cannot be attended with any harm.

Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri, Turner's *Gout Powder.*

'Take Turpeth, Hermodactyls, 'Sena, Scammony and Dwarf El-'der Seeds, ana P. E. Powder and 'mix, *S. A.*

This is a good ſmart Purge, and its Repetition at a proper diſtance, ſuppoſe a Month, will go a great way to prevent the Gout, by keeping the Joints and extreme Parts clear from ſuch Lodgments of Humors, which in Proceſs of Time occaſion a Fit. The Doſe is from gr. xv. to ϑ ii.

Pulvis Baſilicus, *The Royal Powder.*

'Take Diagrydium, Ceruſs of 'Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and '*Mercurius Dulcis*, ana P. E. Pow-'der, and mix, *S. A.*

The *Mercurius Dulcis* ought to be well rubbed in a Glaſs Mortar by it ſelf firſt; becauſe by the weight and minuteneſs of its Parts, it cannot be brought fine enough in mixture with any thing beſides: and the finer it is reduced, its Operation is always

always the milder. This is one of the beſt Purges for groſs-bodied Children that are apt to breed Worms, and have large Bellies. For tho' the Ingredients are efficacious, its Operation will be mild and ſafe enough. It wonderfully clears the Bowels of Slime, and fetches out thoſe viſcid Humors which obſtruct the Meſenterial Glands, and in a great meaſure the *Lacteals* themſelves; which is often the caſe in Children, and is attended with a hard Belly, ſtinking Breath, frequent Fevers, and a Decay of Strength in the lower Parts. Thoſe ſlight Intermittents which ſuch are ſubject to, will much ſooner be cured by ſuch a *Purge* than the *Bark*: for the *Purge* actually reaches and wears away the Cauſe, but the *Bark* pens it up; and by curing only while ſuch Reſtriction continues, gives room for a return with much greater Aggravation. This Cathartic is likewiſe very proper for rheumatic and gouty Perſons, for whom it is beſt made into Pills, to be taken over Night, or ſome hours before riſing, that they may ſleep upon them. They greatly diſſolve the viſcid *Lentor* of the Juices, and prevent their ſettling upon the Joints to do farther Miſchief. It may be given to Children from vi. to xv. gr. and to grown Perſons from gr. xv. to ʒ ii. in a *Bole*, or mixt with ſome Syrup; for the weight of the *Mercury* will ſink it ſo ſoon in a thin Vehicle, as to ſubject it to be loſt; eſpecially as its bulk is hardly diſcernible at the bottom of a Cup or Glaſs.

Pulvis Cantianus, *The Counteſs of Kent's Powder.*

'Take tht black Tips of Crabs 'Claws gather'd in *June*, and Contrayerva Root, ana ʒ ii. Pearls, 'red and white Coral, Grabs Eyes, 'all levigated with Juice of Lemons, ana ʒ i. white Amber and 'Cryſtals, levigated with Roſe-water, ana ʒ i. Harts-horn, burnt 'to the utmoſt whiteneſs, and levigated with Citron-Juice ſharpen'd with Spirit of Vitriol, ʒ i. 'Occidental Bezoar and Earth of *Lemnos*, ana ʒ ſs. Ceruſs of Antimony, ʒ ii. Ambergreaſe, ʒ iſs. 'Muſk, ϑ ſs. Let all be well mixed 'together, and made up into a Paſte 'with the Jelly of Vipers Skins 'ting'd with Saffron, and form it 'into little Balls, which dry and 'keep for uſe.'

The Levigation of ſome of the Alkaline Ingredients with Acids, is what is very unuſual; but for the Intention of a Sudorific, may with good reaſon be deſign'd, becauſe the Points of the *Acid* may ſtick in ſuch manner in the *Alkaline* Body, as has been deſcribed in the preceding Part concerning *Sublimate* and *Mercurius Dulcis*: ſo that when they come into the ſmall Veſſels, they give them ſuch gentle Vellications; and at the ſame Time divide and make thinner the viſcid Parts of the Juices; which are both the neceſſary Requiſites to raiſe a Sweat. And that *Acids* join'd to *Alkali*'s, may make a *Tertium Quid* to this purpoſe, will not at all appear ſtrange to one who conſiders the ſenſible Qualities of ſuch a mixture, not only how they differ from what appear'd before in either ſeparately; but with what a peculiar Pungency the Parts affect the Tongue. But let the Rationale of this ſtand how it will, this is vaſtly a better Compoſition than that of the *Gaſcoign's Powder*, for the Purpoſe of a Diaphoretic. This will in reality promote Sweating, and drive out powerfully by the Skin; which makes it a very good

Medicine in all Fevers whatſoever, as they are always aſſiſted by ſuch Diſcharges. In the Meaſles and Small Pox there is nothing preferable; and it is a good Cordial at the ſame time, whereby a Perſon is enabled the better to bear with the Waſt it occaſions. They who wou'd in earneſt ſet a Value on a Medicine for its real Worth, will eaſily be brought into the Intereſt of this: but ſuch who ſtudy the Humors and Prepoſſeſſions of their Patients more than their Cure, will, notwithſtanding all that can be ſaid, never leave that ſure Road of Practice, which at once ſecures them both Profit and Credit. The uſual Doſe is from ℈ ſs. to ʒ ſs. in any convenient Vehicle.

Pulvis Febrifugus Certus, *The ſure Febrifuge Powder.*

'Take *Virginia* Snake-Root, ʒ ii. 'Contrayerva, Gentian, Zedoary, 'Carduus and Citron-Seeds, Occi-'dental Bezoar, ana ʒ i. *Peruvian* 'Bark, ʒ iv. Make all together into 'a fine Powder, *S. A.*'

In ſome Caſes where the *Bark* wants ſuch warm Aſſiſtants, this makes a good Medicine, tho' the three laſt Ingredients may be as well left out; and this is certain, that the more Perſpiration is promoted in the courſe of a Cure, the leſs liable by much will the Patient be to relapſe: for the reaſon why the Fit returns after ſuch a certain time, when put away by the *Bark* only, is becauſe for want of thruſting out ſome of the peccant Humors, by ſuch things as are join'd with it in this Compoſition, they are only pent up from Action for a time, and ſo break looſe again as ſoon as the Reſtriction is over. ʒ i. of this is directed for a Doſe, and to be repeated every four hours between the Fits, until they quite diſappear.

Pulvis Hermodactylorum Compoſitus, *Compound Powder of Hermodactyls.*

'Take Man's Bones calcin'd, 'Hermodactyls, Scammony, Tur-'peth, Sena and Sugar, ana P. E. 'Make into a Powder, *S. A.*'

This differs not much from the *Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri.* It has *Paracelſus* for its Author, tho' *Crollius* hath inſerted it without ſuch Acknowledgment. The calcin'd Bones, being thoſe of a Man, have no great matter in them, becauſe the Fire brings them to the ſame Condition and Properties as thoſe of any other Animal; and therefore the common burnt Harts-horn may do as well. This is indeed ſomewhat milder than that abovemention'd, and may be given to ʒ i. in the ſame caſes.

Pulvis Martialis Compoſitus, *Powder of Steel Compound.*

'Take Steel prepared, ʒ vi. A-'loes-Wood, Nutmegs, ana ʒ ſs. 'Cloves and Mace, ana ʒ ii. Sugar, 'ʒ ii. Powder, and mix, *S. A.*'

This ſtands greatly commended for a good Medicine in all Cachexies both in Men and Women, but particularly in thoſe from Uterine Diſorders. It cleanſes the Womb, promotes the *Menſes*, warms the Blood, and wonderfully reſtores decay'd and diſtemper'd Conſtitutions: to be taken every Morning in a Glaſs of White-wine from ʒ i. to ʒ ii. If a little *Saffron* be added, it makes it better; and eſpecially for Girls from ſix Years of Age to the firſt Eruption of the *Menſes*, who are pale, and have all the Marks of what is call'd the *Green Sickneſs*: for ſo young does it many times appear.

Pulvis

Pulvis Purpureus, *The Purple Powder.*

'Take burnt Harts-horn, white 'Amber, red Coral, Pearl, ana '℥ i. Eyes and Claws of Crabs, 'ana ℥ ii. Saffron, ℈ ſs. Cochineal, '℈ ii. Make all into a Paſte, after 'they are finely levigated with 'Jelly of Harts-horn; and form 'it into little Balls, which dry for 'uſe.'

This is a pretty Medicine for Fevers in Children, the Meaſles and Small-Pox; eſpecially if the alkaline Subſtances were to be levigated with *Juice of Lemons*, as in the *Pulvis Cantianus*. But otherwiſe it is much better than the *Gaſcoign's Powder*; and ſome have the Courage to preſcribe it in its ſtead. The Doſe is from gr. x. to ℈ i. in Children; but to grown Perſons, for whom alſo it is very good in Fevers, it may be given from ℈ i. to ʒ i.

Pulvis Sternutatorius, *Sneezing Powder.*

'Take Marjoram, Roſemary-'Flowers, Betony, and Flowers of 'Lillies of the Valley, ana ʒ iii. Nut-'megs, ʒ ii. Volatile Salt of Armo-'niac, ℈ i. Powder, and keep cloſe 'ſtopt.'

This is recommended in the Head-ach, Giddineſs, Deafneſs, and many other Diſorders, as Palſies, Lethargies, and the like: and is alſo ſaid to do ſervice even in the Gout, and Diſtempers of the remote Parts, which have their Origin from ſome fault in the nervous Fluids. It may be taken any time at pleaſure, but it is beſt at night, and ſoon after firſt riſing.

Pulvis Vermifugus, *A Powder againſt Worms.*

'Take Harts-horn, Rhubarb, 'Coralline and Worm-Seed, ana 'P. E. Mix and powder, *S. A.*'

What the Harts-horn has to do here, cannot well be imagin'd; but the other Ingredients are good to the Purpoſe ſignified by the Title. It is a proper Medicine for Children, and may be given from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. to be continued once a Day for ſome time.

From other Authors, and the preſent Practice.

Pulvis contra Abortum, *A Powder againſt Miſcarriage.*

'Take Red-Roſe Leaves, Ma-'ſtich, Aloes-Wood, Pearls, red 'Coral, ana ℈ i. Spikenard, Mace, 'Cinnamon, yellow Sanders, Car-'damoms, and white Amber, ana 'ʒ ſs. Powder and mix, *S. A.*'

This is directed either in Powder from ℈ i. to ʒ i. at a time in red Wine, or to be made into Lozenges with the weight of the whole in Sugar, and a Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. This Preſcription *Zwelfer* gives from a Collegue of his, in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*. It is well enough calculated for the Intention its Title denotes.

Pulvis Cachecticus Quercetani, *A Powder againſt Cachexies from* Quercetan.

'Take Steel prepar'd with Sul-'phur, ʒ i. the *Fæcula* of Arum Roots 'ʒ iſs. Ambergreaſe, ʒ i. Eſſence of 'Coral and Pearl, ana ʒ ii. burnt 'Harts-horn, Amber and Cinna-'mon, ana ℈ iv. and Sugar the 'weight of the whole. Mix, *S. A.*'

The Author, whoſe Name this bears, gives it as a certain Remedy againſt an ill Habit, occaſion'd by a Diſtemperature of one or more of the *Viſcera*; and recommends it particularly againſt the Jaundice, Dropſy, *Chloroſis*, and all uterine

Obſtruction. The Doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ i. once or twice a Day. The *Fæculæ* of *Arum* is what falls or ſubſides in the Juice of the Root, bruis'd and preſs'd when green.

Pulvis ad Caſum, *A Powder againſt Bruiſes.*

'Take ſealed Earth, or Bole,
'Dragons Blood, Mummy, ana ʒ ii.
'Sperma Ceti, ʒ i. Rhubarb, ʒ ſs.
'Mix into a Powder.'

This is a very good Medicine upon any accidental Injury, that leaves any Contuſions or ſuſpicion of inward Hurt, where common Application cannot be us'd. It may be given from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. repeating it every ſix or eight Hours, till the bad Symptoms diſappear.

Pulvis Partum provocans, *Powder to help Delivery.*

'Take Cinnamon, Saffron, ana
'ʒ i. Borax, ʒ iv. Powder, *S. A.*'

This may be given from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. or upwards. It has the Name of one *Helideus* for its Author, who, as *Zwelfer* ſays, was a famous Phyſician of *Bononia*, and valued this for ſuch a Secret, that it was communicated only to his particular Friends. It is certainly a good Preſcription for the uſe its Title expreſſes; and is what our Midwives now frequently make uſe of for the like purpoſe, with little variation.

Pulvis Solutivus, *A ſolutive Powder.*

'Take Tartar of Vitriol cryſtal-
'lized, ʒ i. Cream of Tartar, ʒ ſs.
'Reſin of Jalap, ʒ ii. Root of Ja-
'lap, ʒ ſs. Mace, ʒ i. Mix, *S. A.*'

The Reſin ought to be rub'd very fine, before it be mix'd with the reſt, in a Mortar a little greas'd at the bottom. The whole is a very good Purge, and will not only well cleanſe the firſt Paſſages, but ſtimulate enough to fetch out many peccant Humors from adjacent Glands and Viſcera. What of it likewiſe gets into the Blood, will much aſſiſt the Diſcharge by Urine; and therefore do ſervice in Dropſies, and Diſorders from Corpulency. Its Doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ i.

Pulvis Hydrogogus, *A Powder to purge Water.*

'Take Cream of Tartar, ʒ i. Me-
'choacan, Jalap, ana ʒ vi. Dwarf-
'Elder-Seeds, ʒ ſs. Gamboge, ʒ iſs.
'Nutmegs, ʒ ii. Mix into a Pow-
'der.'

This is an admirable good Medicine for the purpoſe its Title expreſſes; and there cannot be a better collected out of the *Materia Medica*, that is not rougher and leſs ſafe; tho' this will work briskly enough. It wonderfully brings down the Swellings in Dropſies and Cachectic Conſtitutions; and it is alſo a good Purge in the Jaundice, or any Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, which require forcible means to diſlodge them. This may be given from ℈ i. to ʒ i. in White Wine.

Pulvis Catharticus contra Vermes, *A purging Powder againſt Worms.*

'Take Worm-Seed, ʒ i. Coraline
'and Mechoacan, ana ʒ ii. *Mercu-*
'*riis Dulcis*, ʒ iiſs. Reſin of Jalap,
'ʒ i. Aniſeeds, ʒ iſs. Sugar, ʒ ſs.
'Mix all into a fine Powder, *S. A.*'

The *Mercurius Dulcis* ought to be rubbed fine by itſelf, and likewiſe the Reſin; and when the others are reduced to fine Powder, all to be mixed together. It is an admirable Purge for Children that are ſuſpected to have Worms, and it will cleanſe away that Slime in the Bowels which breed them, hardens the Belly, produces Putrefaction, and gives

gives a ſtinking Scent to the Breath. The Doſe is from gr. xv. to ʒ i.

Pulvis contra Calculum, *Powder againſt the Stone.*

Take Crabs Eyes and Pearls prepared, ana ʒ ſs. Snail Shells, ʒ ii. Millepedes, ʒ i. Salt of Amber, ʒ iſs. Nutmeg, ʒ ii. Mix, *S. A.*'

This is much commended againſt the Stone and Gravel: and it is a ſafe Medicine for thoſe Purpoſes, tho' perhaps not quite ſo efficacious as ſome are. Where the Caſe is not obſtinate, it is a good Cleanſer, and gives Relief in all Diſtempers that require an Enlargement of the urinary Diſcharges; and is therefore of uſe in Dropſies, and aſſiſts alſo in promoting the *Menſes*. It may be given from ϑ i. to ʒ i.

Pulvis Epilepticus, *A Powder againſt Epilepſies.*

Take Miſletoe of the Oak, male Piony-Root, ana ʒ i. Man's Skull and Elk's-Hoof, ana ʒ ſs. Native Cinnabar, ʒ i. Mix, *S. A.*'

This is a good Medicine, but the laſt Ingredient ſeems to have the greateſt Share in making it ſo: for all the other have got into this Claſs by the force only of Whimſy and Enthuſiaſm, as may be ſeen under their reſpective Titles, in the preceding Part of this Work: and therefore we rather recommend the uſe of the following.

Pulvis Epilepticus alter, *Another Powder againſt the Epilepſy.*

Take wild Valerian and Piony-Roots, ana ʒ i. Seeds of Rue, Myrrh, Caſtor, white Amber, ana ʒ ſs. Native Cinnabar, ʒ ii. Mix *S. A.*'

This is an efficacious Compoſition for what its Title promiſes, and will do wonders in all nervous caſes, if carefully continued for ſome time. In taking it, caution muſt be uſed, that the Cinnabar be not loſt, which it may eaſily be in a thin Vehicle, becauſe its Weight ſo ſoon carries it to the bottom: it is therefore beſt in the Form of a *Bole*, or *Electuary*, or in a thick *Syrup*. It is alſo much to be depended on in Childrens Convulſions, from what Cauſe ſoever they proceed; but eſpecially from any hereditary Impreſſion, or Diſtemper of the Head: to them it may be given from gr. x. to ϑ i. and to grown Perſons from ϑ i. to ʒ i. at a Doſe.

Pulvis Sternutatorius, *Sneezing Powder.*

Take Flowers of Lavender, Clove-gilliflowers, ana ʒ ii. Lillies of the Valley, Teil-tree Flowers, Flowers of Sage, Betony, Roſemary, Tops of Marjoram, ana ʒ ſs. Cinnamon, Aloes-Wood, yellow Sanders, white Hellebore Root, ana ʒ i. *Species Diambræ*, ʒii. Oil of *Rhodium* Wood, and Nutmegs, ana gut. iii. Mix into a Powder, *S. A.*'

This makes an agreeable Snuff, and is a good Stimulus to drain away Humors from the Head; to be taken at pleaſure.

Pulvis Cardiacus, *A Cordial Powder.*

Take Snake-Root, Contrayerva, Diaphoretic Antimony, red Coral, Oriental Bezoar, ana ʒ i. Saffron, ʒ ſs. Make all into a Powder, *S. A.*'

This was a mighty *Noſtrum* in the Practice of one yet living, and preſcrib'd by this Denomination, tho' it is more properly an *Alexipharmic* than a *Cardiac*; but the Saffron is the principal Ingredient.

Pulvis Alexiterius, *An Alexiterial Powder.*

'Take of Crabs Claws, red Co-
'ral, white Amber, ana ʒ viii. Crabs
'Eyes, ʒ iv. Contrayerva Root,
'*Virginia* Snake Root, Angelica
'Root, ana ʒ ii. Bole Armeniac,
'ʒ iv, make into a fine Powder.'

This is ſaid to be the ordinary *Alexipharmic* in one of our Hoſpitals; and it is a very good Compoſition for ſuch Purpoſes: one Scruple or half a Dram of it may be given every ſix Hours, or as often as the Symptoms require, in any proper Vehicle.

Pulvis Vermifugus, *Powder againſt Worms.*

'Take Tin reduced into a Pow-
'der, as directed in the foregoing
'Part, Coralline, Worm-Seed, ana
'ʒ i. Savin and Saffron, ana ʒ i.
'Mix, *S. A.*

This is almoſt an infallible Remedy againſt Worms, tho' it hath not until now been publickly deſcrib'd; notwithſtanding it has been long in the Practice of ſome who happened to be acquainted with it. This Compoſition does not purge, and therefore may be given almoſt in any Circumſtance, without Prejudice, from gr. x. to ϑ i. for the uſual Doſe every Night, in any convenient Vehicle.

Pulvis Catharticus pro Pueris, *A purging Powder for Children.*

'Take Rhubarb, Reſin of Ja-
'lap, and Calomel, ana P. E.
'Loaf-Sugar the weight of the
'whole.'

Theſe ought all to be powder'd ſeparately, and very fine. The Sugar is a ſufficient Corrector enough, and the whole makes not only a pleaſant, but an efficacious and a ſafe Purge for all Children. For they are always more or leſs ſubject to ſlimy Humors; and from thence proceed Worms in the Belly, which this wonderfully cleanſes away and deſtroys. It may be given from gr. x. to ϑ i. To grown Perſons likewiſe in many Caſes it is a good *Cathartic*, and may be increas'd from ϑ i. to ii. in a Bole; or mix'd with a thin *Syrup*; otherwiſe the *Calomel* will endanger being loſt.

Pulvis Dentifricus, *A Powder to cleanſe the Teeth.*

'Take Pumice-Stone, Scuttle-
'Fiſh Bone, ana ʒ i. Tartar of Vi-
'triol, Maſtich, ana ʒ ii. Musk, ϑ i.
'Oil of *Rhodium* Wood gut. iii.
'mix all into a fine Powder, *S. A.*'

This makes a very good *Dentifrice*; and not only whitens the Teeth, and hardens the Gums, but ſweetens the Breath.

SECT. IX.

Of Balſams and Oils.

THERE is not much in either of theſe Forms for internal Uſe, but the greateſt Part is for external Application under the Intention of *Superatives* or *Detergents*. A *Balſam*, or what is uſually called ſo, is ſomewhat thicker than a common *Oil*; and ſometimes the Name

Name is also apply'd to such Substances as are of the Consistence of an *Unguent*, as *Lucatellus's* Balsam. The *Oils* under this Division are such as are impregnated with some *Medicinal Simples*, generally Leaves or Flowers of Vegetables, by boiling or Insolation. Those which are made from Flowers are best manag'd by plain Insolation; that is, steeping the Ingredients in Oil, in such a Warmth as the Sun will give, and then straining off the Oil for use: because boiling is apt to dissipate and lose the better part of the Flowers, and give an *Empyreuma*; whereas Insolation alone will best draw out and communicate their Efficacies to the Oil, and preserve their natural Scent therein. But *Oils*, which have frequently the green Leaves of Plants committed to them to draw the Virtues therefrom, stand in need of boiling; the usual Standard of which is, until the Ingredients grow crispy. And here an *Empyreuma* is carefully to be avoided, and also care to be taken that the whole aqueous Part of the Herbs be evaporated; for till then it will not come up to its true Color, but will be dingy, or have a yellowish hue. The best way therefore to procure a fine green Color to Medicines of this kind and raise 'em to their greatest height, and at the same time to avoid an *Empyreuma*, which besides the Stink would also turn it black, is to strain out the *Oil*, and afterwards pouring it into a clean Pan, let it stand over a gentle Fire, until by frequent Trials upon a white Tile, it arrives to a high unmixed Green; for this way the Color will very much heighten, beyond what it was when first strained from the Ingredients. This Management also quite driving away all aqueous Particles, it will keep much the longer, without Change of Color or growing rancid.

From the College.

Balsamum Lucatelli, Lucatellus's *Balsam.*

'Take yellow Wax melted in a 'little Canary Wine, ℔i. Oil of 'Olives, *Venice* Turpentine wash'd 'in Rose-Water, ana ℔ iss. Boil 'them till the Wine is evaporated, 'and when almost cold, stir in of 'red Sanders finely powder'd, ʒ ii. 'and preserve it for use.'

This was very unskilfully directed; for the melting the Wax in Canary can answer no End, unless to such whose Opinions of a Medicine are in proportion to the trouble of making it; nor does the washing the Turpentine with Rose-Water avail any thing. If therefore the Materials are all good in their kind, as soon as the *Wax* and *Turpentine* are melted, let the *Sanders* be stirr'd in without any boiling at all. But even this way, which the Shops are oblig'd to comply with, because the Physician would not else know what he prescribes, the *Sanders* is a very injudicious Ingredient; for it cannot answer any End as a *Balsamic*, neither in internal nor external Use; and if it be put in for the Color-sake only, this might be much better done by boiling *Dragons Blood* for some time in the *Oil*, with a sufficient quantity of Water to keep it from burning: for with that it might be brought up to any degree of Color, and to a much more elegant Red than the Sanders will give. And when the Oil is tinged, strain it off, mix the *Wax* and *Turpentine* with it, and all is finished; and this way it is made in some of our Hospitals. By this means the Medicine is not clogg'd with Dust to give it a Color, and is therefore much better for all the purposes it

ſeems originally deſign'd for. This Compoſition ſtands recommended for an internal *Vulnerary*, and is preſcrib'd in ſuch Coughs as give ſuſpicion of *Tubercles* and *Ulcerations* in the Lungs; and alſo in all internal Decays from the like Cauſes, whether the Seat be in the Breaſt, or any other part. It is given likewiſe upon accidental Bruiſes, and inward Bleeding. Externally it is uſed to deterge and incarnate green Wounds and Ulcers that are not of too long ſtanding; but in the latter Intentions the *Sanders* is a vaſt prejudice to it, and helps to foul a Wound more than to cleanſe and heal it. Inwardly it is given from ʒ i. to ʒ ii. at a time, either mix'd with a little *Sugar*, or pleaſant *Conſerve*.

Balſamum Polychreſtum, *A Balſam of many Virtues.*

'Take ℔ iiſs. of Spirit of Wine; 'infuſe in it with a gentle Heat, 'and often ſtirring it, ʒ xii. of the 'Gum of Guaiacum; and laſtly, 'add Cochl. i. of *Peruvian* Balſam; 'ſo that the whole may mix toge-'ther into a Balſam.'

This is but a very modern Preſcription, and lately receiv'd by the *College*; but here it differs from their former Edition in rejecting the Sarſaparilla, and increaſing the Gum Guaiacum, which is certainly much to the Advantage of the Medicine, becauſe its Virtue wholly conſiſts in the two Ingredients here retained, the Sarſaparilla affording nothing to the main Intention, which is greatly to warm the Nerves, and refreſh the Spirits. This is an efficacious Medicine for many good Purpoſes, but particularly to warm and defend the Nerves from thoſe Defluctions which prejudice their Motions; and when they prove of a ſaline tartarous kind, make the Gout in the Joints. To preſerve againſt this laſt named Diſtemper, there is not a better Medicine, conſidering the Conveniencies of making and taking it. It will likewiſe anſwer all the Ends that are aim'd at by the Wood Diet-Drinks; it dries up or diſſipates by inſenſible Tranſpiration all ſuperfluous Moiſtures, is good in all venereal and ſcrophulous Caſes, and very certainly wears off an old Gleet, where the Virulence has been previouſly remov'd. It will change an aqueous Vehicle milky, but may conveniently enough be given in any Liquor; and it is uſually taken from 10 to 30 Drops, two or three times in a Day. It is ſomewhat ſtrange that this Medicine is almoſt neglected in regular Practice, and yet made a great deal of, both as to Profit and Reputation, by Empirics, with ſome of whom it has been pretended a Family-Secret; as the *Elixir Salutis*, i. e. *Daffy's Elixir*, and ſome others, which are firſt ſtole from ſome Phyſical Writers.

Balſamum Terebinthinæ, *Balſam of Turpentine.*

'Take of the beſt Reſin, and 'Sand, each equal quantities: Mix 'them together, ſo that they may 'be diſtill'd in a ſlow Sand-Heat; 'firſt the Phlegm, then the Oil, 'and laſtly upon raiſing the Fire, 'and changing the Receiver, the 'Balſam will come over.'

I have not met with this Proceſs any where before; the Sand is of no other effect than to divide the Reſin, and facilitate its riſing in the Retort.

Balſamum Viride, *The Green Balſam.*

'Take of Linſeed Oil, ℔ ſs. of 'Gum

'Gum Elemi, ʒii. of Verdegreaſe 'in Powder, ʒii. Mix and boil 'together over a gentle Heat, ſo 'as to make them into a Balſam, 'S. A.'

This is a very modern Contrivance, and is much uſed by our Surgeons in ſome particular Dreſſings; as is alſo the following; both which are aſcrib'd to a very eminent Perſon now living for their Author.

Balſamum Viride Vulnerarium, *The Green Vulnerary Balſam.*

'Take of Linſeed Oil, ℔iſs, Turpentine, ʒxii. of the Leaves of 'Adders-Tongue, gather'd in the '*Month* of *May*, m. vi. Mix and 'infuſe theſe warm together, then 'boil them till the Leaves are criſp. 'Preſs out the Oil, and add to it 'of Gum Elemi, ʒiv. of Oil of 'Bays newly extracted, ʒii. of the 'beſt Turpentine, ʒi. of the Flowers of Verdegreaſe, ʒii. Let them 'all melt over a gentle Fire, continually ſtirring them about to 'facilitate their Mixture; then 'ſtrain again, and let the whole 'cool into a Balſam.'

Balſamum Viride Deterſivum, *The Green Deterſive Balſam.*

'Take of Linſeed Oil, and Oil 'of Turpentine, ana ℔i. of Gum 'Elemi, Oil of Bays, and the beſt 'Turpentine, ana ʒiv. Powder of 'Verdegreaſe, ʒi. Mix and melt 'all together over a gentle Heat, 'continually ſtirring all the while, 'ſo as to make them into a Balſam, 'S. A.'

This is alſo aſcribed to the ſame Author as the foregoing, and is ſaid to be greatly valued in the preſent Practice amongſt our Surgeons as a Detergent.

From Bates.

Balſamum Anodynum, *The Anodyne Balſam.*

'Take Caſtile-Soap, ʒi. Opium, 'ʒſs. Camphire, ʒvi. Saffron, ʒi. 'Spirit of Wine rectify'd, ʒxviii. 'Digeſt in a Sand Heat ten Days, 'ſhaking it between whiles till the 'laſt day or two, then pour it off 'clear for uſe.'

This is much like a Preſcription of *Horſtius*, which he gives by the name of *Balſamum Antipodagricum*. It is a moſt excellent Medicine, not only for procuring Eaſe in the moſt racking extremities of Pain, but for aſſiſting likewiſe in the Diſcharge of ſuch Humors as occaſion thoſe Pains. In nervous Cholics it is of great ſervice; and it cleanſes all the *Viſcera* and glandular Parts. It is good even in the Jaundice, and ſuch Diſtempers of the urinary Paſſages as proceed from Obſtruction of Gravel, or ſlimy Humors. But its greateſt Excellence is in allaying the Tortures of the Gout, promoting the Tranſpiration of the peccant irritating Matter, and carrying off the Fit; inſomuch that with a few proper Helps this Diſtemper is hardly ſo obſtinate in any Perſon whatſoever, but he may meet with great Relief, if not a thorough Riddance from it. Inwardly it may be given from 20 Drops to 50 at a Doſe; and being outwardly applied to the pain'd Part, it does mighty ſervice, a Rag being dip'd in it, and laid thereon.

Balſam. Apoplecticum, *Apoplectic Balſam.*

'Take the deſtill'd Oil of Cinna- 'mon, Cloves, Lavender, Lemons, 'Marjoram, Mint, Rue, Roſemary, 'Sage,

' Sage, Rhodium, and Wormwood, ' ana gut. xii. Amber gut. vi. Bi- ' tumen Judaicum, ʒ ii. Oil of Nut- ' megs by Expreſſion, ʒ i. Balſam ' of *Peru*, q. ſ. to make all toge- ' ther into a ſmooth Balſam.'

This warms and enlivens the Nerves, being either ſmell'd to or rubbed upon the Temples, or any other convenient Parts. It does much good alſo to paralytic Limbs, by rubbing them well with it. It has been in mighty Eſteem and Faſhion to wear in little Ivory Boxes and Cane Heads, but it has in ſuch reſpects given place to more modiſh Contrivances. In Diſtempers of the Head and Nerves, it is likewiſe directed to be given inwardly from 3 to 6 Drops, in a *Bole* or *Electuary*.

Balſamum Magiſtrale, *The Majeſterial Balſam.*

' Take *Venice* Turpentine, ʒ viii. ' liquid Storax, ʒ iv. Oil of Olives, ' ℔ iſs. of St. John's-wort, ʒ iſs. of ' Bays, Spike, Petre, ana ʒ i. Gum ' Caranna in Powder and red San- ' ders, ana ʒ i. Benjamin and Dra- ' gons-Blood, ana ʒ ſs. Wax, ʒ ivſs. ' Let them boil over a moderate ' Fire for ſome time, and then pour ' thro' a Strainer what will run ' clear, and put to it Oil of Juniper ' ʒ i. that of Cinnamon, ʒ ſs. of ' Cloves, ʒ i. and let all cool for uſe.'

This is much preferable, if carefully made, to the *Lucatellus*'s *Balſam*, both for internal and external Uſes. The *Caranna*, *Sanders*, *Benjamin*, and *Dragons-Blood* are beſt to be groſly powder'd, and ty'd in a coarſe Rag looſely while they are boiling; they are not ſo well mix'd with the whole. If we may credit all that is ſaid in recommendation of this, it is a moſt effectual Remedy in all Sores both internal and external, and excellent in curing Burns and Bruiſes. It gives Eaſe in arthritic and nervous Pains. Rubb'd upon the Temples, it relieves the Headach: apply'd to the Side or Belly with hot Cloths, it diſpels Flatulencies, and gives eaſe to the Cholic. And taken to the quantity of ʒ iii. inwardly in a Glaſs of hot Wine, it relieves in the Gravel and Stone; and has alſo a particular Quality in deſtroying Worms, whether apply'd inwardly or outwardly.

Balſamum Martiale, *A Chalybeate Balſam.*

' Take Filings of Iron cleanſed ' from Dirt, ʒ iv. pour upon them ' Oil of Turpentine, ʒ v. and after- ' wards by a Drop at a time, ʒ iii. of ' Spirit of Nitre. Let them ſtand ' in digeſtion ſome Hours in a mo- ' derate Warmth, and then pour ' off the clear for uſe.'

This is greatly commended for a *Vulnerary*, and both cleanſes and incarnates to a wonder. It is pretty much upon the ſame Baſis as the Powder, given in the preceding Part, under the Title of *Pulvis Stypticus*, commonly ſaid to be *Colebatch*'s.

Balſamum Paralyticum, *The Palſy Balſam.*

' Take *Venice* Turpentine, ℔ iv. ' Olibanum, Aloes, Caſtor, Myrrh, ' Aloes Wood, Flowers of St. John's- ' wort, ana ʒ i. Gum Elemi, Lab- ' danum, ana ʒ iii. liquid Storax, ʒ i. ' *Peruvian* Balſam, ʒ iv. Calamus ' Aromaticus, Cloves, Galangal, ana ' ʒ vi. Cinnamon, ʒ iſs. Flowers of ' Roſemary, Sage, ana ʒ x. mix all ' together, and pour upon them into ' a Retort, Spirit of Wine, ℔ iv. Di- ' geſt hot for ſix hours, then draw ' off with a large Receiver, for 48 ' hours, with a Fire of the firſt de- ' gree,

'gree, what comes over without 'Color. Then raiſe the Fire to 'the ſecond degree, and there will 'riſe a thin yellowiſh Oil: and af-'ter that to the third, and there 'will riſe a thick Oil. The firſt 'title *Spirit*, the ſecond *Oil*, and the 'laſt *Balſam*.'

This is a troubleſome Proceſs, but it produces three excellent Medicines: for the *Spirit* is good inwardly in all nervous Diſorders; it is likewiſe excellent in any Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, and of the Kidneys, being particularly good againſt the Gravel. The *Oil* may alſo be given internally, from 2 to 6 Drops, in Sugar or any proper vehicle, for the ſame Purpoſes; but it is alſo good in Embrocation for old Aches, and paralytic Numbneſs: as likewiſe is the laſt which is termed Balſam, and which is alſo of uſe in old pituitous Ulcers, which it warms, cleanſes, and heals. The Spirit alſo that comes firſt, is good in Embrocations for the like Purpoſes. When taken inwardly, its Doſe is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Balſamum Succini, *Balſam of Amber.*

'Take white Amber, ʒ ii. in fine 'Powder; Oil of Turpentine, ʒ vi. 'Let them ſtand in warm Digeſ-'tion, till the Amber is wholly in-'corporated.'

This is commended as an excellent nervous Medicine, and is ſaid to be of ſervice in Vertigoes, Epilepſies, Palſies, and alſo in hyſterical Affections, given upon Sugar or any proper vehicle, from 5 to 15 Drops. But its greateſt uſe is as a *Detergent* and *Vulnerary*; for it is good in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, and particularly of the urinary Paſſages, which it wonderfully cleanſes; and therefore does ſervice not only in the Gravel and other Obſtructions, but deterges and heals all Ulcerations in thoſe Parts, and will cure even a *Gonorrhœa* it ſelf.

Balſam. Sulphuris Knoephelii, Knoephelius's *Balſam of Sulphur.*

'Take Liver of Sulphur P. iv. 'Linſeed Oil P. ili. Let them ſim-'mer together till the Sulphur is 'diſſolved; then leiſurely draw it 'over in a Retort, mixing the Oil 'with half the quantity of Colcothar 'of Vitriol, and drawing it over a-'gain in another Retort; and the 'Oil which riſes the ſecond time, 'mix with half the quantity of Oil 'of Aniſeed for uſe.'

There is more trouble than need be in this Proceſs; for one Diſtillation would ſerve as well, with ſufficient care that the Heat is not too great, for fear of an *Empyreuma*. This has recommendations for the beſt of Pectorals, and to cure and cicatrize or incarn all inward Ulcerations; to do great ſervice in all Coughs from thin Defluctions, in Catarrhs, Aſthma's and Cholics; and likewiſe to promote Expectoration beyond any thing elſe; whereby it helps to cut off the Supply of viſcid and pituitous Humors to the extreme Parts, and thereby preſerves againſt Rheumatiſms and the Arthritic Diſtempers. Its Doſe is from gut. iv. to xii.

Balſam. Sulphuris Rulandi, Rulandus's *Balſam of Sulphur.*

'Take Flowers of Sulphur, ʒ i. 'Oil of Nuts, ʒ vi. ſtrong Wine, 'ʒ ii. Digeſt for eight hours, ſome-'times ſhaking the Veſſel, then ſim-'mer it over a gentle Heat till the 'Wine is evaporated, and pour off 'the clear Oil for uſe.

This very little differs from the common *Balſams* of *Sulphur*, deſcrib'd in the foregoing Part amongſt the

the Preparations; tho' it comes to us as a celebrated *Anodyne:* and it certainly greatly warms and heals Ulcers and green Wounds, when externally apply'd; and likewiſe has the ſame Virtues as the other Balſams of like Production, in all internal Ailments, eſpecially thoſe of the Breaſt.

Balſamum Tartari, *Balſam of Tartar.*

'Take Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, ℥ ix. Cream of Tartar in 'Powder, ℥ viii. Digeſt and evaporate to a dryneſs; then extract 'a Tincture with Spirit of Wine, 'or Spirit of Vinegar, and evaporate it to the Conſiſtence of a 'thick Syrup or Honey.'

This is little elſe than a *Tincture of Salt of Tartar*, or rather a *ſoluble Tartar.* It looſens the Belly, and is commended for an incomparable Medicine againſt the Gout. It is undoubtedly very penetrating, and operates much by Urine, and therefore fetches out and diſcharges many Humors which fix upon and foul the Glands. It may therefore be a good Preſervative againſt the Gout, but much cannot be expected from it when the Fit is advanced. Its Doſe is from ℥ i. to ii. It is alſo made uſe of in Frication externally upon the Part where the Pain is fix'd, in which caſe it is ſo violently ſharp and penetrating, as to excoriate, and ſometimes to raiſe Bliſters. It may be of great ſervice to this purpoſe, mix'd with ſome unctious Subſtances, which without ſuch help could not be rubb'd in ſo well, and this will likewiſe ſheath Aſperities, which when uſed alone, are too pungent: ſo that an excellent Medicine may be compos'd by the union of two Ingredients, neither of which would be of any ſervice ſeparately.

There is a vaſt Number of *Balſams*, for almoſt all Intentions, to be collected out of Phyſical Writers; but our Shops have now rejected them, and indeed it is not worth our retaining any more; but what is of uſe in the preſent Practice, we ſhall find room for in the following Part.

Simple Oils by Expreſſion.

Oleum Amygdalarum Dulcium, *Oil of Sweet Almonds.*

'Take of Sweet Almonds freſh 'and dry as many as you pleaſe; 'break and throw away the hard 'Shells, and blanch the Kernels, 'then beat them in a Stone Mortar, and by degrees preſs out the 'Oil, without any help of Fire.'

Oleum Amygdalarum Amararum, *Oil of Bitter Almonds.*

'It is made after the ſame manner as that of the Sweet Almonds, 'unleſs that here is no occaſion for 'blanching; nor can there ſo much 'Inconveniency ariſe from any 'Heat made uſe of to facilitate their 'Preſſure. After the ſame manner 'is drawn the Oil of Hazle-Nuts, 'Ben, Acorns, and of Nutmegs, 'from the Nut, as that of Mace, 'from the ſecond reticular Coat of 'the ſame Fruit.'

Oleum Caryinum.

'It is made after the ſame manner from Walnuts.'

Oleum Chryſomelinum.

'This is made by the Expreſſion of Apricock Kernels: After 'which manner likewiſe is procu-

'red

'red Oil from the Kernels of Cherries, Peaches, Pine-Nuts, Piſtachio Nuts, and Plums; as alſo from the Seeds of Oranges, Hemp, Baſtard Saffron, called *Cnicus*, Citrons, Cucumbers, Gourd, Citruls, Dwarf-Elder, Henbane, Lettice, Linſeed, Melons, Poppies, Parſley, Horſe-Raddiſh, Rape, the greater Cataputia, Recinus, (called *Oleum Cicinum*, *Reciniuum*, and *de Kerva*) *Seſamum*, called *Oleum Seſaminum*, Muſtard, and Grape Stones.'

Notwithſtanding the officinal *Diſpenſatories*, eſpecially the moſt antient, abound with Oils of this kind; and the preſent *College-Diſpenſatory*, in conformity thereunto, retains ſome Notices of them, yet they are ſcarce any of them made, beſides the Oil of Almonds and Linſeed, or hardly any of them ever met with in Preſcription. An Oil indeed from Muſtard-Seed, hath of late been extolled by ſome particular Perſons, but it yet does not much obtain in the common Practice.

Oleum Laurinum, *Oil of Bays.*

'Take of Bay-Berries ripe, and 'gathered, not many days, any 'quantity; after bruiſing them, 'boil in a ſufficient quantity of 'Water, and force out their Oil 'with a preſs: Beat again the re'maining Fæces, and pour hot 'Water upon them as before, and 'again preſs out all that you can; 'then ſeparate the Oil that ſwims 'upon the Water for uſe, *S. A.*'

Oxyrrhodium,

'Is made of four or five Parts 'of Oil of Roſes, and one of Vi'negar.'

The former of theſe two is a very common Medicine in the Shops, but the latter never made but on extemporaneous Preſcription, as it may very ſoon and eaſily be done.

Simple Oils by Infuſion or Decoction.

Oleum Roſaceum, *Oil of Roſes.*

'Take of the exungulated red 'Roſes not quite blown, and 'bruiſed in a Marble Mortar, with 'a Wooden Peſtle, ʒiv. of clean 'Oil of Olives, ℔ i. Expoſe them 'to the Mid-day Sun, in a Glaſs 'Veſſel well ſtopped, for a whole 'Week, and ſhake them together 'every Day; then gently ſimmer 'in a Bath Heat, and preſs out the 'Oil: Put in freſh Roſes, which 'manage after the ſame manner, 'and repeat the Proceſs a third 'time; and then let them ſtand 'together for forty Days, at the 'expiration of which, ſet by the 'Oil for uſe, without preſſing out 'the Roſes.'

This is much the ſame as the *Oleum Roſatum Omphacinum* of the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, and the firſt of the *College*: and the *Oleum Roſatum Compoſitum* of the *Auguſtan*, and the *Oleum Roſatum Completum* of the firſt *College-Diſpenſatory*, both aſcribed to *Meſue*, differ from it ſo little, that they have not been thought worth any Notice here.

Oleum Abſinthites, *Oil of Wormwood.*

'This is made after the ſame 'manner as the foregoing, by a 'triple Maceration of ʒiv. of the 'Tops of common Wormwood, 'in ℔iii. of ripe Oil, adding three 'ſeveral times, ʒiv. of the Juice of 'Wormwood, and evaporating it 'again, over the Fire, by a ſlow 'boiling.'

It

It is here, as likewiſe in all theſe Preſcriptions, to be obſerved, that the *Oleum Omphacinum* is the Oil of Olives expreſſed before they are ripe, in Diſtinction to the *Oleum Maturum*, which is expreſſed from them when full ripe; and the latter is always underſtood when *Oleum* only is named, without the Addition of *Maturum*.

The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory orders this to be made with the *Omphacinum*, and adds red Roſes, which ſeem to have little to do with the Virtues of Wormwood, and therefore they are juſtly here rejected.

Oleum Anethinum, *Oil of Dill.*

'Is made with ℔ i. of Oil, and 'ʒ iv. of the Flowers and Leaves 'of Dill, three times repeated, as 'before.'

Oleum de Caſtoreo, *Oil of Caſtor.*

'Take of Caſtor, ʒ i. of Oil, ℔ i. 'and of ſome generous Wine, ʒ ii. 'The Caſtor is to be powdered, 'and ſtand two Days in the Wine; 'then put them to the Oil, and 'boil until the Wine is conſumed 'by Evaporation; then ſtrain out 'the Oil for Uſe.'

Theſe three are ſeldom directed in the common Practice, and therefore very rarely kept in the Shops, eſpecially the laſt.

Oleum Chamæmelinum.

'This is made with the ſame 'proportion of Oil and Camomile 'Flowers and Leaves, freſh cut and 'bruiſed, all the withered ones be-'ing pick'd out; three times ma-'cerated and expreſſed, as in the 'former Directions.'

This is a good warm Diſcutient, and much uſed by the Surgeons in many external Applications; as alſo ſometimes in Glyſters.

Oleum Cheirinum ſive Keirinum, *Oil of Wall-Flowers.*

'This is made of the Flowers, 'and Oil, in the ſame manner as 'that of Dill.'

Oleum Euphorbii, *Oil of Euphorbium.*

'Take ʒ vi. of Euphorbium, 'ʒ v. of the *Oleum Cheirinum*, 'and ʒ iii. of Aromatic Wine, 'which boil together, in a double 'Veſſel, till the Wine is waſted 'by Evaporation.'

Oleum ſive Balſamum Simplex Hyperici, *Simple Oil or Balſam of* St. John's-wort.

'This is made from the Oil of 'the *St. John's-wort* Seeds, ground 'in a Mill, and preſſed out, with 'the Addition of *St. John's-wort* 'Flowers, duly macerated toge-'ther.'

Oleum Liliorum, *Oil of Lillies.*

'Is made in the ſame manner 'as the Oil of Roſes.'

Oleum Lumbricorum, *Oil of Worms.*

'Take of Earth-Worms, ℔ ſs. 'Firſt waſh them in ſeveral Wa-'ters, and then in white Wine, 'wherein let them ſtand an Hour: 'Then pouring off the Wine, put 'them into a double Veſſel, and 'add to them ℔ ii. Of Oil, and 'of white Wine, ℔ ſs. Boil to 'the Conſumption of all the Wine, 'and ſtrain the Oil thro' a linen 'Cloth for uſe.'

Oleum Majoranæ, *Oil of Marjoram.*

'Take of the Herb a little 'bruiſed, ʒ iv. of good White 'Wine, ʒ vi. of Oil ℔ i. Let them

'be

'be mixed together, macerated 'and expreſſed, and freſh Herbs 'put in to the third time, and then 'the Wine evaporated, by boiling 'in a double Veſſel.'

Oleum Nardinum, *Oil of Spikenard.*

'Take of Spikenard, ʒ iii. of 'Sweet Oil, ℔ iſs. of Aromatic 'Wine and clear Water, ana ʒ iiſs. 'boil them together in a double 'Veſſel, over a gentle Fire, often 'ſtirring them, till all the aqueous 'Humidity is evaporated.'

Oleum Nicotianæ, *Oil of Tobacco.*

'Take of Tobacco Juice, and 'common Oil, each equal parts, 'and boil them in a Bath Heat, 'S. A.'

Oleum Papaveris, *Oil of Poppies.*

'Is made of the Flowers, Heads 'and Leaves of Garden Poppies, 'and Oil of Olives, in the ſame 'manner as the Oil of Dill.'

Oleum Rutaceum, *Oil of Rue.*

'Is made of the bruiſed Herb, 'and ripe Oil, as the Oil of Roſes.'

Oleum Sabinæ. *Oil of Savine.*

'Is made after the ſame manner.'

Oleum Sambucinum, *Oil of Elder.*

'Is made from the Flowers and 'Oil, as the Oil of Roſes.'

There are many more ſimple Oils directed to be made, much after the ſame manner, in ſome of the old *College Diſpenſatories*, which are here neglected, as things quite out of uſe: Some alſo here retained, are ſeldom to be met with, either in Preſcription or the Shops; particularly the *Cheirinum, Euphorbii, Nardinum, Nicotianæ*, and *Papaveris.* The *Balſamum Hyperici*, I have not met with in any but the *London* Diſpenſatories; yet it may deſerve to come into uſe, as its Compound Oil, hereafter to be given, is in very great Eſteem in many Caſes, particularly amongſt the Surgeons. The double Veſſel made uſe of, as directed in theſe Operations, is the Veſſel containing the Medicine, ſet in another full of Water, and receiving its Heat from that, and not immediately from the Fire, which much ſoftens it: The ſame Contrivance is likewiſe to be underſtood, wherever a Bath Heat, or that of *B. M.* is ordered.

Compound Oils, by Infuſion and Decoction.

Oleum de Caſtoreo Compoſitum, *Compoud Oil of Caſtor.*

'Take of Caſtor, Storax, Gal'banum, Euphorbium, Opopanax, 'Caſſia Wood, Saffron, Carpo'balſam or Cubebs, Spikenard and 'Coſtus, ana ʒ iii. Cyprus, Schœ'nanth, long and black Pepper, 'Savin and Pellitory, ana ʒ iiſs. of 'ripe Oil, ℔ iv. of Canary, ℔ ii. 'Boil all theſe, excepting the five 'firſt, after due Preparation for 'that purpoſe, gently in the Oil 'and Wine, until the Wine is eva'porated: In the mean while diſ'ſolve the Galbanum, Opopanax, 'and Euphorbium, firſt beat ſmall, 'in part of the ſame Wine, which 'is to be kept on purpoſe. Af'ter they are ſtrained, let them be 'carefully mixed, by putting them 'to the Oil preſſed out, and ſtand'ing over the Fire, deliberately 'while hot, and briskly ſtirring 'them about with a wooden Spa'tula

' tula: Laſtly, ſtir in the Storax ' and Caſtor powdered.'

This is alſo aſcribed to *Jacobus de Manliis*, and is in the *Auguſtan*, and firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; but this ſomewhat varies both in the proportions of Ingredients, and in the manner of Preparation, yet the Alterations are of no great conſequence, eſpecially as the Compoſition hath of late been but little, if ever, wrote for, or made.

Oleum Coſtinum, *Oil of Coſtus.*

' Take of the bitter CoſtusRoot, ' ʒii. of Caſſia Wood, ʒi. of the ' Tops of Marjoram, ʒviii. groſly ' bruiſe them together, and mace- ' rate them for two Days, in ʒxii. ' of Aromatic White Wine, and ' then with ℔ ii. of Olive Oil waſh- ' ed in White Wine, let them be ' boiled in *B. M.* to the Conſum- ' ption of the Wine, *S. A.*'

This is aſcribed to *Meſue* for its Author, and *Zwelfer* gives it a prodigious recommendation for warming the Nerves, where ſuch things are required. The *Auguſtan* and all the Emendations of the *London* Diſpenſatory retain it alſo: But it is very little uſed, and hardly to be met with in the Shops.

Oleum de Euphorbio, *Oil of Euphorbium.*

' Take of Staves-acre, and Soap- ' wort, ana ʒſs. of Pellitore, ʒvi. ' of dry Mountain Calamint, ʒiſs. ' of Coſtus, ʒx. and of Caſtor, ʒv. ' Bruiſe and macerate theſe for ' three Days in ℔ iiiſs. of fragrant ' White Wine, and then boil with ' ℔ iſs. of the Oil of Wall Flowers, ' adding before the Wine is quite ' conſumed, of Euphorbium, ʒſs. ' and then finiſh the boiling, ℥. *A.*'

There is a Compound Oil, under this Title, given by *Meſue*, and received into the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory; but that hath no other Ingredients than the Euphorbium, and the ſame Oil as here ordered. This is a Compoſition of *Nicolaus*, and was at firſt taken into their *Diſpenſatory* by the *College*, and continued down to the preſent without any alteration; but it is very rarely uſed, if ever, and hardly to be met with.

Oleum Exceſtrence, *Exeter Oil.*

' Take of Wormwood, the leſſer ' Centory, Eupatorium, Fennel, ' Hyſſop, Bays, Marjoram, Savine, ' Sage and Thyme, ana ʒiv. of ' Southernwood, Betony, Ground- ' Pine, and Lavender, ana ʒvi. ' of Roſemary, ℔ i. of Camomile ' and Broom Flowers, of Cummin ' and Fenugreek Seeds, of Black ' and White Hellebore Root, and ' of Lemon Peels, ana ʒiv. of Eu- ' phorbium, Muſtard, Caſtor and ' Pellitory, ana ʒi. of Oil, ℔ xvi. ' and of Wine, ℔ iii. Let the Herbs, ' Flowers, Seeds, and Euphorbium, ' be bruiſed; the Roots, Peels and ' Caſtor ſliced, and macerated to- ' gether twelve Hours, in a Bath ' Heat, with the Wine and Oil: ' then after a gentle boiling, till the ' Wine is all conſumed by Evapo- ' ration, let the Oil be ſtrained out ' and kept for uſe.'

I find this in no *Diſpenſatories*, but thoſe of our own *College*, and through all them it hath paſſed without any Alterations of moment. It is generally kept in the Shops, but more called for by the common People, than in regular Preſcription.

Oleum Hyperici Compoſitum, *Compound Oil of* St. John's-wort.

' Take of fragrant White Wine ' ℔ i. of the Tops of *St. John's-* ' *wort*

'*wort*, with the Flowers and Seeds '℥iv. Let them be bruiſed and 'macerated in a Glaſs Veſſel well 'ſtopped, for three Days, in lb i. 'of Linſeed Oil, either in the Sun 'or a Bath-Heat, and then preſſed 'out: Let a ſecond and third In-'fuſion be made of the Tops of '*St. John's-wort*, after the ſame 'manner without the Wine; and 'after the third Infuſion is boiled 'to a Conſumption of almoſt all 'the Wine, preſs it out, and add 'of Turpentine, ℥iii. and Saffron, '℥i. and then give it another 'gentle boil, and put it by for 'uſe.'

This is very near copy'd after the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory: For the firſt of the *College* hath got a very different ſort, with the Addition of many Ingredients that are of much more trouble than advantage: It is there called *Oleum Hyperici Compoſitum, ſeu Balſamum Magiſtrale Florent.* And it is continued down to the laſt but one, under the Title of *Oleum Hyperici magis Compoſitum*; yet it was hardly ever uſed, being an injudicious Contrivance: it is now juſtly rejected, and this only retained, which is not ſo tedious to make, and is well eſteemed by our Surgeons, for many Intentions of Conſequence; tho' for ſome Purpoſes they blame the Turpentine and Saffron, and certainly with good reaſon.

Oleum Irinum, *Oil of Orrice.*

'Take of Florentine Orrice 'Root, lb iii. ℥iv. of white Lilly 'Flowers, with their yellow Heels 'cut off, ℥xv. of freſh Cypreſs 'Root, ℥vi. of Elicampane, ℥iii. 'of Bugloſs Root, ℥ii. of Cinna-'mon, Spikenard and Benjamin, 'ana ℥i. Bruiſe all as they re-'quire, and macerate them toge-'ther in the Sun, or any warm 'place, in lb xv. of old Oil, and 'lb ivſs. of Spring Water; and 'after four Days and a half ſtand-'ing in that manner, boil them 'in *B. M.* to the Conſumption of 'the aqueous Humidity; then ſtrain 'by a ſtrong Preſſure, and put by 'for uſe.'

Meſue hath given a very conciſe Preſcription of this, with nothing but the Orrice Roots and Flowers, which the *Auguſtan* Collection hath preſerved; it is alſo in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, amongſt the Simple Oils: but this Preſcription, which is likewiſe there, is from *Nicolaus Alexandrinus*; and notwithſtanding it hath been continued down to the laſt Edition of the *College*, it hath yet been very little called for in common Practice, and hardly, I believe, ever made.

Oleum Mandragoræ, *Oil of Mandrake.*

'Take common Oil, lb ii. of the 'Juice of Mandrake Apples, or in 'their defect, of its Leaves, ℥iv. 'of the Juice of White Henbane, '℥ii. of the Juice of Black Pop-'py Heads, ℥iii. of the Juices of 'Violets and young Hemloc, ana '℥i. of Opium and Storax, ana '℥ſs. Let the Juices, with the 'Oil, be expoſed to the Sun, and 'after ten days ſtanding, boil them 'leiſurely to the Conſumption of 'the Juices; then ſprinkle in the 'Opium finely powdered, and 'work in the Storax firſt diſſolv'd 'in a ſufficient Quantity of Tur-'pentine, *S. A.*'

This is tranſcribed from *Nicolaus* both into the *Auguſtan* and firſt *London* Diſpenſatory, whence it hath been continued down to the

laſt, without any Alteration of moment: It is intended againſt Inflammations, to procure Sleep, and eaſe Pains of the Head, by waſhing the Temples and Noſtrils with it; but it is rarely preſcrib'd, and hardly to be met with ready made.

Oleum Nardinum Compoſitum, *Compound Oil of Spikenard.*

'Take of Spikenard, ʒ iii. of 'freſh Marjoram, ʒ ii. of Aloes-'Wood, Calamus Aromaticus, freſh 'Elicampane, Cypreſs, freſh Leaves 'of Bays, of Mace, Schœnanth, and 'Cardamoms, ana ʒ iſs. Let all be 'groſly beat together, and mace-'rated for a whole Day in Water 'and generous Wine, ana ʒ xiv. 'and Oil of Olives, ℔ ivſs. then with 'a ſlow Heat, and in a double Veſ-'ſel, evaporate the Wine and Wa-'ter, ſo as to have the Oil perfect 'by it ſelf, *S. A.*'

This is originally aſcribed to *Meſue*, and hath hardly been omitted in any officinal Diſpenſatory ſince his time: Tho' where here is put Cypreſs, in the *Auguſtan* is Mace, and in the firſt Edition of the *London*, *Indian* Leaf: But ſuch are not Alterations of any great Conſequence. It is ſeldom uſed or made, notwithſtanding the *College* have greatly abridg'd this Claſs, by leav-out the *Ol. de Capparibus, Çatellorum, Hirundinum*, with many others; yet moſt of thoſe here retained are ſeldom made or called for, being at the beſt but very injudicious Compoſitions.

SECT. X.

Of Unguents.

WE have nothing in this Form but for external Application; and the Officinals of this Diviſion are wonderfully reduced, to what they were heretofore. What is now in uſe, we ſhall here retain, but no more. The neceſſary Cautions about Inſolation and Boiling, may be gather'd from what has been ſaid, by way of Direction, in the foregoing Section.

From the College.

The more Simple Oinments.

Unguentum Album, *The white Ointment.*

'Take of Oil of Roſes, ʒ ix. of 'Ceruſe carefully waſhed in Roſe 'Water, and powder'd, ʒ iii. of 'white Wax, ʒ ii. When the Wax 'is melted in the Oil, ſift in the 'Ceruſe after it hath been well 'dried from its waſhing, firſt in 'common, and then in Roſe Wa-'ter, ſo that together they may be 'made into an Oinment, *S. A.* 'To which add, ʒ ii. of Camphire, 'rubbed with a few Drops of Oil of 'Almonds, and then it is called the '*Camphorated white Ointment.*'

There is a very different Ointment in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* under the ſame title, and which too, is ordered at pleaſure to be camphorated: But that hath not been thought worth any ones Preſcription ſince. *Avicen* likewiſe directs one under the ſame Name, which the *Auguſtan*

Auguſtan Diſpenſatory hath got; wherein Litharge is made an Ingredient, and the White of Eggs beat into it; but that alſo is now quite laid aſide. That which is here retained is attributed to *Rhaſes*, whoſe Compoſitions are generally more uniform and ſimple, than any of the *Arabians*. But our wholeſale Dealers in Medicine have learned grievouſly to corrupt it, by uſing Hog's Lard for the Oil of Roſes and Wax, which greatly fruſtrates the Intention of the Medicine as a Cooler; inſomuch that it may not be unworthy the particular care of a Preſcriber to enquire into this Matter, when any Streſs is laid upon this Medicine, which is the moſt commonly uſed of any of this Intention.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum, *The* Ægyptian *Ointment.*

'Take of Verdegreaſe, or of 'the green Ruſt of Braſs, finely 'powdered, P. v. of Honey, P. iv. 'of the ſharpeſt Vinegar, P. vii. 'boil them altogether to a due 'Conſiſtence, and a dusky red Co'lor. The Scum of this Ointment 'is called *Mel Ægyptiacum*, Ægyptian Honey.'

The *Pharmacopœia Regia* orders an Ointment under this Title not much different, but in the addition of ſome Juices, which are of no great Conſequence to its Virtues. The *Auguſtan* hath an *Unguentum Ægyptiacum Compoſitum Magiſtrale*, wherein are *Theriaca*, Mithridate, Camphire, and many other things foreign to this Intention, and troubleſome to uſe and make; but it hath been follow'd by none: However, the *Unguentum Ægyptiacum Simplex* there alſo given, and aſcribed to *Meſue*, is exactly the ſame as we have here; and it hath been ſo received and continued through all the Editions of the *London* Diſpenſatory. *Fabricius Hildanus*, in a Diſcourſe concerning a Gangrene and a Mortification gives this Medicine an extraordinary Commendation, for eating off rotten Fleſh, and cleanſing old Ulcers. In venereal Ulcerations likewiſe about the Throat and Tonſils, it does great ſervice.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum magis Compoſitum, *A more compounded* Ægyptian *Ointment.*

'Take of Verdegreaſe, ʒ iv. of 'the ſharpeſt Vinegar, ʒ vi. of Ho'ney, ℔ i. Let them all boil over 'a gentle Fire to a dusky Color; 'adding towards the latter end, of 'Rock Alum, and *Sal Ammoniacum*, ana ʒ ſs. and make them in 'to an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This is very different from that mentioned above in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, altho' both theſe additional Ingredients are contained in it; for that is crouded with many other things of foreign Qualities. This ne'er was in any of the Editions of the *London* Diſpenſatory before; and is a very late Contrivance.

Unguentum è Plumbo, *Ointment with Lead.*

'Take of the Oil of Roſes, ʒ vi. 'of calcined Lead, and Litharge, 'ana ʒ x. of Turpentine, ʒ i. of 'Ceruſe and Antimony, ana ʒ ſs. 'of white Wax, ʒ ii. Make them 'into an Ointment by mixing them 'together in a Leaden Mortar, 'S. A.'

This is aſcribed to *Fœſius* for its Author: The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath an *Unguentum Saturninum*, but conſiderably differing from this and what the *College* at firſt received hath not in it the Wax, nor any

certain quantity of the Oil of Roſes: but it is now ſeldom called for or made.

Unguentum è Gummi Elemi, ſive Linimentum Arcæi, *Ointment of Gum Elemi, or* Arcæus's *Liniment.*

'Take of Gum Elemi, Turpentine of Fir, ana ʒ iſs. of old and depurated Mutton Suet, ʒ ii. of old and depurated Hog's Lard, ʒ i. Mix them, and make an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This moſt commonly goes by the Name of *Linimentum Arcæi* from *Arcæus* its Inventor, who in a Treatiſe, *De recta Vulnerum Curatione*, Lib. 1. Cap. 4. greatly extols this *Balſam*, as he calls it, particularly in Wounds of the Head; and our Surgeons ſay it digeſts and incarns much better than the *Baſilicon*, which is apt to foul a Wound, and generate fungous Fleſh.

Unguentum Aureum, *The Golden Ointment.*

'Take of yellow Wax, lb ſs. of common Oil, lb ii. of Turpentine ʒ ii. of the Pine-Tree Reſin, and Colophony, ana ʒ iſs. of Frankincenſe and Maſtich, ana ʒ i. of Saffron, ʒ i. Firſt of all melt the Wax in the Oil; then put in the Turpentine, and give them a boil together. After they have ſtood to cool a little, ſift in all the reſt, finely powdered, but add the Saffron laſt of all, and ſtir them about with a wooden Spatula till they become an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This is a Compoſition originally of *Meſue*, and had a Name firſt given it both on account of its Color, and the wonderful Virtues aſcribed to it, on which laſt Score too by ſome Authors it is called *Unguentum Regis*. The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, and all the Editions of the *College* have received it exactly the ſame down to the preſent: Yet I cannot learn that it is in any great eſteem in the preſent Practice of our Surgeons; tho' *Zwelfer* ſays it is a wonderful good Incarner, eſpecially in the moſt tender Conſtitutions: But he ſays that it is much better for ſeveral Purpoſes, eſpecially in Wounds of the Head, and Tendons, to uſe in it Oil of Turpentine inſtead of the common Oil.

Unguentum Baſilicon Minus ſeu Tetrapharmacum, *The leſſer Royal Ointment, or a Medicine of four Ingredients.*

'Take of yellow Wax, fat Reſin, and Pitch, ana lb ſs. of Oil, ʒ ix. Mix them together into an Ointment by melting, *S. A.*'

This is as old as *Meſue*, to whom it is aſcrib'd as its Author. It hath been continued the ſame through all the officinal Diſpenſatories, eſpecially thoſe of our College, and is much uſed to incarn Wounds; tho' of late, our Surgeons begin to ſubſtitute for ſuch Intentions, Dreſſings that are not ſo liable to produce Fungoſities, one of which is the following.

Unguentum Baſilicon Flavum, *The yellow Royal Ointment.*

'Take of yellow Wax, and Reſin of the Pine-Tree, ana lb iii. of *Straſburgh* Turpentine, ʒ xii. of Linſeed Oil, lb iii. ʒ vi. Melt them over a ſlow Fire; and then put in lb iii. of *Burgundy* Pitch, and let them all melt together into an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This was never before in any officinal Diſpenſatory; and it hath the Reputation of a very eminent Perſon now living for its Author.

It

It ſeems, if any regard was had in its Contrivance to Example, to have chiefly followed the *Unguentum Aureum* of *Meſue*, juſt before taken notice of; but thisis a much nearer Compoſition than that, tho' both pretty nearly agree in Intention. *Nicolaus* hath indeed a Preſcription under the Title of *Unguentum Baſilicon Citrinum*, which the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory hath tranſcribed; but that is a very injudicious Medley of Ingredients of different Virtues, notwithſtanding *Zwelfer* takes a mighty deal of Pains in his Animadverſions to direct the manner of compounding it. All the *London* Diſpenſatories before the laſt have likewiſe retained from *Meſue* an *Unguentum Baſilicon Majus*, but it is a moſt perplexed Mixture and never uſed, and therefore very juſtly omitted here.

Unguentum Cœruleum, *The Blue Ointment.*

'Take of live Quickſilver, lb i. 'of *Venice* Turpentine, ʒ vi. Mix 'them together in a Mortar till the 'Globules of Mercury diſappear; 'and then add to it lb iv. of Hog's 'Lard made warm, ſo as to make 'them together into an Ointment, 'S. A.'

This likewiſe was never before in any officinal *Diſpenſatory*, and hath the Credit of the ſame Contriver as the foregoing; tho' very much like unto this hath been long made in the Shops a *Succedaneum* to the *Unguentum Enulatum cum Mercurio*, which ſeems to have owed its Invention rather to Cheapneſs and Diſpatch, the inſeparable Motive to a wholeſale Medicine-maker, than any laudable Deſign or Improvement. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* indeed gives an *Unguentum Mercuriale*, which is vaſtly different from this, and crouded with a ſtrange Deformity of Ingredients; but *Zwelfer* in his Animadverſions thereupon, gives one much more ſimple, and that differs not greatly from this, but in the addition of Oils from Guaicum and Storax. In his Notes upon that, he ſays, that the beſt way of mixing Mercury with Unguents, is to diſſolve it in *Aqua Fortis*; and after that Diſſolution is well mixed with Lard, to evaporate the *Aqua Fortis* over a Fire, in a Glaſs Veſſel. But I conjecture that the Mercury by ſuch Management would alſo exhale, or run again into its natural Globules; or that a great deal of it wou'd, however, be ſo loſt.

Unguentum de Calce, *Ointment of Lime.*

'Take of Lime that hath been 'at leaſt ſeven times waſhed, lb ſs. 'of Wax, ʒ iii. of Oil of Roſes, lb i. 'Let them be all briskly worked 'together in a leaden Mortar, after 'the Wax hath been by a ſlow Fire 'melted in a ſufficient Quantity 'of the ſame Oil.'

This is taken in by the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, as well as that of our *College*, from *Fœſius*, Sect. 11. which is there directed amongſt ſome other things againſt Burns. *Zwelfer* found fault with ſo many Ablutions of the Lime, becauſe he ſays it reduces it to a mere dead Earth. This is however ſeldom called for in Preſcriptions, and I believe hardly ever made.

Unguentum Dialthææ, *Ointment of Marſhmallows.*

'Take of freſh Marſhmallow 'Roots bruiſed, lb ii. of Linſeed 'and Fœnugreek Seed, ana lb i. 'Let them macerate three Days in 'lb iii. of Water. Then ſlightly

'boil them, and preſs out the Mucilage, of which take lb ii. of Neats-foot Oil, lb iv. and let them boil together until the more aqueous Part of the Mucilage is conſumed; then add of Wax, lb i. of Reſin, lb ſs. of Tupentine, ʒ ii. Let them be again boiled into an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This is titled by the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory *Unguentum de Althæâ Simplex*, in diſtinction to an *Unguentum de Althæâ Compoſitum*, there alſo given, and both taken from *Nicolaus.* The *London* Diſpenſatory likewiſe received them both at firſt; but the greater Compoſition is very blameable on many accounts, as may be ſeen by *Zwelfer*'s Animadverſions upon it; and therefore hath it been for ſome time juſtly expunged by the *College.* In that which is here yet retained, the Neats-foot Oil, inſtead of common Oil of Olives always before directed, is indiſputably a very good Emendation, becauſe its mucilaginous Quality ſuits it much better to the Intention of the Medicine. *Zwelfer* tells us that ſome put in Turmeric Root to beautify the Color, but blames it for being foreign to the true Intention of the whole; and it is to be wiſhed that a much greater Fault was not to be found with ſome Medicine Merchants amongſt us, who, to ſave both Trouble and Charge, put in little or none of the Mucilage, but give their Smell to it by a Mixture of ſome of the Seeds in Powder with which that ought to be made. And this Caution it is hoped will not be taken amiſs by any honeſt Compounder, becauſe the Compoſition is juſtly deſigned for ſome Purpoſes of Conſequence, and which it may fail in, by means of ſuch unworthy Practices.

Unguentum Diapompholygos, *Ointment of Pompholyx.*

'Take of Oil of Roſes, ʒ xii. of the Juice of Garden Nightſhade Berries, ʒ vi. of white Wax and waſhed Ceruſe, ana ʒ iv. of Lead that hath been macerated three Days in the ſharpeſt Vinegar, and then dried and powdered, and prepared Pompholyx, ana ʒ ii. and of fine Frankinſenſe, ʒ i. Let the Oil and Juice be boiled together to the Conſumption of the latter; then let the Wax be melted in the ſame Oil, and the reſt immediately added in Powder, and continually ſtirred about with a wooden Spatula, till the whole is cold and form'd into an Ointment.'

This is aſcribed to *Nicolaus*, and received into the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, and the firſt of our *College*, with the Addition of *Nihili* to its Title. The latter hath indeed taken it with ſome Alterations, which are conformed to in this; but they are of no great Moment. It was deſigned for ſalt hot inflammatory Ulcers, but it is very rarely uſed for thoſe or any other Purpoſes in the preſent Practice.

Unguentum Enulatum, *Ointment of Elicampane.*

'Take of Elicampane Root, boiled in Vinegar, beat and pulped through a Sieve, lb i. of Turpentine waſhed in the ſame Decoction, ʒ ii. of yellow Wax, ʒ i. of old Hog's Lard ſalted, and of old Oil, ana ʒ iv. of common Salt, ʒ ſs. Let the Lard, Wax, and Oil melt together, and afterwards add the Turpentine, the Pulp of Elicampane, and Salt, finely powdered, ſo as to make all together into an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This

This is continued in the laſt, as in the former Diſpenſatories of the *College*, with a very little Alteration in ſome of the Quantities of the Ingredients; but it is little uſed except as altered in the following.

Unguentum Enulatum cum Mercurio. *Ointment of Elicampane with Mercury.*

'This is made of the foregoing 'Ointment, with the Addition of '℥ ii. of Quick-ſilver, firſt very well 'kill'd, or incorporated with a ſuf-'ficient Quantity of Turpentine.'

Unguentum Liliorum, *Ointment of Lillies.*

'Take of the Oil of white Lil-'lies, ℥ vi. of the Oils of Dill and 'Camomile, ana ℥ ii. of the Oil of 'Sweet Almonds, ℥ i. of Duck's 'and Hen's Fat, ana ℥ ii. and of 'yellow Wax, ℥ iii. and melt them 'all together into an Ointment, '*S. A.*'

I have not met with this before the laſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, in any officinal Diſpenſatory, at leaſt not under this Title: It ſeems calculated for the ſame Intention as the *Unguentum de Althæâ*, to ſoften and diſcuſs Tumors.

Unguentum de Minio Camphoratum, *Camphorated Ointment of red Lead.*

'Take of Oil of Roſes, lb iſs. of 'red Lead, ℥ iii. of Litharge, ℥ ii. 'of Ceruſe, ℥ iſs. of Tutty, ℥ iii. of 'Camphire, ℥ ii. of Wax, ℥ iſs. 'Make them into an Ointment 'with a Leaden Mortar and Peſtle, 'the Wax being firſt melted with 'a gentle Fire, and the reſt being 'added in fine Powder.'

Somewhat like this is in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, under the Title of *Unguentum de Lithargyro ſeu Saturninum.* The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory alſo gives a Preſcription much of the ſame Intention under the Name of *Unguentum de Lythargyro:* but that is as ſcanty in Ingredients as the other is prolix. That which the *College* therefore firſt received under this Title, with the additional Appellative of *Rubrum*, and is continued down to the preſent is, between both theſe Extremes; but the common Practice does not greatly call for this Compoſition.

Unguentum è Nicotianâ, ſeu Peto, *Ointment of Tobacco.*

'Take of the depurated Juice of 'Tobacco, of freſh Hog's Lard 'diligently waſhed, ana lb i. and 'boil them together to the Conſump-'tion of the Juice; then add of 'Turpentine, ℥ iv. and of round 'Birthwort in Powder, ℥ ii. and 'make them into an Ointment, '*S. A.*'

This is originally taken from a Diſpenſatory of *Laurentius Jobertus.* The *Auguſtan* Collection and our *College* firſt received it alike; but it is here contrived to be made with much leſs Trouble, and the Wax is juſtly left out as unneceſſary. Its firſt Preſcriber gives it an extraordinary Character for diſſipating ſcrophulous Tumors, and healing green Wounds; but the modern Practice directs it chiefly in cutaneous Foulneſſes; tho' it is ſo uncleanly a Medicine at beſt, as to be offenſive to nice Perſons.

Unguentum Nutritum, *An Ointment by Mixture.*

'Take of Litharge of Gold in 'fine Powder, lb ſs. of Wine Vine-'gar, ℥ v. of Oil of Roſes, lb i. 'Let the Litharge be ſtirred about 'in a Mortar, by turns pouring in

' Oil and Vinegar, in little Parcels,
' until the Vinegar ceaſes to be vi-
' ſible, and the whole becomes a
' white Ointment.

This hath not been in any officinal Diſpenſatory till in ſome of the laſt Editions of the *College*: It is very drying, and even in keeping will grow ſo brittle as to want freſh Oil to make it fit for uſe: But it is not greatly in Eſteem.

Unguentum Opthalmicum, *Ointment for the Eyes.*

' Take of Tutty and Calamine,
' ana ʒ vi. of calcined Lead, and
' Camphire, ana ʒ ii. of Myrrh,
' Sarcocolla, Aloes, and white Vi-
' triol, ana ʒ i. Make them all into
' a fine Powder. Then take of
' freſh Buttter, ℥ xii. of white Wax,
' ℥ ii. and when theſe are melted
' together, by degrees ſhake in the
' forementioned Powders, and ſtir
' all together, till the whole is cold
' and become an Ointment.'

There is an Ointment, under this Title, in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, taken from *Renodæus*, and alſo in the latter Editions; but they are as different from one another, as this from them both. All the Ingredients that require powdering, ought to be reduced to the utmoſt fineneſs, and the whole made as ſmooth as poſſible. It is taken from the Experience of a very eminent Perſon yet living.

Unguentum ex Oxylapatho, *Ointment of Sharp pointed Dock.*

' Take of Sharp-pointed Dock
' Root, boiled in Water, and drove
' through a Sieve, and live Sul-
' phur, ana ℥ iſs. of Hog's Lard,
' boil'd in the Juice of Scabious,
' to the Conſumption of all the
' Juice, lb ſs. of the *Unguentum*
' *Populneum*, boiled in the Juice
' of Elicampane, ℥ ſs. ſome Drops
' of Oil of Rhodium Wood, and
' let them all be reduced in a Mor-
' tar into an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This, with very little Variation, is in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Pruritum Scabioſorum*, and was taken from *Renodæus*. It is deſign'd for the Itch, and cutaneous Diſtempers, but is ſo troubleſome to make, and ſo uncleanly at beſt, that it is ſeldom uſed or made. There is in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, a Compoſition not much unlike it, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Scabiem*; and another under the ſame Appellation, in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory; but that greatly differs from both, and neither of them are regarded in the preſent Practice. Beſides, Ointments long made for theſe Intentions, grow too rancid to be tolerable, and therefore are much better and more commonly provided for in extemporaneous Preſcriptions.

Unguentum Pomatum, *Ointment of Apples.*

' Take of freſh Hogs Lard, lb iii.
' of freſh Sheeps Suet, ℥ ix. of the
' Apples commonly called *Pome-*
' *Waters*, pared and ſliced, lb i. ℥ ix.
' of the moſt fragrant Roſe Water,
' ʒ vi. of *Florentine* Orrice Root
' groſly powder'd, ʒ vi. Let theſe
' boil together in *B. M.* till the Ap-
' ples are diſſolv'd; then ſtrain
' without Expreſſion, and keep
' for uſe: Heat it then over a-
' gain, and waſh the whole with
' Roſe Water.'

Almoſt all the Officinal Diſpenſatories abound with Preſcriptions for this Ointment: The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath one, containing theſe Ingredients, but crouded with

with many more, as alſo hath the *Auguſtan* Collection, one yet more loaded; but that alſo gives another from *Amatus Luſitanus*, much more contracted; and from thence likewiſe our *College* ſeemed firſt to take it, but yet with a further Abridgment of Superfluities. *Zwelfer* takes great Pains, in his Animadverſions, to teach the moſt convenient manner of Compoſition, and Mixture of ſo many Things of different Texture: But as ſhort a Compaſs as it is reduced to here, ſeemingly to avoid theſe difficulties, the common Practice of the Shops has of late found out a much nearer way; which is by buying it of Perſons who make it their ſole Buſineſs, and who do nothing but beat up freſh Hogs Lard with Roſe Water into a kind of Curd, and ſcent it with any of the Aromatic Oils, moſt ſuitable to the liking of their Cuſtomers.

Unguentum è Reſinâ, *Ointment of Reſin.*

'Take of the fineſt Pine-Tree 'Reſin, of Turpentine, yellow 'Wax waſhed, and fine Oil, each 'equal Parts: let the Wax and 'Reſin be melted in the Oil, and 'then the Turpentine added to 'them, ſo that they may all have 'a boil over the Fire together, 'and be ſtrained, *S. A.*'

I have not met with this in any officinal *Diſpenſatories*, unleſs thoſe of our *College*, who have taken it from *Euſtachius Rodolphus de Morbo Gal. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 1. and continued the ſame thro'all their Emendations, but it is rarely uſed or made.

Unguentum Roſatum, *Ointment of Roſes.*

'Take of Hogs Lard, clear'd 'from all its Membranes, and well 'waſhed, lb i. and add to it lb i. of 'freſh red Roſes; which ſuffer to 'ſtand together for ſeven days; 'then boil them over a gentle Fire 'and preſs out the Lard: afterwards 'macerate again with freſh Roſes, 'for the ſame ſpace of time, and 'boil and ſtrain as before. Laſtly, 'put to it ʒ vi. of the Juice of red 'Roſes; of Oil of Sweet Almonds 'ʒ ii. and boil over a ſlow Fire, to 'a Conſumption of all the Juice: 'then ſtrain it again, that it may 'become an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This hath *Meſue* for its Author; and in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, ʒ iii. of the Oil of Almonds is directed; but *Zwelfer* ſays, there ought to be none, becauſe it gives too ſoft a Conſiſtence to the Ointment: and the *College* ſeemed at firſt of the ſame Opinion, by leaving it out; but in their later Editions they have thought fit to reſtore it in ſomewhat a leſſer Quantity. *Zwelfer* ſeems to take more Pains in his Animadverſions on the Manner of Procedure in this Compoſition than it deſerves, it being not poſſible, at the beſt, to anſwer an Intention of any great Conſequence, altho' it is ſometimes uſed as a Lenitive and a moderate Cooler.

Unguentum Rubrum Deſiccativum, *Red dryiag Ointment.*

'Take of common Oil, lb ii. of 'yellow Wax, ʒ xii. of *Armenian* 'Bole, and the *Caput Mortuum* 'of Vitriol, ana ʒ vi. of Calamine 'levigated, ʒ iv. of Litharge and 'Ceruſs, ana ʒ viſs. of Camphire, 'ʒ ſs. and boil over a gentle Fire, 'to the Conſiſtence of an Oint-'ment.'

This

This hath ſomewhat tranſpoſed the Ingredients, and altered the Quantities, to what they were in all the former *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*, who firſt took it from *Nicolaus*. The Wax and Oil only are to be put over the Fire together, and as ſoon as they are melted, all the reſt ſtirred in, finely powdered; and the Camphire muſt be firſt reduced by it ſelf, in a Mortar rubbed with Oil of Almonds.

Unguentum Sambucinum, *Ointment of Elder.*

'Take of the Elder-Leaves gathered in *May*, m. x. of the young Shoots growing about the bottom of the Tree, lb ii. of the inner Bark of the ſame, lb i. After theſe are all cut ſmall, boil them in lb xii. of freſh Butter, over a ſlow Fire; continually ſtirring them all the while. Preſs out the Buter and ſtrain it: to it put the ſame Quantity of freſh Leaves, Shoots and Bark, and repeat the Proceſs as before, and then preſs it out again with leſs Force, ſo that it may be an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This is entirely new, and wonderfully well contrived to preſerve all the Virtues of the Elder, as much as ſuch a Form will admit of: the meaſure of boiling is until the Leaves, *&c.* grow criſp.

Unguentum Tutiæ, *Ointment of Tutty.*

'Take of prepared Tutty, ʒ ii. of Calamine burnt and quenched two or three times in Plantain Water, ʒ i. let them be reduced to a very fine Powder, and mixed with lb iſs. of the *Unguentum Roſaceum*, ſo as to make them into an Ointment.'

Nicolaus was the firſt who gave a Preſcription under this Title, which is in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*; but that is loaded with a great many unneceſſary Ingredients, and differs but little from the *Diapompholygos*: but the *College* at firſt received it in this more compendious manner, with the liberty of making it either with Hog's Lard, or the *Unguentum Roſaceum*. The Tutty is prepared by Levigation, but if the Stone upon which it is ground, be not extremely hard, it will carry a good deal along with it into the Medicine: this is not very often referred to in Preſcription, but is in great eſteem amongſt the common People.

Valentia Scabioſæ, *Powers of Scabious.*

'Take of the Juice of green Scabious, preſſed out and ſtrained thro' a Cloth, and of Hog's Lard cleared of its Membranes, each as much as you pleaſe. Let the Lard, be beat in a Stone Mortar, and the Juice poured in by little at a time, for the conveniency of Mixture, and giving its Tincture: then put them together into a proper Veſſel, to be expoſed to the Sun, and ſo that the Juice may cover the Lard; after nine days, put them again into the Mortar as before, and throw away that thin and diſcolor'd Humidity, which ſeparates upon beating, without rubbing them together; and again put it into its Veſſel for five Days. Afterwards beat it again, and by a little at a time mix with it freſh Juice of Scabious; and after a freſh Inſolation of fifteen Days, in its proper Veſſel, in the Sun, let it be cleared as before of its watry Humidity. Let it then ſtand again in the ſame manner, for fifteen Days longer, with freſh Juice;

'Juice; and after a little beating, 'let it be kept for uſe, in a glaſs 'or earthen Veſſel.'

This we are told by the firſt Compilers of the *College Diſpenſatory*, was the Contrivance of *John Arden*, an experienc'd Surgeon at *Newark* in *Nottinghamſhire*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward* the Third. After Inſertion of this, which they had from an antient Manuſcript, they particularly direct to repeat the Proceſſes with freſh Juice, till the Lard look s of a deep Green; and that is made the meaſure of the Repetitions neceſſary. The Powers, and Honey of Mullen, were from the ſame Author, and almoſt three hundred Years ago in great eſteem amongſt the Surgeons of our own Country; tho' they have now been long in diſuſe.

Tapſi Valentia, *The Powers of Mullen.*

'Take of the Juice of bearded 'Mullen, and of Hog's Lard, each 'as much as you pleaſe: let the 'Lard be cleanſed of its Membranes and Fibres, and broke 'into ſmall Parcels; then beat it 'with the expreſſed Juice, preſs 'out, and ſtrain as directed in the 'preceding Proceſs. Let it afterwards be put into a proper Veſſel for nine or ten Days, and 'then be twice more impregnated 'with freſh Juice, until it is quite 'green. Laſtly, after all the Humidity that will ſeparate is poured off, beat it again briskly, and 'put it by in a proper manner for 'uſe.'

The firſt Cantriver of theſe Proceſſes, as appears from the firſt Edition of the *College Diſpenſatory*, directs the Medicines thus made to be freſh beat once in a Month.

Tapſimel, *Honey of Mullen.*

'Take of the Juice of Celandine, and bearded Mullen, ana 'lb i. of deſpumated Honey three 'Parts: boil gradually till the 'Juices are evaporated; adding 'thereunto, if the Operator pleaſes, 'calcin'd Vitriol, and Alum, with 'Copperas, and again boil into an 'Ointment, *S. A.*'

The firſt *College Diſpenſatory* adds from the Author, that if occaſion requires, this ſhould be at laſt boiled up to a pretty thick Conſiſtence; and ſays that it will certainly cure Itchings in any Part of the Body, and is a moſt noble Ointment. But it ſeems the preſent Practice hath not Faith enough to rely upon it for any thing, for neither this nor the foregoing are ever preſcrib'd or made. However, it hath been thought fit to continue ſuch extraordinary Diſcoveries ſtill upon Record, for the ſake of any that may think proper to make trial with them; altho' in our former Editions they did not ſeem worth Inſertion.

Ointments more Compounded.

Unguentum Aſtringens, ſive Sumach, *An Aſtringent Ointment.*

'Take of the Oil of Roſes often 'waſhed in Alum Water, lb iſs. 'of White Wax, ℥iv. of unripe 'Galls, Cypreſs Nuts, Myrtle Berries, Balauſtines, Pomegranate 'Peel, Acorn Cups, Acacia, Sumach, and Maſtich, ana ℥i. After all are well beat, macerate 'them for four Days, in the Juice 'of Medlars and Services; then 'let them all be dried by a moderate Fire, and make them into 'an Ointment, with the Oil of 'Wax, *S. A.*' This

This was at firſt received by the *College* from *Fernelius*, and hath been ſince continued without any other Alteration than ſome ſmall Tranſpoſition in the Order of the Ingredients. It is however rarely, if ever, to be met with in Preſcription, or in the Shops.

Unguentum Amarum, *The Bitter Ointment.*

'Take of the Oils of Rue, Savine, and Mint, ana ʒ iiſs. Juice of Wormwood, ʒ i. Powder of Rue, Gentian, the leſſer Centory, and Myrrh, ana ʒ i. of the Pulp of Colocynth, ʒ ii. of Succotrine Aloes, ʒ iii. of Lupine Flower, ʒ ſs. of Ox's Gall, and of Wax, ana ʒ iſs. and boil up to an Ointment, *S. A.* with a ſufficient quantity of the Juice of Wormwood.'

The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* hath a Compoſition of this Intention, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Vermes*, which agrees with this in many Ingredients; but that takes in many others which *Zwelfer* juſtly finds fault with, as of no Advantage to the Medicine. This therefore ſeems to have had no regard to that as a Pattern, but very plainly follows the Preſcription taken into the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* from *Fœſius*, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Lumbricos Majus*; this differing from that in nothing but the Expulſion of ſome needleſs Ingredients, as the Juice of Peach Bloſſoms, *&c.* and changing Hepatic for Succotrine Aloes; but this laſt Alteration is againſt the Opinion of thoſe who prefer the Hepatic ſort in external Applications, as this is deſigned chiefly to anoint the Bellies of Children troubled with Worms, becauſe its more vigorous and fœtid Scent is moſt likely to paſs thro' the Pores, and give the intended Diſturbance to thoſe troubleſome Creatures.

Unguentum Detergens, *A Detergent Ointment.*

'Take of yellow Reſin, of Sheeps and Hogs Fat, ana lb i. of yellow Wax, and Powder of Olibanum, ana lb iſs. Gum Euphorbium, and Powder of Verdegreaſe, ana ʒ ii. of *Strasburg* Turpentine, ʒ iii. Let the Fats, Reſin and Wax be melted together and ſtrained; then to them ſift in the Olibanum, Euphorbium and Verdigreaſe in Powder; and laſtly, put in the Turpentine, and when the Veſſel is taken off the Fire, keep ſtirring till the whole is cold.'

Unguentum Digitalis, *Ointment of Bell-Flower, or Fox-Glove.*

'Take of the whole Plant of Fox-Glove any quantity, and boil it in a ſufficient quantity of freſh Butter; which preſs out, and boil again with more of the Plant, as before, which repeat a third time, and make into an Ointment.'

Unguentum Fuſcum, *The Brown Ointment.*

'Take of Colcothar, and the Phlegm of Vitriol, ana ʒ i. of Vinegar, ʒ iſs. of the Flowers of Verdegreaſe, ʒ v. of deſpumated Honey, ʒ iii. and make into an Ointment, *S. A.*'

Unguentum Linariæ, *Ointment of Flax-weed.*

'Take of the Leaves of Flax-weed, with its Flowers, as much as you pleaſe, and boil it, after bruiſing

' bruiſing in Hogs Lard, until the ' Lard is very green, and then make ' it into an Ointment.'

Theſe four laſt are entirely new. *Nicolaus* indeed gave an Ointment, under the Title of *Unguentum Fuſcum*, which the *Auguſtan* Collection hath got; but that vaſtly differs from this, both in the Materials and Intention.

Unguentum Martiatum, *The Soldiers Ointment.*

' Take of freſh Bay Leaves, lb iii. ' of Garden Rue, lb iiſs. of Marjo- ' ram, lb ii. of Mint, lb i. of Sage, ' Wormwood, Coſtmary, and Baſil, ' ana lb ſs. of Olive Oil, lb xx. of ' yellow Wax, lb iv. of *Malaga* ' Wine, lb ii. and make them all ' into an Ointment, by bruiſing, ' macerating, boiling and expreſ- ' ſion, as required, *S. A.*'

This is ſaid to have been the Contrivance of one *Martian*, for the Soldiers to preſerve their Limbs with from the Injuries they were liable to in long Encampments, and by ſuſtaining Cold. *Nicolaus* gives it with an intolerable Croud of Ingredients; and the *Auguſtan*, and firſt *London Diſpenſatories* have tranſcribed it from him, with very little Alteration; but later Reviſes of the *College* have rejected the inſignificant Ingredients, and brought it to that conciſe uniform Compoſition it now ſtands: it is eſteemed enough to be pretty frequently preſcrib'd, and conſtantly kept in the Shops.

Unguentum Maſtichinum, *The Maſtich Ointment.*

' Take of the Oils of Maſtich, ' Wormwood, and Spikenard, ana ' ʒ ii. of the Powders of Maſtich, ' Mint, red Roſes, red Coral, Cloves, ' Cinnamon, Aloes Wood, Schœ- ' nanth, ana ʒ i. and of Wax a ſuf- ' ficient quantity to make it into ' an Ointment, *S. A.*'

This is exactly the ſame as in the laſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* but one; but I can find it neither in their firſt, nor any other officinal *Diſpenſatory*; nor is it now, except very little preſcrib'd, and hardly to be met with in the Shops.

Unguentum de Mucilaginibus, *The Mucilage Ointment.*

' Take of the Oils of white Lil- ' lies, Orrice, Violets, and Chamo- ' mile, ana ʒ vi. of the Mucilage of ' Linſeed, Quince Seeds, Fenugreek ' Seed, and Marſhmallow Roots, ' ana ʒ iv. of Ducks and Hens Fat, ' ana ʒ v. of white Wax, lb. i. mix ' and make into an Ointment, ' *S. A.*'

This is exactly as in the preceding *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, but it was not in their firſt Edition. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath a Compoſition of like Intention, under the Title of *Unguentum de Althæâ Simplex*, but that is vaſtly crouded with Ingredients of differing Virtues. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* alſo hath a Preſcription under the ſame Title, and another called *Unguentum de Althæâ Compoſitum*, both from *Nicolaus*; all which agree in the Mucilage, which is the chief, but vary in other things, and much for the worſe: but as this ſtands here, it differs not greatly from the *Unguentum de Althæâ*, and is certainly continued for the ſame Intention; yet we meet with it but little, if at all in the common Practice.

Mundificativum ex Apio, *The cleanſing Ointment with Smallage.*

' Take of the Juice of Smallage ' lb. i. of Honey, ʒ ix. of Wheat ' Flower,

' Flowers, ʒ iii. Boil them toge-
' ther till they grow thick, or of
' the Conſiſtence of an Ointment,
' *S. A.*'

This hath paſſed thro' all the *College Diſpenſatories* exactly the ſame, and ſeems of the ſame Caſt with the *Tapſimel* before deſcrib'd; but I never knew it preſcrib'd or made.

Unguentum Nervinum, *Nerve Ointment.*

' Take of Cowſlip Leaves with
' their Flowers, of Sage, Ground
' Pine, Roſemary, Lavender, Bays
' with the Berries, Camomile, Rue,
' Smallage, Melilot, with its Flow-
' ers, and of Wormwood, ana
' m. i. of Mint, Betony, Penny-
' royal, Parſley, the leſſer Cen-
' tory, and St. John's-wort, ana
' m. ſs. of Sheeps or Neats-foot Oil
' lb v. of Mutton or Beef Suet, or
' the Marrow of both, lb ii. Oil of
' Spike, ʒ ſs. Bruiſe them, and boil
' together with the Oils and Suets,
' till they become an Ointment,
' *S. A.*'

The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Preſcription under this Title, but much differing from this, however juſtly enough recommending the Addition of ſome *Peruvian* Balſam, as adding to the Efficacy of the main Intention, which is expreſſed by the Title. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* likewiſe gives a Compoſition of like Denomination and Intention, which *Zwelfer* takes a great deal of pains to correct; but it however at beſt falls ſhort of this both in Conciſeneſs and Uniformity of Intention. This is much like the *Martiatam*, but the warmer of the two; and it is in eſteem enough to keep its Place in the Shops, and be ſometimes preſcrib'd.

Unguentum Emolliens, *The Emollient Ointment.*

' Take of freſh Butter waſhed in
' Roſe-Water, ʒ vi. of Oil of Sweet
' Almonds, ʒ iv. Oils of Camomile
' and Violets, ana ʒ iii. of Ducks
' and Hens Fat, ana ʒ ii. of Orrice
' Root, ʒ ii. of Saffron, ʒ ſs. When
' the Orrice and Saffron are pow-
' dered, and the reſt melted toge-
' ther, make them into an Oint-
' ment, *S. A.*'

This was not in any officinal *Diſpenſatory* before the laſt of the *College*, and ſeems contrived much for the ſame Intention as the *Unguentum de Althæâ*, and *Mucilaginibus.*

Unguentum Populneum, *Ointment of Poplar.*

' Take of the freſh black Poplar
' Buds, lb iſs. of the Leaves of Vio-
' lets, and Navel-wort of the Wall,
' ana ʒ iii. of freſh unſalted Hogs
' Lard, clear'd from its Membranes,
' and waſhed, lb iv. Bruiſe, mix,
' and macerate theſe together, and
' then add the tender Tops of the
' Bramble, Leaves of black Pop-
' pies, Mandrake, Henbane, Night-
' ſhade, Lettice, the greater Houſe-
' leek, and the greater Burdock, ana
' ʒ iii. Bruiſe again, and mix all to-
' gether very well, and then after
' ten days ſtanding, pour on them
' lb i. of Roſe-Water; after which
' boil over a gentle Fire, continually
' ſtirring with a Spatula, until all
' the ſuperfluous Humidity is eva-
' porated; then ſtrain and ſqueeze
' out with a Preſs, ſo as to obtain an
' Ointment, *S. A.*'

This is originally aſcrib'd to *Nicolaus.* The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Preſcription of it, as alſo does the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, but

but the latter comes much the nearest to what is here retained. The new *College Diſpenſatory* hath corrected a Miſtake which the former Editions were liable to, in expreſſing the Houſe-leek to be the greater ſort, becauſe the leſſer, commonly called *Stone-Crop*, which was apt to be put in its ſtead, is of a very oppoſite Quality to the Intention of the Medicine.

Unguentum Splanchnicum, *An Ointment for the Bowels.*

'Take of the Bark of Caper 'Root, ʒ vi. of Bryony Root, *Florentine* Orrice, Powder of Sweet 'Fennel Seed, and Ammoniacum 'diſſolv'd in Vinegar, ana ʒ ſs. of 'the Tops of Wormwood and 'Camomile Flowers, ana ʒ i. of 'the Ointment of Bays, ʒ iſs. let 'thoſe things be powdered which 'require it, and ſifted, and the reſt 'mixed therewith in a warm Mortar, ſo as to make an Ointment, '*S. A.*'

The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Preſcription of this Intention, and ſomewhat like it in Materials, under the Title of *Unguentum Spleneticum: Schroder* hath one alſo under the ſame Title, but different. The *College* have two Preſcriptions under the ſame Denomination in their firſt *Diſpenſatory*, the laſt of them being diſtinguiſh'd by *Unguentum Spleneticum aliud Magiſtrale*; and that is exactly the ſame as this in every thing of any moment; but it is very rarely called for, or made. The number of Compoſitions under this form in the Shops, as well as that of Oils, is prodigiouſly abridg'd, to what has been antiently uſed; becauſe their Practice turn'd very much upon Exerciſe, Friction, Bathing, and Anointing: ſo that there was hardly any one Intention which had not ſomething under this Form aſſiſting thereunto. But as thoſe Practices are much loſt amongſt us, this is alſo ſunk with them: and indeed, ſo far as any Dependance in Caſes of moment was laid upon the Virtues of an *Unguent*, it has been rejected with very good reaſon; for there is a great deal of difference between uſing them as they did heretofore for aſſiſting ſome Intentions, in Bathing, Friction, and the like; and laying ſtreſs upon them when ſuch Practices are diſuſed. We have here given all that are ever heard of in the Shops, tho' they are but very few of the number that ſtand in the Works of *Diſpenſatory* Writers; and even of them, if a Reviſal and Alteration of this Work ſhould hereafter be call'd for, as the frequent Changes in Practice may perhaps make neceſſary, it is hoped that many may be expunged. We indeed frequently meet with ſuch Forms in extemporaneous Preſcription, but then they are ſeldom confined to any of the officinal *Oils* and *Unguents*; and therefore in the following Part we ſhall give choice of ſuch *Formulæ* under all thoſe Intentions of Cure, as ſuch Medicines are likely to fall in with.

Under this Diviſion of Ointments in the laſt *College Diſpenſatory* are left out many that were in before, either as injudicious Compoſitions, or becauſe their Intentions are better anſwered by ſomewhat elſe in more eſteem and uſe; as the *Unguentum Agrippæ*, *Aregon*, *Citrinum*, *Dialthæa comp. Pectorale*, and *Reſumptivum*, from *Nicolaus*: *De Artanitâ Majus*, *Baſilicon Majus*, and *ex Bdellio*, from *Meſue*: *De Alabaſtro*, of *Benedictus Faventinus*; the *Apoſtolorum* of *Avicen*; *è Succis Aperitivis primum & ſecundum*; *Potabile*, of *Fœſius*: *Ad Hæmor-*

Hæmorrhoidas, and *Stomachicum*, from the *Norimberg Diſpenſatory*: The *Catapſoras*, *Comitiſſæ* and *Hæmorrhoidale*, from uncertain Authors: *Neapolitanum* of *Renodæus*, and *Refrigerans* of *Galen*. And inſtead of theſe are ſubſtituted the *Unguentum Ægyptiacum magis compoſitum*, *Baſilicon Flavum*, *Cæruleum*, *Detergens*, *Digitalis*, *Emolliens*, *Fuſcum*, *Linariæ*, *de Mucilaginibus*, and *Sambucinum*. Some are alſo in the laſt Edition of the *College* put under different Titles from what they ſtood with before in other *Diſpenſatories*, as the *Unguentum Lilliorum* the ſame as the *Unguentum Anodynum* in the firſt Edition; and ſo of ſome others, more expreſſive of the chief Ingredients, and more ſuitable to the main deſign of the Compoſitions; as is generally remark'd under the reſpective Forms.

SECT. XI.

Of Cerats and Plaiſters.

A *Cerate*, or *Cere-cloth*, is a Conſiſtence between an *Unguent* and *Plaiſter*: A *Plaiſter* is a Compoſition of Oils, Waxes, Reſins, and Powders, *&c.* in ſuch a Conſiſtence as will keep its Form without running or ſticking to any thing when cold, but is yet moiſt enough to be melted and ſpread, ſo as to adhere when warm, and not be brittle or dry enough to crack or break off what it is ſpread upon. When any of this Form therefore is not high enough, either more dry Ingredients are to be added, or ſuch as are in themſelves brittle, as Reſin; or it is to be boil'd longer. And when an *Emplaſter* is too high, it is to be lower'd with *Oil*; or if crumbling, with *Turpentine* or ſuch adheſive Bodies. This Diviſion takes in but a ſmall compaſs in the Intentions of Cure, and for the Manner of their Operation, it is included under what has been explain'd previous to the three firſt Claſſes of *Topicks*, Sect. 12.

From the College.

Cerats.

Ceratum Album, *The White Cerate.*

'Take of the whiteſt Wax, ʒ iv. 'of Oil of Sweet Almonds, ʒ v. of 'the fineſt Sperma Ceti, ʒ i. of Ce'ruſe waſhed in Roſe Water, ʒ iſs. 'of Camphire, ʒ ſs. Make them in'to a Cerate, *S. A.*'

Ceratum Citrinum, *The yellow Cerate.*

'Take of yellow Reſin, lb ſs. of 'Sheeps Suet, ʒ iv. of the beſt Tur'pentine, ʒ ii. Let them be melted 'by a gentle Fire; then give a lit'tle boiling, and ſtrain ſo as to 'make a Cerate.'

There are ſeveral under this Title in the old officinal *Diſpenſatories*, and eſpecially thoſe of our *College*; but they are all ſo troubleſome of Compoſition, ſo inelegant, and ſo little

little uſed, that they are thrown out here, and only theſe two added new, which are both eaſy to make, and cleanly to uſe. But the chief Reaſon why this Claſs is ſo much reduced, ſeems to be the Conveniency of providing for all the Intentions they are ſuited for by extemporaneous Preſcriptions; ſo that there is no occaſion to trouble the Shops with them till they are called for: As indeed there is not a neceſſity of keeping any thing in readineſs that can be made with diſpatch enough for every Exigence.

Plaiſters.

Emplaſtrum Adhæſivum, *The ſticking Plaiſter.*

'Take of the ſimple Diachylon, 'and Diachalcitis, ana lb i. of *Burgundy* Pitch, ʒ vi. of Turpentine, 'ʒ i. of Gum Sarcocolla, ʒ iv. Make 'into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

The *College* have taken this from *Bates*, with ſome little Variations in the Quantities. The Pitch and Gum Sarcocolla muſt be very carefully ſtrained, or elſe the Plaiſter will be almoſt uſeleſs. There are indeed many Compoſitions of this kind in Practice amongſt our Surgeons, who vary them at their own Diſcretion; and moſt of them omit the Sarcocolla, as giving more trouble to make it ſmooth than its Qualities are judged to deſerve.

Emplaſtrum ex Ammoniaco, *The Ammoniacum Plaiſter.*

'Take of the ſtrained Gum Ammoniacum, ʒ vi. of yellow Wax, 'and Reſin, ana ʒ v. of the ſimple Melilot Plaiſter, Ointment of 'Marſhmallows, of the Oils of Bays 'and Orrice, and *Venice* Turpentine, ana ʒ iſs. of Gooſe Fat, ʒ i. 'of Sal Armoniac, of Bryony 'Root, and the Root of Orrice, 'ana ʒ ſs. of Galbanum and Bdellium, ana ʒ ii. Let them boil 'together ſo as to make into a 'Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

This hath paſſed thro' all the Editions of the *London Diſpenſatory* without any great Alterations: It requires a good deal of Care and Skill to compound it well. All the things capable of melting ſhould be ſo managed together and ſtrained, and the other things ſifted in, in fine Powder. But this is not much uſed, and but rarely made.

Emplaſtrum è Baccis Lauri, *Plaiſter of Bay-Berries.*

'Take of Bay-Berries, having 'their Husks cleared off, ʒ ii. of 'Frankincenſe, Maſtich and Myrrh, 'ana ʒ ſs. of Cypreſs, Coſtus, yellow Wax, Turpentine, and Oil of 'Bays, ana ʒ i. of deſpumated Honey, juſt made warm, ʒ iv. Powder together the Cypreſs, Coſtus, 'and Bay-Berries, to be mixed with 'the Honey: Let the Frankincenſe, 'Maſtich and Myrrh be ſeparately 'reduced, and mixed with the Honey; and then add the Oil of 'Bays, the Turpentine and Wax 'all melted together, ſo as to make 'a Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

This is originally aſcribed to *Meſue*. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath a Preſcription under the Title of *Emplaſtrum è Baccis Lauri Stomachale*, not much unlike this, except in the addition of ſome Aromatics. The *Auguſtan* hath this, with leſs Variation than the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, whereinto it is likewiſe tranſcribed; for that Edition of the *College* quite leaves out the Wax, without which it ſeems impoſſible to give it a good Conſiſtence. There are alſo ſome Variations in the quantities in almoſt

all the *Diſpenſatories* it hath been received into, but not ſo great as to be of any great Conſequence.

Emplaſtrum de Betonicâ, *Betony Plaiſter.*

'Take of green Betony, Pimpinel, Agrimony, Sage, Penny-royal, Yarrow, the leſſer Centory, and Clarey, ana ʒ vi. of Frankincenſe and Maſtich, ana ʒ iii. of Orrice and round Birth-wort, ana ʒ vi. of Wax and Turpentine, ana ʒ viii. of Reſin of the Pine Tree, ʒ vi. of Gum Elemi, and Oil of Fir, ana ʒ ii. of White-Wine, lb iii. Let the Herbs be well bruiſed in a Mortar, and ſtand in Maceration for a Week with the White-Wine, and then ſtirred about and boiled: When the Wine is preſſed out, ſtrained and boiled to the Conſumption of a third Part, put to it the Oil of Fir; then the melted Wax, afterwards the Reſin and Gums, and laſt of all the Turpentine. When theſe have had a gentle Boiling, and been taken from the Fire, and are near cooled, ſift in the Orrice and Birth-wort in fine Powder, and ſtir them briskly together, ſo as to make into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

This hath paſſed thro' all the Reviſes of our *College* with little or no Alteration; but is not in any other officinal *Diſpenſatory* that I have met with. It requires a good deal of Care and Trouble in its Compoſition: Yet as it is ſometimes met with in Preſcription, moſt of the Shops are at the pains to keep it by them.

Emplaſtrum Cæſaris, Cæſar's *Plaiſter.*

'Take of Red Roſes, ʒ iſs. of Biſtort Root, of Cypreſs Nuts, of all the Sanders, of Mint, and Coriander Seeds, ana ʒ iii. of Maſtich, ʒ ſs. of Hypociſtis, Acacia, Dragons Blood, ſealed Earth, true Bole, and red Coral, ana ʒ ii. of Turpentine waſhed in Plantain Water, ʒ iv. of Oil of Roſes, ʒ iii. of white Wax, ʒ xii. of Reſin of the Pine Tree, ʒ x. of Pitch, ʒ vi. of the Juices of Plantain, Houſe-leek, and Orpine, ana ʒ i. Let the Wax, Reſin, and Pitch be melted together; then add the Turpentine and Oil, the Hypociſtis and Acacia, diſſolved in the ſaid Juices; and laſtly the Powders, ſo that the whole may be made into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

This I find only in the *College Diſpenſatories*, and thro' all them it hath paſſed but with very little Alterations, as in the Quantities and Tranſpoſitions of the Ingredients, of no great Conſequence to the main Intention, or Facility of Compoſition; but this is ſeldom called for in Preſcription, and ſcarcely made in the Shops.

Emplaſtrum Cephalicum, *Cephalic Plaiſter.*

'Take of tranſparent Reſin, ʒ ii. of black Pitch, ʒ i. of Labdanum, Turpentine, Bean and Orobus Flower, and Pigeons Dung, ana ʒ ſs. of Myrrh and Maſtich, ana ʒ iſs. of Gum, Juniper, and Nutmegs, ana ʒ ii. Let the Myrrh and Labdanum be diſſolved in a warm Mortar; and with an addition of the reſt of the Ingredients make into a Plaiſter, *S. A.* If it be deſired ſtronger, add the Powders of Euphorbium, Pellitory, and black Pepper, ana ℈ ii.'

Both *Schroder*, and the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, give Compoſitions under this Title, but differing from one another as much as this differs from both. This hath paſſed thro' all

all the *College* Emendations without much Alteration, and is now much uſed in common Preſcription, to apply to the Feet as well as the Head.

Emplaſtrum è Cicutâ cum Ammoniaco, *Plaiſter of Hemlock, with Ammoniacum.*

'Take of the Juice of Hemlock 'Leaves, ʒ iv. of Vinegar of Squills, 'and Gum Ammoniacum, ana 'ʒ viii. Diſſolve the Gum in the 'Juice and Vinegar, and after due 'ſtanding together, ſtrain them 'and reduce to the Conſiſtence of 'a Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

The firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* adds to this, Wax and Oil of Almonds; but neither the Intention of the Medicine, nor Conſiſtence require them; and therefore they are much better left out here. The Vinegar of Squills is likewiſe a good Advantage to the Efficacy of a Diſcutient, much beyond the common Vinegar, before ordered. It is uſed with ſucceſs to diſcuſs Flatulencies, eſpecially thoſe of the *Hypochondria.*

Emplaſtrum è Cymino, *Cummin Plaiſter.*

'Take of Cummin-Seeds, and 'Bay-Berries, ana lb ſs. of Ground 'Pine, m. iv. Boil them in lb xii. of 'Spring Water; and afterwards in 'the ſtrained Liquor, boil lb vi. of '*Burgundy* Pitch to the Conſiſtence of an hard Plaiſter. Let 'them ſtand together till almoſt 'cold, then pour away the ſeparated Decoction. Melt again the 'Pitch, and to it, by degrees, add 'in Powder, Bay-Berries, and 'Cummin-Seeds, ana lb ſs. and 'continually ſtir them together till 'the Plaiſter acquires a due Conſiſtence.'

This was never received by any officinal *Diſpenſatory*, until by the *College* of *London*; and the firſt Edition of theirs puts lb ſs. of the Oil of Dill, but with lb i. of each of the Powders, ſo that the Conſiſtence in both comes out pretty much the ſame. The Ground-Pine is likewiſe an addition in the Decoction; tho' the firſt Receipt directs no Decoction at all. If good Care is not taken that the Seeds and Berries be reduced to Powder without too fierce a drying, the whole will be of a brittle Conſiſtence; but otherwiſe there will remain in them ſo much of an oily Moiſture, as not to make the Pitch harder than it would be without them, but give to the whole a very good Body. This is much uſed to diſcuſs Flatulencies.

Emplaſtrum Diachalciteos, *Compound Plaiſter of Chalcities.*

'Take of old unſalted Hogs Lard, 'cleanſed from its Membranes, 'lb ii. of old Oil of Olives, of the 'Litharge of Gold, powdered and 'ſifted, ana lb iii. of white Vitriol 'calcined and powdered, ʒ iv. Let 'the Litharge, Lard, and Oil be 'boiled together over a gentle Fire, 'with a little Plantain Water, and 'continually ſtirred with a Spatula, 'to the Conſiſtence of an Emplaſter; and when this is taken off 'the Fire, ſtir in the Vitriol, ſo as 'to make it into a Maſs, *S. A.*'

This is a Compoſition as antient as *Galen*, and is aſcribed to him for its Author. It is by many Authors indifferently called *Diapalma*, or *Diachalcitis*, and in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* is titled *Emplaſtrum Diapalmæ ſeu Diachalciteos*, tho' the former Appellation is moſt commonly confounded with the *Diachylno Simplex.* The

Chalcitis, whence it takes its Name, is a Mineral not much unlike Braſs, and a Species of native Vitriol; tho' the Shops too often ſubſtitute for it the *Colcothar* or *Caput Mortuum* of Vitriol after its Diſtillation. *Schroder* ſays, it is of an intermediate Body between the *Miſy* and *Sory*, being harder than the former, and ſofter than the latter. *Zwelfer* makes it the ſame as *Chalcanthum*, and is at the Pains to give the many Names it goes by in the Writers on Pharmacy, which are not worth recital here. This Plaiſter is ſeldom made, becauſe commonly confounded with the following.

Diachylon Simplex, *Simple Diachylon.*

' Take of Mucilage of Fœnu-
' greek and Linſeeds, and of Marſh-
' mallow Root, ana lb i. of old
' Oil that's fine, lb iii. of Litharge
' of Gold, lb iſs. To make the
' aforeſaid Mucilage, take of Fœnu-
' greek and Linſeeds, and of Marſh-
' mallow Roots, ana ʒ iii. of com-
' mon Water, lb vi. Let the Li-
' tharge be finely powdered and
' mixed with the Oil, then boil it
' over a gentle Fire, ſtirring it all
' the while with a Spatula, until it
' grows thick as the Conſiſtence of
' Honey. Take it from the Fire,
' and let it leiſurely cool, and then
' mix it with the Mucilage, and
' gently boil it again to the Con-
' ſumption of all the aqueous Hu-
' midity, ſo as to make it into a
' Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

This is originally preſcrib'd by *Meſue*, and is not only the moſt common Plaiſter of the Shops, as it is much uſed alone, but alſo as it is the Baſis of many others. What is given in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* under the Title of *Diachylon Simplex ſive Album*, is exactly the ſame as this: and the *Diachylon Parvum* aſcribed to the ſame Author, in the ſame Collection, differs only in adding Henbane and Fleawort Seeds to the Mucilage. But the Simplicity of this Compoſition is ſuch as to have admitted of very little Variation in any Hands it hath paſſed thro'; however, we have ſome Dealers in Medicine amongſt us who have had Ingenuity and Diſhoneſty enough to debaſe it, by the Uſe of Hogs Lard inſtead of Oil, and adding Ceruſe to it, to make it heavier; with an Omiſſion alſo of the Mucilage, only for the ſake of a greater Profit in its Sale.

Diachylon Magnum, *The greater Diachylon.*

' Take of the Mucilages of Rai-
' ſins, Figs, Marſhmallow Roots,
' Fœnugreek and Linſeeds, Bird-
' lime, of the Juices of Orrice and
' Squills, of OEſypus, or Sheeps-
' Foot Oil, ana ʒ iſs. of the Oils of
' Orrice, Camomile, and Dill, ana
' ʒ viii. of Litharge of Gold finely
' powder'd, lb i. of Turpentine, ʒ iii.
' of Reſin of the Pine Tree, and
' yellow Wax, ana ʒ il. Let the
' Oil and Litharge be well ſtirred
' together, and then boiled over a
' gentle Fire, all the while ſtirring
' it, till they incorporate into a
' Body: then removing it off the
' Fire, till it is cold, add the Muci-
' lages, and boil again to the Con-
' ſumption of all the ſuperfluous
' Humidity. Afterwards put in the
' Bird-lime, the OEſypus, with the
' Juices of Orrice and Squills, and
' boil again to the Conſumption of
' theſe Juices; and while the Mix-
' ture is yet hot, melt in the Wax
' and Reſin: after it is taken off
' the Fire, mix in the Turpentine by
' brisk

'brisk ſtirring, ſo that the whole 'may obtain a ſuitable Conſiſtence 'for an Emplaſter.'

This is alſo aſcribed to *Meſue*, and hath kept its Place in almoſt all the officinal *Diſpenſatories*, as well as thoſe of our *College*, and without much Alteration: Indeed *Zwelfer* takes the Liberty to ſay that this, and all Compoſitions of like kind, deſerve rather to be quite expunged than mended; altho' in the ſame Place he is at a good deal of Pains to direct the particular Manner of its Compoſition: that is however ſo fully done here as not to want any of his help. The *OEſypus* was frequently directed in the antient Pharmacy, as particularly by *Mathiolus* and *Dioſcorides*, from whom *Schroder* teaches us that it was made by boiling that Wool of a Sheep, which grows chiefly upon the Neck and Flanks, in Water till the Oil was got out of it, and could be ſeparated from the Water: but the Joint-Oil of the Feet, which is here ſubſtituted to ſave that Trouble, is every jot as good for the ſame Intention; it partaking as much of that ſoft mucilaginous Nature as the other was ſuppoſed to do.

Diachylon Magnum cum Gummi, *The great Diachylon with Gums.*

'Take of ſtrained Galbanum, '℥iii. of Bdellium, Sagapenum, 'and Ammoniacum, ana ℥ii. Let 'them be added to the preceding '*Great Diachylon*, after Solution 'in Wine, ſtraining and boiling up 'to the Conſiſtence of Honey; and 'by this means it becomes a Dia-'chylon with Gums.'

This Addition to the former was originally the Contrivance of *Renodæus*, excepting the Galbanum; but the *Pharmacopœia Regia* adds the Gums to the *Diachylon Simplex*, which is a much leſs troubleſome way, leaving out the Bdellium, and putting in both Galbanum and Opopanax. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* gives a Preſcription from another Author, but that is ſo extremely perplexed as to have been followed by none ſince.

Diachylon Compoſitum, ſive Emplaſtrum è Mucilaginibus; *Compound Diachylon, or the Mucilage Plaiſter.*

'Take of the Mucilage of the 'middle Bark of Elm, of Marſh-'mallow Root, Fœnugreek and 'Linſeed, ana ℥ivſs. of the Oils of 'Camomile, Lillies, and Dill, ana '℥iſs. of Ammoniacum, Galbanum, 'Sagapenum, and Opopanax, ana '℥ſs. of yellow Wax, ℥xx. of Tur-'pentine, ℥ii. of Saffron, ʒii. Let 'the Mucilages, extracted with Wa-'ter, be boiled over a gentle Heat 'with the Oils, to a Conſumption 'of their aqueous Humidities; and 'the Wax, cut into ſmall Pieces, 'be melted in them, and ſtirred in 'with a Spatula: when they are 'taken from the Fire, and while 'hot, add by degrees the Gums 'diſſolv'd in Turpentine, and ſtir 'em well about; laſtly, put in the 'Saffron finely powdered, ſo that 'the whole may be made into a 'Maſs, of a Conſiſtence fit for a 'Plaiſter.'

This is a Compoſition of *Meſue*, and hath been in all the officinal *Diſpenſatories*, with little or no Alteration. It is much in eſteem now amongſt our Surgeons, who uſe it chiefly as a Suppurative.

Emplaſtrum Diaſulphuris, *The Sulphur Plaiſter.*

'Take of the Flowers of Sul-'phur, and *Venice* Turpentine, ana '℥ſs. ſtir them over a gentle Heat,

' that they may incorporate toge-
' ther, and be in perfect fuſion;
' after removal from the Fire, put
' in ʒ i. more of Turpentine, and
' ſtir them about till they are cold.
' Of this Mixture take ʒ i. of Wax,
' ʒ ii. melt theſe together, and re-
' move them off the Fire, to ſtir in
' of Myrrh, in fine Powder, ʒ i.
' of Camphire, ʒ i. mix 'em exactly
' ſo as to make into a Plaiſter,
' *S. A.*'

This is originally aſcribed to *Rulandus*; and *Sennertus*, in his *Inſtitutions*, gives it a great Recommendation for the Cure of all Sorts of Ulcers. *Schroder*, and our Countryman *Bates*, have given Preſcriptions of it alike; but this differs from them both very conſiderably, in omitting the Reſin, adding Camphire, and changing indeed the manner of Compoſition in moſt Parts of the Proceſs.

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum Primum, *The firſt bliſtering Plaiſter.*

' Take of the Simple Melilot
' Plaiſter, lb iſs. of Cantharides, in
' fine Powder, ʒ xii. of the Seeds
' of Biſhops-Weed, ʒ iſs. of Vine-
' gar, lb ſs. and make into a Plaiſter,
' *S. A.*'

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum Secundum, *The ſecond bliſtering Plaiſter.*

' Take of Burgundy Pitch, ʒ xii.
' of *Venice* Turpentine, ʒ iv. of the
' Powder of Cantharides, ʒ vi. mix
' and make them into a Plaiſter,
' *S. A.*'

Paſta Epiſpaſtica, *The bliſtering Paſte.*

' Take of Cantharides in Pow-
' der, and Wheat Flower, each as
' much as you pleaſe; and of ſtrong
' Vinegar a ſufficient Quantity, to
' make into a Paſte.'

None of theſe are exactly the ſame in any former *Diſpenſatory*; and indeed moſt vary ſo much in their Opinions concerning the Conſiſtence and Adheſion neceſſary or beſt in Compoſitions of this Intention, that it is not like to have any particular Standard, from which ſome or other in their private Practice will not be apt to deviate.

Emplaſtrum è Noſtratibus Flos Unguentorum Dictum; *A Plaiſter, called in our Country, the Flower of Ointments.*

' Take of common Reſin, Re-
' ſin of the Pine-Tree, yellow
' Wax, Sheeps Suet, ana lb ſs. of
' Olibanum, ʒ iv. of Turpentine,
' ʒ iiſs. of Myrrh, and Maſtich,
' ana ʒ i. of Camphire, ʒ ii. of
' White Wine, lb ſs. boil them to-
' gether into a Plaiſter.'

This hath been the ſame in all the Editions of the *College Diſpenſatory*; but in their firſt it is directed to be made into a Cerate; and indeed its Conſiſtence is ſo ſoft as rather to come under that Appellation than that of a Plaiſter. It is pretty much in uſe amongſt our Surgeons for a warm Suppurative.

Emplaſtrum de Gummi Elemi, *Plaiſter of Gum Elemi.*

' Take of Gum Elemi, ʒ iv. of
' Reſin of the Pine-Tree, fine
' Wax, and Gum Ammoniacum, ana
' ʒ ii. of Turpentine, ʒ iiiſs. of *Ma-*
' *laga* Wine a ſufficient quantity:
' Boil till the Wine is evaporated,
' then put in the Ammoniacum diſ-
' ſolved firſt in Vinegar.'

This was taken in by the *College* from an Author of no great Note, and hath been ſince continued with little or no Alteration; but 'tis very rarely uſed or made.

Em-

Emplaſtrum Griſeum de Lapide Calaminari, *The Calamine Plaiſter.*

'Take of prepared Calamine, ʒ i. 'of Litharge, ʒ ii. of Ceruſe, ʒ ſs. of 'Tutty, ʒ i. of Turpentine, ʒ vi. of 'white Wax, ʒ iſs. of Sheeps Suet, 'ʒ ii. of Frankinſenſe, ʒ v. of Maſ'tich, ʒ iii. of Myrrh, ʒ ii. of Cam'phire, ʒ ſs. Let the Turpentine, 'Wax and Suet be all melted toge'ther; then put in the Frankin'cenſe, Maſtich and Myrrh, in Pow'der, and after they are very well 'mix'd, add the Calamine, Litharge, 'Ceruſe and Tutty, alſo in fine 'Powder; laſtly, before they are 'quite cold, put in the Camphire, 'diſſolv'd in a little Spirit of Wine; 'and make all into a Plaiſter.'

This is exactly as in the *Auguſtan* and firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*. The ſame manner of Compoſition is alſo directed by *Zwelfer*, who ſays, the Preſcription ſhews the Skill of its Contriver in nothing more than the Facility of making it, becauſe it requires no other Management but that Order of Mixture as here directed, to obtain a due Conſiſtence; but notwithſtanding it ſtands recommended for a great Healer of Ulcers, it does not much take place in the preſent Practice. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* alſo gives one under this Title, *Ad Ulcera fluida Antiqua*, but it is likewiſe now in neglect.

Emplaſtrum ad Herniam, *Plaiſter againſt Ruptures.*

'Take of Galls, Cypreſs Nuts, 'Pomegranate Peel, Balauſtines, A'cacia, the Seeds of Plantain, Flea'wort, and Creſſes, Acorn Cups, 'roaſted Beans, long and round 'Birthwort and Myrtles, ana ʒ ſs. 'Let all theſe be powder'd and ma'cerated four Days in Vinegar of 'Roſes, and afterwards dried: then 'take of the greater and leſſer 'Comfrey, of Horſe-tail, Woad, 'Ceterach, Roots of Oſmund Royal 'and Fern, ana ʒ i. of Frankin'cenſe, Myrrh and Maſtich, ana 'ʒ ii. of *Armenian* Bole waſhed in 'Vinegar, of prepared Calamine, 'Litharge of Gold, and Dragons 'Blood, ana ʒ iii. of Pitch, lb ii. of 'Turpentine a ſufficient quantity 'to make the whole into an Em'plaſter, *S. A.*'

There are two Preſcriptions in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, under the Title of *Emplaſtra ad Rupturas*; but both very different from this, which is not only intended for what is ſignify'd by its Title, but for the ſtrengthening any weak Part. This hath *Fernelius* for its Author, but it is a troubleſome Compoſition to make, becauſe the great Quantity of things to be mixed in Powder, give it a very hard Conſiſtence, unleſs Turpentine enough be put in to make it otherwiſe, which is then apt to render it too adheſive, and unable to keep its Form. If the Litharge be boiled up into a Diachylon, with a ſufficient quantity of Oil, it greatly mends the Conſiſtence, and makes it much more convenient for uſe: It is frequently preſcrib'd but generally in mixture, with Diachylon, or ſome other of the like Texture, for the Reaſons before given.

Emplaſtrum de Maſtiche, *The Maſtich Plaiſter.*

'Take of Maſtich, ʒ ii. of *Ar'menian* Bole, waſhed in red Wine, 'ʒ iſs. of red Roſes, ʒ vi. the Raſ'pings of Ivory, and Myrtle Ber'ries, ana ʒ ſs. of Turpentine, Co'lophony, Tacamahac, and Labda'num, ana ʒ ii. of yellow Wax, 'lb ſs. of the Oil of Myrrtles, ʒ iv

'Let thoſe things be powdered a-
'part which require it, then melt
'the Wax in the Oil, and to them,
'when taken off the Fire, add the
'Turpentine; afterwards mix the
'Bole, Roſes and Ivory in Pow-
'der, and laſt of all the Maſtich;
'then briskly ſtir them about in a
'warm Mortar, ſo as to bring them
'into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

This is a Preſcription of *Renodæus*, and ſtands here as in the foregoing *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, tho' differing ſomewhat from their firſt Publication: it is however but rarely called for in Practice, and therefore ſeldom to be met with in the Shops.

Emplaſtrum de Meliloto Simplex, *Simple Melilot Plaiſter.*

'Take of freſh Reſin, lb viii. of
'yellow Wax, lb iv. of Sheep's Suet,
'lb ii. after theſe are melted toge-
'ther, put in lb v. of green Meli-
'lot, cut ſmall; and make into
'a Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

There is in all the preceding Editions of the *College*, as alſo in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, a Compound Plaiſter of Melilot from *Meſue*, but juſtly rejected in the laſt as a very troubleſome Compoſition, and never made uſe of; however this retains the Diſtinction of *Simplex*, and is but a modern Contrivance, tho' now greatly in uſe, chiefly for dreſſing Bliſters. The Shops have been accuſtomed to boil the Melilot Leaves, with Suet only, both becauſe it is then much fitter to ſtrain, and may be made at the time of gathering the Herb, to be kept under the Title of *Sevum Meliloti*, to make the Plaiſter, by an addition of the reſt, at a cooler Seaſon, which is then vaſtly more convenient for the Operator; for neither will the Reſin ſtrain without vaſt Difficulty and Loſs, nor can the whole be work'd up when the Weather is hot, without very great trouble.

Emplaſtrum Mercuriale, *The Mercury Plaiſter.*

'Take of Quickſilver, which
'hath been ſtrained thro' Leather,
'℥ viii. of liquid Storax, ℥ iſs. of
'*Venice* Turpentine, ℥ i. Let the
'whole be worked together in a
'Mortar, to an entire Incorpora-
'tion of the Mercury; then take of
'the *Diachalcitis* Plaiſter, lb i. of
'Gum Ammoniacum, lb ſs. Melt
'them and put them into a Mortar,
'and work them about until cold
'and become a Plaiſter.

The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath a Compoſition of the ſame Intention as this, under the Title of *Emplaſtrum Mercuriale Antivenereum: Schroder* hath alſo one *ad Tophos & Gummata*; but this is much preferable, both as to the Neatneſs and Facility of Compoſition, and Efficacy againſt what it is deſign'd: it hath been in many *Diſpenſatories* before, and has the Reputation of a very eminent Perſon now living for its Contriver.

Emplaſtrum de Minio, *Red Lead Plaiſter.*

'Take of red Lead, ℥ ix. of
'the Oil of red Roſes, lb iſs. of
'White Wine Vinegar, ℥ vi. and
'boil them to the perfect Conſi-
'ſtence of a Plaiſter.'

This Compoſition will change brown or black, before it comes to a due Conſiſtence; they who therefore covet it red, put in Wax, and boil the *Minium* firſt to a Conſiſtence with Water only. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, and all the Editions of the *College* before the laſt, give a Compound *Minium* Plaiſter, which is now very juſtly rejected

as

as troubleſome, and never uſed.

Emplaſtrum Nigrum, *The black Plaiſter.*

'Take of white Ceruſe, lb i. of 'Linſeed Oil, lb. ii. and boil them 'to a ſufficient Conſiſtence, ſtir-'ring all the while with a Spa-'tula.

The old *Diſpenſatories*, and particularly the *Auguſtan*, and firſt of the *College*, have a very tedious Compoſition under this Title, but now expunged, as not worth making; yet this, as eaſy as it is to make, is ſeldom uſed.

Emplaſtrum Opodeldoc, *Opodeldoc Plaiſter.*

'Take of Bdellium, Ammonia-'cum, Galbanum, Sagapenum, and 'Opopanax, ana ʒii. melt theſe 'together, and add to them lb ſs. 'of *Strasburgh* Turpentine, ʒiv. 'of Oil of Bays, ʒii. of Amber, 'and ſtir them together over a 'gentle Fire. Take of Litharge, 'lb i. Calamine, lb iſs. of Oil of 'Olives, lb ii. of Linſeed Oil lb i. 'boil theſe likewiſe over a gentle 'Fire, ſtirring all the while with a 'Spatula; and when theſe are all 'mixed, add of yellow Wax, and 'Colophony, ana lb i. and after 'theſe are melted and mixed with 'the preceding, boil again, and 'ſtir until all are incorporated; 'then gradually put in of the ad-'ſtringent Saffron of Mars, Load-'ſtone, red Colcothar, Olibanum, 'Myrrh, Amber, Maſtich, Sarco-'colla, Dragons Blood and Cam-'phire, ana ʒi. of round Birth-'wort Root, ʒii. and let them 'ſtand over the Fire, till the 'whole hath obtained a due Con-'ſiſtence.'

This Compoſition hath been greatly extolled heretofore, and particularly by *Paracelſus*, who frequently mentions it in his Chirurgical Writings; and from him *Schroder* hath taken it into his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica*; as alſo hath the ſame Collector tranſcribed another, under the ſame Title, from one *Felix Wurtz*: but this, which the *College* have now the firſt time given a Place in their *Diſpenſatory*, is the neareſt copy'd after *Minderus*, which the *Auguſtan* Collection hath alſo got from the ſame Author, but with ſome Variations of no great moment. *Zwelfer* is very particular in his *Animadverſions* upon the manner of its Compoſition, which are hardly worth Tranſcription here; yet with his uſual Freedom he greatly blames this Contrivance, as containing many Ingredients of different, if not contrary Qualities, and laughs at the Conceit of the Loadſtone therein. Every one however is not tied to his Opinion.

Emplaſtrum Oxycroceum.

'Take of Saffron, ʒiiſs. of Pitch, 'Colophony, and yellow Wax, 'ana ʒiv. of Turpentine, Galba-'num, Gum Ammoniacum, Myrrh, 'Olibanum and Maſtich, ana ʒi. 'and ʒiii. To the melted Wax 'put the Pitch, cleared of all Droſs 'and ſtrained, as alſo the Colo-'phony; and after they are melt-'ed together, taken off the Fire, 'and a little cooled, mix with 'them the Galbanum and Ammo-'niacum, diſſolv'd in Vinegar, 'ſtrained, and boiled to the Con-'ſumption of the Vinegar, as like-'wiſe the Turpentine; then ſift in 'the Maſtich and Myrrh, powdered 'ſeparately, and laſt of all the 'Saffron; ſtir them all well toge-

'ther, and make them into a Plaiſ-
'ter, *S. A.*'

This is aſcribed to *Nicolaus* in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, as likewiſe by the firſt of the *College*, into which it is tranſcribed; but here the quantity of Saffron is much abridged. This ſeems to have taken its Name from the Saffron and Vinegar, both which are expreſſed by it, notwithſtanding the ſmall ſhare Vinegar hath in it; and indeed the *Auguſtan* Collection gives one Preſcription, under this Title, from *Vigon*, which is alſo in the firſt Edition of the *College*, that hath in it neither Saffron nor Vinegar, but that whole Compoſition is very juſtly cenſured by *Zwelfer*. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives likewiſe a Preſcription bearing this Title, and not greatly differing in Materials. This hath been in great eſteem for many Intentions of Conſequence; tho' *Hildanus, Cent.* 4. *Obſ.* 99, 100. takes notice of ſome Inconveniences and Miſchiefs ariſing from its uſe. The manner of its Compoſition hath been very particularly directed by *Zwelfer*; but what the *College* have thought fit to give here, is ſufficient for any Compounder. Notwithſtanding the Abridgment of the Saffron in its quantity (which in ſome meaſure might probably be from the Virtues of ours being ſo much beyond any that is foreign) yet the Covetouſneſs of our wholeſale Medicine-Makers hath found out a way to diminiſh even that, and it is to be feared ſometimes, to imitate its Color, without putting in any Saffron at all; ſo that it is needful to be cautious, when any great dependance is had hereupon. It is chiefly uſed to warm and ſtrengthen debilitated Parts.

Emplaſtrum de Sapone, *Soap Plaiſter.*

'Take of common Oil, lb ii. of
'red Lead, lb i. Let them be put
'upon the Fire, and briskly ſtirred
'about a good while, until they
'are very well mixed; then take
'the Mixture off the Fire, and be-
'fore it is quite cold, ſtir in of
'*Venice* Soap, cut into thin ſlices,
'lb ſs. and make into a Plaiſter,
'*S. A.*'

This is but a very modern Contrivance, tho' much in eſteem amongſt ſome Perſons, chiefly for diſcuſſing Gouty Tumors, and the Juices ſtagnating after Sprains.

Emplaſtrum Stictcum, *Stictic Plaiſter.*

'Take of the Oil of Olives, ʒ vi.
'of yellow Wax, ʒ iſs. of Ground
'Litharge, ʒ ivſs. of Gum Ammo-
'niacum, and Bdellium, ana ʒ ſs.
'of Galbanum, ʒ vi. of Opopanax,
'Oil of Bays, Calamine, both the
'Birthworts, Myrrh and Franken-
'cenſe, ana ʒ ii. and of fine Tur-
'pentine, ʒ i. Let the Oil and Li-
'tharge be boiled, and incorpora-
'ted together, ſtirring all the while
'with a Spatula, till it ceaſes to
'ſtick to the Fingers; then remo-
'ving it off the Fire, melt in it the
'Wax, next the Turpentine mixed
'with the Gums, and laſt of all the
'Powders. When all is cold, put
'in the Frankincenſe and Oil of
'Bays, ſo as to make the whole
'into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*'

This is originally the Preſcription of *Paracelſus*, for which reaſon it is frequently, in the Shops, called *Paracelſus*'s Plaiſter. It differs not much from the *Emplaſtrum Ceroneum*, and the *Divinum* of *Nicolaus*. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* gives one under the ſame Title, from

from *Oſwald Crollius*, which is crouded with ſo many inſignificant Ingredients, as not to be now at all minded. It hath paſſed thro' all the *College* Editions with little or no Alterations, and is now much in eſteem for many Intentions, but chiefly as the *Oxycroceum*.

Emplaſtrum Stomachicum Magiſtrale, *The Magiſterial Stomach Plaiſter.*

'Take of Mint, Wormwood, 'Stæchas, and Bays, ana ʒ i. of 'Marjoram, red Roſes, and yel- 'low Sanders, ana ʒ ii. of Cala- 'mus Aromaticus, Aloes Wood, 'Flowers of Lavender, Nutmegs, 'Cubebs, Galangal, long Pepper, 'and Mace, ana ʒ i. of Maſtich, 'ʒ iii. of Cloves, ʒ iiſs. of the Oils 'of Mint, ʒ iſs. of Nard, ʒ i. and 'of Spike, ʒ i. of Reſin and Wax, 'ana ʒ iv. of Labdanum, ʒ iii. of 'ſtrained Storax, ʒ ſs. Make into 'an Emplaſter, *S. A.*'

There are no leſs than three Preſcriptions under this Title, in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, and two in the firſt Edition of the *College*, one of which is aſcrib'd to *Meſue*: *Schroder* hath one not much unlike. They all aim at the ſame Intention, of warming and comforting the Stomach, by the Steams of Volatile Aromaticks; but what is now here retained is much preferable to them all, particularly in Uniformity of Intention; tho' this ſufficiently abounds with Ingredients, which is ſome detriment to a good Conſiſtence in the whole. It is now much in eſteem, and frequently preſcrib'd to ſtrengthen the Stomach, inſomuch that there are hardly any Shops without it.

Emplaſtrum Tonſoris.

'Take of hard Pitch, lb ii. of 'Wax, lb i. of Reſin of the Pine- 'Tree, lb ſs. of Fenugreek Flower 'and the Powder of black Cha- 'mæleon and Briony-Root, ana 'ʒ iv. of Cummin Seeds finely 'powdered, ʒ ii. Make into a Plai- 'ſter, *S. A.*'

I cannot trace this further back than the laſt Editions of the *College*, nor gueſs at the Reaſon for its particular Name. It is however ſo obſcure both in Practice, and in the Shops, as to be hardly ever made or called for.

This Claſs of Compoſitions hath likewiſe had its ſhare of Improvement, in the preſent Emendation of the *College Diſpenſatory*, both in the Expulſion of ſome uſeleſs ones, and the addition of what were not in before: of the former ſort are the *Emplaſtrum Album coctum Ulmenſe*; *Barbarum magnum* of *Galen*; *Catagmaticum*, both of *Vigon* and *Renodæus*; *è Cinnabari*; *è Cretâ*; *de Cruſta Panis*; *Diaphœnicon Calidum & frigidum*, both of *Meſue*; *Divinum* of *Nicolaus*; *Gratia Dei* of the ſame Author; *de Hermodactylis*; *Hyſtericum* from *Renodæus*; *de Janua* of *Nicolaus*; Μυτεγπεγπλωϊκον; the *de Minio Comp. Nervinum*, and *de Ranis* of *Vigon*; *Sacrum*; *de Sandyce*; *Sicyonium, ſine Pari*; Σπαραναῖον: and of the latter are the *Adheſivum*, *Epiſpaſticum*, but eſpecially the *Paſta Epiſpaſtica Emplaſtrum Mercuriale* and *Opodeldoc*. Beſides which Additions, many formerly inſerted are much improved, as the *Emplaſtrum è Cymino*, and others. The Expulſion of the *Emplaſtrum de Ranis* is not likely however to diſcredit it in Practice, becauſe it is by common Experience found

found of admirable Service in diſſipating hard Tumors, eſpecially thoſe from venereal Cauſes.

It may not be improper to ſubjoin to Compoſitions of this kind a general Caution, that where boiling of adheſive Bodies is required, ſuch as Litharge, or any of the Calxes of Lead, with Oil, and which require a due quantity of ſome aqueous Humidity to keep them from burning, or changing Color, before a due Conſiſtence is obtained; that no freſh Liquor be put in cold, becauſe the included Air therein will ſo ſuddenly rarify, and explode with the Heat, as to throw the Mixture out of the Veſſel, and endanger burning any who ſtand near: the Veſſels alſo in ſuch Proceſſes ought to be eight times bigger than will hold the Materials when cold, becauſe they will ſwell ſo much upon boiling, as otherwiſe to run over.

From Bates.

Emplaſtrum Burgundicum, Burgundy-*Plaiſter*.

'Take *Burgundy* Pitch, lb i. 'Cloves in Powder, ʒ x. Oil of 'Pepper, ʒ iii. Mix into an Em-'plaſter, *S. A.*'

This is intended to draw away Rheums, and ſharp Defluxions that fall upon any particular Part, chiefly about the Face, by applying it behind the Ears, or to the Nape of the Neck; where by ſticking ſo cloſe, and warming the Part, it makes a Revulſion; and with ſome it will even raiſe a Bliſter. But it will be much eaſier and more convenient for the Maker, to powder the *Pepper* and uſe *Oil of Cloves*, becauſe they are in readineſs to be had; but the *Oil of Pepper* is not ſo often made, nor ſo common to be met with. In ſore Eyes, Toothach, and Rheumy Diſtillations, it will frequently do good Service; and give almoſt immediate Relief with little trouble.

Emplaſtrum Diagalbani, *Plaiſter of Galbanum*.

'Take Galbanum diſſolv'd and 'ſtrain'd with Vinegar, ʒ xii. yellow 'Wax, ʒ viii. Turpentine, ʒ v. Make 'into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*'

This admirably warms, ſoftens and diſcuſſes all Indurations, and hardned Tumors, be they Chalky, Scrophulous, or Venereal. It is likewiſe very good to eaſe and waſt by degrees Corns upon the Feet, Warts, and all ſuch like Incruſtations in what Part ſoever.

Emplaſtrum Mammillare, *Plaiſter for the Breaſts*.

'Take Parmaſitty, ʒ i. white Wax, 'ʒ ii. Galbanum ſtrained with Vi-'negar, ʒ ſs. Oil of Elder a ſuffi-'cient quantity, to make all toge-'ther into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*'

This ſtands much recommended againſt all Tumors of the Breaſt, from curdled and pent up Milk, from OEdematous Humors; or even for the Evil it ſelf there is nothing equal to it. It gently mollifies ſuch Swellings, and gives opportunity for the obſtructed Matter to be reſumed, and carried back by the refluent Blood, or breathed out by Tranſpiration.

Emplaſtrum Opiatum, *An Anodyne Plaiſter*.

'Take the greater Diachylon, 'ʒ iv. Quickſilver, ʒ ii. Opium, ʒ i. 'Mix, *S. A.*'

This is beſt made by a freſh Compoſition of the *Diachylon*, and then incorporating the *Quickſilver* with the due quantity of *Turpentine*; and

and the Opium is beſt dry'd, and reduced to a fine Powder, which is troubleſome enough, and requires time: for it is almoſt impoſſible to make it incorporate with any aqueous Humidity in it, as it will have in Extract, and by ſtraining. This is calculated to give eaſe in Arthritic Pains, and all ſuch as ariſe from acrimonious Humors, vellicating the Fibres, whether from Venereal or common Scorbutic Cauſes.

Emplaſtrum Podagricum, *A Plaiſter againſt the Gout.*

'Take Opium and *Venice*-Soap, 'ana ʒ ii. Diachalciteos, ʒviii. Make 'all into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*'

The common *Diachylon* may be us'd for this. It differs from the foregoing only in the *Soap*; for which it cannot but be much the better for this Intention, becauſe that carries more *Opium* into the Part than otherwiſe could get there, by its opening Quality: for this is known to be very penetrating, as hath been already more than once remarked. Wherever therefore the Gout fixes, and begins to ſwell, lay a Plaiſter of this pretty thick and broad upon it: and tho' it may not immediately abate the Pain, yet it will gradually waſt the Matter which occaſions it, and render the Fibres leſs ſenſible of its Vellications till the Fit is over. In all Tumors likewiſe attended with ſharp Pain, this is an uſeful Application.

Emplaſtrum Smecticum.

'Take Red Lead, lb iſs. Oil of 'Olives, lb ii. *Venice*-Soap, ʒ iv. yel-'low Wax, ʒ ii. Boil all into a Plaiſ-'ter, *S. A.*'

The ſame Cautions in making this are neceſſary, as were before given under the *Soap-Plaiſter* of the *College*, from which this very little differs. This is praiſed for a great Strengthener of the Back, by applying it to the Reins; and if us'd in time, it's ſaid much to preſerve Women from Miſcarriages; for which purpoſe ſome apply it alſo to the Navel. This is alſo recommended to relieve gouty Pains, and is ſaid to ſtrengthen ſprain'd Limbs, and diſſipate the congeal'd Humors that gather about Parts which are bruis'd.

Emplaſtrum ad Stumas, *A Plaiſter againſt the Evil.*

'Take Hemlock Plaiſter with 'Ammoniacum, ʒ iv. of Gum Ele-'mi, ʒ ſs. of corroſive Sublimate, 'ʒx. Mix, *S. A.*'

This is contriv'd as efficacious for the Purpoſe, as the Operation of any thing of that kind can be bore with; for it is almoſt ſo corroſive, as to make an Eſchar. If the Glands are ever ſo much indurated by Matter of any ſort whatſoever, this will either looſen and diſlodge it, or fetch off the Subſtance it ſelf, if long enough apply'd; but great Caution ought to be had in regard to the Nature and Texture of the Part to which it is uſed, becauſe near large Veſſels or Tendons it may do a great deal of miſchief. It alſo may part with ſo much of the *Sublimate*, if appli'd to Parts which are very lax and glandulous, as to raiſe a Salivation, if not to produce worſe and more miſchievous Symptoms of Poiſon. This ought therefore to be meddled with only by the Skilful.

Emplaſtrum Vermifugum, *Plaiſter againſt Worms.*

'Take Powder of Aloes, ʒ i. Co-'locynth and Myrrh, ana ʒ iii. 'Leaves of Savin, Rue, common Worm-

' Wormwood, Tanſy, Walnuts,
' and Briony-Root, ana ʒ ii. yel-
' low Wax and Reſin, ana ʒ iv.
' Oil of Rue, ʒ ii. Mix all into a
' Maſs for an Emplaſter, *S. A.*'

This is order'd to be ſpread thick upon Leather, and laid broad upon the Belly; and to Children it will this way prove Cathartic, and aſſiſt in diſlodging that Slime which breeds Worms, and the Worms themſelves, if bred.

From other Authors and the preſent Practice.

Emplaſtrum Arthriticum, *Gout-Plaiſter.*

' Take the greater Diachylon,
' ʒ vi. Oxycroceum and Diachalci-
' teos, ana ʒ ii. Bears-Greaſe and
' Dears-Marrow, ana ʒ iſs. Taca-
' mahac, ʒ ii. diſſolv'd in Wine-
' Vinegar. Mix all together into
' an Emplaſter, *S. A.*'

This is call'd the *Frankfort* Gout-Plaiſter, being firſt contriv'd by a Conſultation of Phyſicians of that City. It is deſcrib'd by *Schroder*, but it ſeems not ſo efficacious as many already given; tho' it may perhaps be fitter for the Joints of Perſons in Years, being more *Emollient*; ſuch Perſons ſtanding more in need of things to ſupple, and keep warm and moiſt the Fibres, than to ſtimulate and throw off the peccant Humors with any Violence.

Emplaſtrum Arthriticum alterum, *another Gout Plaiſter.*

' Take Oil of Poppies, lb ii. Wax,
' lb i. *Venice* Soap, ʒ viii. Turpentine,
' inſpiſſated Juice of Henbane and
' Nightſhade, Opium, red Lead,
' ana ʒ vi. Henbane Seeds in fine
' Powder, ʒ iv. Mix all theſe into
' an Emplaſter, *S. A.*'

Let the *Juices* and the *Opium* be diſſolv'd in *Vinegar*, in which has firſt been boil'd for ſome time the *red Lead:* next put in the *Oil*, and afterwards the *Wax* and *Soap* ſliced thin; and then with the Turpentine boil all up to a due Conſiſtence. It promiſes well to anſwer the Intention its Title beſpeaks it deſign'd for; as it has in its Compoſition both Ingredients of efficacy to penetrate, ſeparate, and diſlodge all peccant Humors, obſtructed in the Joints, and at the ſame time to defend the Fibres, and ſenſible Parts from any Perception of their Points or Vellications. But this we cannot yet ſay from experience, tho' any one converſant with the Virtues of the ſeveral *Simples* in its Compoſition, cannot well be deceiv'd in their joint Efforts, when reduced into this Form.

Emplaſtrum Diſcutiens, *The Diſcutient Plaiſter.*

' Take Oil of Olives, and *Venice*
' Turpentine, ana lb iv. *Burgundy*
' Pitch, and yellow Wax, ana lb ii.
' Mix and boil to a due Conſi-
' ſtence.'

This is ſaid to be uſed much in the public Hoſpitals; but I cannot ſee how theſe quantities can well be boiled into a Conſiſtence, becauſe there is certainly too much Oil; and long boiling, tho' ever ſo carefully managed, can never be of ſervice to the Medicine. The Ingredients however well anſwer the Intention of its Title; and with this the following is very conveniently made.

Emplaſtrum Mercuriale, *The Mercurial Plaiſter.*

' Take lb iv. of the above de-
' ſcribed diſcutient Plaiſter, and mix
' with

'with it carefully ʒxii. of Quick-'ſilver.'

This is certainly better than the common Frog-Plaiſter, and much eaſier made. It is good for the ſame uſes.

Emplaſtrum Febrifugum, *A Febrifuge Plaiſter.*

'Take Frankincenſe, ʒviii. Na-'tive Cinnabar in fine Powder, ʒi. 'Mix them together into an Em-'plaſter, *S. A.*'

This is a great Secret with ſome for curing Childrens *Intermittents*, and is what many uſe, who advertiſe infallible Plaiſters for ſuch Purpoſes. It is uſually laid to the Wriſt, and Pit of the Stomach, and ſometimes to the Soles of the Feet. The *Frankincenſe* ought to be ſtrain'd before the *Cinnabar* is put in, and not to be that which is too brittle. Sometimes indeed, it does ſervice in theſe Caſes, but no great ſtreſs is to be laid upon it. The manner of Operation may be conjectured from the Virtues of the two Simples of which it is made, which conſult in their places in the preceding Part.

Emplaſtrum Febrifugum alterum, *another Febrifuge Plaiſter.*

'Take Frankincenſe pretty hard, 'but ſtrain'd, lb iſs. Powder of Sa-'vin, ʒſs. Camphire, ʒii. Balſam 'of *Peru*, ʒvi. Mix into an Em-'plaſter, *S. A.*'

This by ſome is ſaid to be more efficacious than the former, and order'd to the Navel, ſpread pretty broad; and likewiſe on a long ſlip to the Back-Bone, beſides the places the other is directed to: but this is not ſo much in uſe, and indeed not ſo much known, tho' it may be certainly better depended upon than that, however, it will not always anſwer.

Emplaſtrum ad Herniam, *Plaiſter againſt Ruptures.*

'Take of the Glue made with 'Snake-Skins boil'd in a *Lixivium* 'of Tartar, ʒiv. Blood-Stone, Su-'gar of Lead, burnt Tin, ana ʒiii. 'Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in Vine-'gar, ʒiii. Mix, *S. A.*

This is given by *Schroder*, who prodigiouſly commends it in all kinds of Ruptures but the *Hydrocele:* and he ſays it is an infallible Remedy, obſerving a proper Diet, which muſt be ſtrengthening, reſtringent, and not breeding Flatulencies; and it muſt be conſtantly wore with a proper Bandage.

Emplaſtrum Stictcum Crollii, Crollius's *Stictic Plaiſter.*

'Take Red Lead, Calamine, 'ana lb ſs. Litharge of Gold and 'Silver, ana ʒiii. Oil of Olives and 'Linſeed, ana lb iſs. of Bays, lb ſs. 'yellow Wax, Reſin, ana lb i. 'Varniſh and Turpentine, ana lbſs. 'Opopanax, Galbanum, Serapine, '(*i. e.* Sagapenum) Ammoniacum, 'Bdellium ſtrain'd with Vinegar, 'ana ʒiii. yellow Amber, Olibanum, Myrrh, Aloes, Birthwort, 'both long and round, ana ʒi. 'Mummy, white Coral, Load-'Stone, red Coral, Mother of 'Pearl, Dragons-Blood, Strigo 'Earth, and white Vitriol, ana ʒi. 'Flowers of Antimony, and Saf-'fron of Iron, ana ʒii. Camphire 'ʒi. Mix all, *S. A.*'

This owns for its firſt Author *Oſwald Crollius*, and paſſes thro' *Schroder*, and the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, with great Commendations; but it is a troubleſome Medicine to make, and many things in it are redundant; but is yet ſometimes requir'd in Practice. The Litharge and Oils are by themſelves to be boil'd till incorporated; then all that are diſſolvable muſt

muſt be ſo ſerv'd, and ſtrain'd into it; and after they are well mixed, grows almoſt cold, the dry Ingredients are to be ſifted in, in fine Powder. If it be too hard when all are mixed, more Turpentine and Wax are allowed, and if too ſoft, it is directed to be higher boil'd; but then the *Camphire* will evaporate, and the Powders be very apt to ſettle to the bottom without great care: To avoid this therefore, ſome add more Reſin; but this Uncertainty in making, renders the Virtues of the Compoſition ſomewhat dubious. It is affirm'd to cure green Wounds almoſt immediately; to ſtrengthen ſprain'd and luxated Limbs; to heal Bruiſes, draw out Splinters, *&c.* and to exceed the *Sticticum* of *Paracelſus* in all its Virtues.

Emplaſtrum Febrifugum Strobelbergeri, Strobelbergerus's *Febrifuge Plaiſter.*

'Melt ʒiſs. of *Cyprus* Turpentine in a Copper Pan, and ſtir into 'it xv. live Spiders, until they are 'ſo ſmall as to diſappear in the 'mixture: then with Aſphaltus and 'Sal Armoniac, ana ʒiſs. and a 'ſufficient quantity of Cobwebs, 'make it into due Conſiſtence for 'a Plaiſter.'

This we give a Place here, becauſe it ſtands ſo prodigiouſly recommended by *Schroder*; where ſo much *Cobweb* is order'd as the foreſaid number of *Spiders* can ſpin; which is not to be known: therefore it is better to take ſo much as the Medicine requires. Many indeed pretend to do mighty Tricks with *Spiders* and their *Web* in *Agues:* and the former may likely be as good *Alexipharmics*, as *Toads:* but Practice has now rejected them, and therefore we leave this Medicine to the Trial of ſuch who have Curioſity or Faith enough in ſuch things.

SECT. XII.

Of Compoſitions omitted, or not reducible under any of the former Heads.

Aqua Phagedænica, *Phagedenic Water.*

'TO a Pint of Lime-Water put 'gr. xv. of Corroſive Subli-'mate, and ſtir them frequently to-'gether for ſome days; when the 'Water is pretty yellow, pour it 'off clear for uſe.'

This is uſed to waſh and cleanſe old Ulcers, being ſometimes mix'd with Spirit of Wine, and ſometimes ſharpned with Spirit of Vitriol; and often, by it ſelf.

Butyrum Majale, *May Butter.*

'This is made by melting freſh Butter, without any Salt, in the Sun; which is to be repeated until 'it grows of a whitiſh Color.

This

This is a very trifling Medicine, and of no uſe but as any ſimple Unguent, or plain Lard may be; and therefore it is almoſt quite neglected in Practice.

Cauterium Potentiale, *The Potential Cautery.*

'This is made of a ſtrong Lixivium of Pot-Aſhes and Quick-lime, boil'd to a dryneſs.'

Some ſay it will be ſtronger if made of the Aſhes of Aſh-Wood and Bark; but if what has been already ſaid concerning fixed Salts made by Incineration, in the foregoing Part, be true, there can be nothing material in this difference. This is us'd in Surgery only, to open Abſceſſes, by eating a way thro' to the digeſted Matter, or to make Iſſues by the ſame means; but it requires to be carefully guarded by what the Surgeons call Defenſatives, which are Plaiſters ſo laid upon the Part, as to ſuffer the Medicine to ſpread no farther, than is expoſed to its Operation by a Hole cut in them. This is to be kept cloſe ſtopt in a Phial, becauſe it will otherwiſe imbibe the Air, and loſe its cauſtic Quality.

Extractum Panchymagogum.

'Take of the Pulp of Coloquintida, ʒ iſs. of the Ingredients which compoſe the *Pulvis Diarrhodon Abbatis*, good Agaric, ana ʒ i. of black Hellebore, ʒ ii. Powder them all groſly, and put them into a Matraſs; pour upon them Rain Water diſtill'd, four Fingers above the Mixture; ſtop the Matraſs cloſe, and ſet it in Digeſtion in hot Sand, or in Horſe-dung, three or four days, and ſhake the Veſſel every now and then. After this, paſs your Infuſion through a Cloth: Pour upon the Reſidence a like quantity of the ſame Liquor; let it infuſe as before, then ſtrain and expreſs it ſtrongly, mix your Infuſions, and let them ſettle, until they become clear; decant them, and evaporate the Liquor in an earthen Pan in a Sand-Heat with a little Fire, to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup; then mix with them of Reſin of Scammony, ʒ ſs. of Extract of Aloes, ʒ ii. Evaporate the whole to the Conſiſtence of an Extract: you will have ʒ iv. of it.'

This is much recommended by ſome in hypocondraical and maniacal Affections, to be frequently repeated from ϑ i. to ii. in Pills; tho' I believe it is not ready made in the Shops.

Elaterium. It is the *Fecula*, that is, the Settlings of the Juice of wild Cucumbers, dry'd.

For the Virtues of this, ſee *Part* 2. *Sect.* 8. *Claſs* 2. N° 474.

Julapium Alexandrinum, is lb iv. of Red Roſe-Water, and lb i. of fine Loaf-Sugar melted together.

Julapium Roſatum, is lb iv. of Damask-Roſe-Water, and lb i. of fine Loaf-Sugar diſſolv'd.

The difference in theſe is trifling, and the Virtues of both are ſo inſignificant, as juſtly to leave them hardly any regard in Practice; tho' they yet keep their Place in the *College Diſpenſatory*.

Lac Virginiale, *Virgin's-Milk.*

'Take Roch-Alum, ʒ iv. Spring-Water, lb ii. Boil away a third part; then take Litharge, lb ſs. Vinegar, lb iſs. and boil to lb i. Strain both, and ſhake them together, till they incorporate and look white.'

This is intended for a Coſmetic, by driving in Pimples, and checking ſuch Eruptions as deform the Skin, by its cooling reſtringent Properties: but ſuch things are dangerous, becauſe they hinder cutaneous Tranſpiration, and thereby occaſion many Diſorders, not eaſily again removed.

Lapis Infernalis, *Infernal Stone.*

'Take capital Lees, (*i. e.* the 'ſtrongeſt Soap-Lees) any quanti-'ty; and evaporate to a dryneſs, 'and keep the Reſidue in a Glaſs 'well ſtopt.' Or,

Lapis infernalis alter, *Another.*

Take Vitriol calcin'd to a red-'neſs, ʒ ii. Sal Armoniac, ʒ i. Tar-'tar calcin'd, and Quick-lime, ana 'ʒ iii. Boil them in a ſufficient 'quantity of Water to make a 'ſtrong *Lixivium*, which ſtrain and 'evaporate to a dryneſs.' Or,

Lapis infernalis alter, *Another.*

'Put into a great earthen Pan 'one Part of Quick-lime, and 'two Parts of Pot-Aſhes, or cal-'cined Tartar. Powder and mix 'them: Pour good ſtore of hot 'Water upon your Matter, and 'leaving it in Infuſion for five or 'ſix Hours, boil it a little; after-'wards paſs that which is clear 'thro' a brown Paper, and evapo-'rate it in a Copper Baſon, or 'earthen Pan; there will remain 'at bottom a Salt, which you muſt 'put over the Fire in a Crucible; 'it will diſſolve and boil until all 'the remaining Humidity is evapo-'rated; when you find it at the 'bottom like Oil, caſt it into a 'Baſon, and cut it into Pieces 'while it is warm: Put theſe Cau-'teries quickly into a ſtrong Glaſs 'Bottle, ſtop it with Wax and a 'Bladder, for the Air would eaſily 'diſſolve it into Liquor: you muſt 'take care to keep it in a dry 'place.'

The former of theſe is preferable, is eaſieſt made, and is moſt in uſe: Its uſe is the ſame as that of the *Cauterium Potentiale* before deſcribed, which ſee.

Lapis de Goâ, *Goa-Stone.*

'Take Hyacinths, Topaz, Sap-'phires, Rubies, and Pearls, ana ʒ i. 'Emeralds, ʒ ſs. Oriental Bezoar, 'white and red Coral, ana ʒ ii. 'Muſk and Ambergreaſe, ana ʒ ſs. 'Leaves of Gold, N° xl. Let all 'be levigated into a fine impalpa-'ble Powder, and with Roſe-water 'made into a Paſte; which is to 'be form'd into long or oval Balls, 'and poliſh'd.'

This is generally brought to us from *India*, but whether exactly made according to this Preſcription, is not certain. The chief Reaſons why that of our own Make is not ſo much in eſteem, is becauſe we have not that Skill in the Poliſh, and are more apt to admire what comes a great way, beſides, the *Bezoar* bears ſuch a Price here, that there is nothing to be ſaved by making it. It paſſes for an extraordinary *Cordial*, and is alſo given in Fevers as an *Alexipharmic*; but ſuch Qualities can proceed only from the *Sweets*, which herein are in large quantities. The Doſe is from gr. v. to ℈ i. or ʒ ſs. Many grate a little of it into Punch, which the Sweets make very grateful, and of a pleaſant Flavor; but it will much ſooner fuddle, and be longer e'er its Influence wears off again for it.

All

All the antient *Dispensatories*, and even the last of the *College*, have Prescriptions under other Names; such as *Pleres*, *Sparadrapa*, *Tryphera*, &c. but those Compositions are quite omitted in the present Practice, and even their Names are not to be met with in any modern Physical Writers, and therefore we have not given them any place here; our Intention being to retain nothing but what is in present use, and which it behoves every one to have some notice of, who makes any Branch of Meditine his Study and Profession.

PART IV.

Of Extemporaneous Compoſitions.

UNDER this Diviſion we ſhall collect all that part of Medicine, which is to be met with in the *extemporaneous* Preſcriptions of Phyſicians, and diſtribute them as conveniently as poſſible under Heads ſuited to their Intentions in Cure; whereby the young Preſcriber may have at one View all that under any particular *Form* is uſually directed, and kept in readineſs in the Shops, for any Intention whatſoever. By which means much of the trouble will be ſaved, that a great many Writings of this kind make neceſſary, of turning from an Index of Diſeaſes to a new place for every *Recipe* ſuited thereunto: for as in our *Second Part* a Preſcriber may meet with all the *Simples* of the ſame Intention together, ſo in this he will find all of the ſame *Form* diſtributed under like Heads. Thus in *Juleps*, for inſtance, according to the Method of the *Second Part*, all fitted for the Intention of a *Cephalic*, *Carminative*, *Hyſteric*, and ſo on, will be found together under ſuch reſpective Diviſions. So that under each *Form* all regard poſſible is had to place every individual in ſuch a manner, that by turning to that Diviſion, under the Intention in view, all of that *Form* ſuited thereunto will be found together: but that ſomewhat under every *Form* ſhould be met with for every Intention, is not to be expected; becauſe the Nature of the *Simples* proper for thoſe Intentions, may not ſuit every one equally, or are perhaps for ſome very improper. Thus a *Cephalic* is not to be look'd for amongſt *Linctus*'s; becauſe the very *Form* which paſſes in *Extemporaneous* Practice under that Appellation, is intirely unfit for the Compoſition of any thing ſubtile and volatile. And thus no one will expect a *Balſamic* amongſt *Spirits*, becauſe thoſe Properties in a medicinal *Simple* which entitle it to that Rank, are not reducible under ſuch a *Form*. But as this matter is of the greateſt moment to a Preſcriber, and has not yet in the leaſt been hinted at in any Work of this kind, we ſhall here give ſuch a ſhort Scheme of the ſeveral Intentions of Cure as the *Simples* were ranged under, in the *Second Part*, with the *Forms* moſt convenient for thoſe Intentions.

Cephalic

Cephalic and Cardiac: Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught, Snuff, Lozenge.

Carminative: Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught, Lozenge.

Hysteric: Apozem, Infusion, Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught.

Agglutinant: Apozem, Emulsion, Infusion, Linctus, Lozenge.

Astringent: Infusion, Tincture, Julep, Draught, Lozenge.

Absorbent: Tincture, Lozenge.

Stomachic: Infusion, Tincture, Draught.

Emollient: Apozem, Emulsion, Julep, Draught, Linctus.

Restorative: Apozem, Emulsion, Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught, Lozenge.

Vulnerary: Apozem, Emulsion, Infusion, Julep, Draught, Linctus.

Detergent: Apozem, Emulsion, Infusion, Julep, Draught.

Diuretic: Apozem, Emulsion, Infusion, Tincture, Julep, Draught.

Diaphoretic: Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught.

Emetic: Infusion, Tincture, Draught.

Cathartic: Infusion, Tincture, Draught.

Sternutatory: Spirit, Tincture, Liniment.

Narcotic: Infusion, Tincture, Draught.

Cooling: Apozem, Julep, Draught.

Repellent: Lotion, Collyrium, Liniment, Plaister.

Drawing: Oil, Liniment, Plaister, Cataplasm.

Detergent: Oil, Liniment, Plaister.

All the other internal *Forms*, not named under any of theſe Diviſions, are equally proper in any Intention; and therefore we have ſaved the trouble of repeating them under each. As to thoſe which are given as moſt proper for that particular Intention, 'tis not utterly to condemn every other *Form* for the ſame purpoſe; for ſome times Patients are met with ſo very difficult, that things muſt be contriv'd into thoſe *Forms* they can beſt take them in, whether convenient or not: but thus far this Scheme may be of uſe to direct what *Forms* are moſt naturally ſuited, by the Ingredients in their Compoſition, to any particular Intention. *Glyſters, Gargariſms, Injections*, &c. not mention'd under any of theſe Heads, are extemporaneous Forms, preſcrib'd only upon particular Exigencies and Symptoms; which a Phyſician calls in to his aſſiſtance, when he finds them needful: and therefore as they fall not in ſtrictly with any particular Intention of Cure, but may be wanted where the main Purſuits are very different, they are left at diſcretion, without regard to any of the foregoing Diviſions.

SECT. I.

Of Diet-Drinks, &c.

UNDER this Diviſion we intend to include all the medicated Wines, Ales, Meads, and Wheys; which are Preſcriptions to be met with only in chronic Caſes, and require a Courſe or Continuance, to anſwer any Intention of moment. In all acute Caſes therefore the Preſcriber is never to turn his Eye this way; but where the Diſorder of a Conſtitution is gradually to be gain'd upon, much help may be had from this quarter. Many People likewiſe will be prevail'd upon to engage in a Courſe of this nature, when the Apprehenſions of Medicines in other *Forms* is very diſagreeable; as this looks like what moſt delight to be decoy'd with, which they call *Kitchen Phyſic*.

Cephalicks.

Vinum Arthriticum, *Wine againſt the Gout.* 'Take Sarſaparilla, Guaiacum ana ʒi. Miſſetoe of the 'Oak, ʒvi. Germander, Ground-'Pine, Sage dry'd, ana ʒiii. Cow-'ſlip Flowers, Flowers of Roſe-'mary, of Lillies of the Valley, ana 'ʒſs. St. John's-wort, ʒvi. White 'Wine, lb x.'

Theſe are order'd to ſtand in Maceration three or four days, and then the Wine to be ſtrain'd for uſe, and ʒii. drank twice a day for forty days together. Its Title denotes its chief Intention to be againſt the Gout; beſides which, it is alſo recommended for all nervous Weakneſſes, and Decays from cold pituitous Humors, and the Rheums of Age; and ſaid to warm and invigorate the whole nervous Syſtem.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans, *A Purging Wine againſt the Gout.* 'Take China and Sarſaparilla, ana 'ʒii. Polypody, ʒiii. Rhubarb and 'Sena, ana ʒi. Hog-Lice, ʒvi. 'Cloves, ʒi. White Wine, lb vi. 'infuſe and ſtrain, *S. A.*'

This

This is not a very judicious Preſcription; for the *China* and *Sarſaparilla* are of no uſe in it, whatſoever their Virtues may be elſewhere, which are much ſuſpected; becauſe the Cathartic Ingredients carry them downwards without having any effect, the Bowels not being a proper Scene of Action for *Alteratives*, and things of that Tribe. For theſe Purpoſes therefore the following are preferable.

Vinum Arthriticum alterum, *Another Wine againſt the Gout.* 'Take 'Guaiacum, ʒ ii. yellow Sanders, ʒi. 'Cinnamon, *Spaniſh* Angelica Root, 'Calamus Aromaticus, ana ʒ ii. the 'outer Peels of Oranges dry'd, ʒ i. 'Flowers of Roſemary, Lavender, 'and Tops of Marjoram, ana ʒ ſs. 'Germander, Sage, and Ground-'Pine, pick'd from all the Stalks, 'and dry'd, ana ʒ ii. the leſſer Car-'damoms, ʒ ii. Bruiſe all into a 'groſs Powder, and infuſe in Cong. 'iii. of Mountain Wine for two or 'three Weeks, and then ſtrain, 'and bottle cloſe for uſe.'

This is an admirable warm Reſtorative in all nervous Decays, and cannot miſs of ſucceſs if continued ſome time; for about ʒ ii. or a common Wine Glaſs, taken two or three times in a day, will raiſe the moſt languiſhing Conſtitution, and preſerve it againſt all Diſorders of the Head and Joints, ariſing from nervous Decays. In moiſt hydropic Habits likewiſe, Medicines of this kind are of great ſervice; as they not only help to abſorb and evacuate all ſuperfluous Humidities, but alſo to fortify the Solids, ſo as to prevent, by a brisk Circulation and Digeſtion, their future increaſe.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans alterum, *Another Purging Wine againſt the Gout.* 'Take Turpeth, Her-'modactyls, ana ʒ ii. Jalap and 'black Hellebore, ana ʒ i. Cinna-'mon, ʒ ii. Ginger, ʒ ſs. Lavender 'Flowers, ʒ i. Infuſe in lb iv. of 'ſtrong White Wine in a Veſſel 'well ſtopt for fourteen Days, then 'ſtrain for uſe.'

This is a moſt pleaſant and excellent Purge for all Diſtempers that have their Seat in the remote Parts, and nervous Cells. It is beſt to be taken over night, in ſuch ſmall Doſes as will not work off before Morning; becauſe all of this Intention ought to paſs into the Blood, and exert themſelves much beyond the firſt Paſſages, elſe they can do little good: by ſleeping therefore upon them, they better ſoak through the Lacteals, and as it were tranſpire into the moſt minute Receſſes, where they are moſt fitted for Operation, as has been already at large explain'd under thoſe *Simples*, which are the chief Ingredients herein. The Patient may begin with three or four Spoonfuls, and increaſe the quantity at diſcretion: but it ought to be often repeated: for the Matter to be work'd upon hereby, is too remote and cloſely lodg'd, to give way to a little force. And a frequent Repetition hereof cannot but greatly cut off, as well as take away the Supply of thoſe Humors which lodge upon the Joints, and do ſo much miſchief: ſo that with Care, that dreadful Affliction, the Gout, may herewith be in a great meaſure kept off. And in theſe caſes, Medicines of this Intention operate with much more efficacy and certainty upon the deſtin'd Humors, than when they are given in dry Forms; becauſe the Subtility of the *Menſtruum*, by which their Virtues are extracted, conduces prodigiouſly to convey them to the proper Scene of Action, which they could never ſo well arrive at by any other Management.

Vinum Hippocraticum, *or Hyppocras.* ‘ Take Cloves and Ginger, ‘ ana ʒi. Cinnamon and Nutmegs, ‘ ana ʒii. groſly beat them toge- ‘ ther, and infuſe in lb xii. of Cana- ‘ ry with lb iiiſs. of fine Sugar; af- ‘ ter ſome time put to it lb iiſs. of ‘ new Milk, one Lemon, and a few ‘ ſlips of Roſemary, and ſtrain it ‘ thro' thick Flannel till it is fine.'

This comes to us recommended for a great *Cordial*, and ſuch undoubtedly it is. By conſtant uſe, with a little diluting, it is very good in Paralytic and Apoplectic Diſpoſitions; and indeed in all nervous Caſes. For thoſe to whom it is not diſagreeable, it may be made much more Cordial by the addition of ſome Grains of *Musk:* but that is what with many is offenſive. This *Wine*, with a much larger quantity of *Milk*, or ʒiv. of it to lb ii. with a little Lemon, would make a very pleaſant Whey in Fevers, where the Spirits are almoſt conquer'd by a long Conflict, and want ſome ſuitable Recruits.

Vinum Mirabile, *The Wonderful Wine.* ‘ Take Cloves, Mace, Nut- ‘ meg, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Ga- ‘ langals, Cochineal, Saffron, ana ‘ ʒi. infuſe in Canary, lb ii. and ‘ Spirit of Cinnamon, ʒiv. for 14 ‘ days; then ſtrain for uſe.'

This makes a better *Cordial* than the *Aqua Mirabilis* of the *College*, without Diſtillation; which will yet be much higher, if Ambergreaſe or Musk be added. A Dram of it now and then in moiſt cold Conſtitutions is of good ſervice: for it warms, and prevents the Blood from running into thoſe Rheums and pituitous Juices, which ſtuff up the principal Parts of the Machine, and obſtruct them in their Offices; occaſioning Lethargies, Apoplexies, Palſies, Rheumatiſms, and all that Train which are the frequent Attendants upon a declining Age, when the Vigor of Youth begins to wear off. But in Choleric and Sanguine Conſtitutions, ſuch *Cordials* as theſe are highly to be condemn'd, becauſe they inflame the Blood, and do much miſchief that way; the contrary Regimen, ſuch as Acids and Diluters, being there more neceſſary.

Cereviſia Oxydorica, *A Drink for the Eyes.* ‘ Take Rue, Sage, ‘ Vervian, Eyebright, ana m i. live ‘ Hog-lice, N° 400. ſweet Fennel- ‘ Seed, ʒi. Raiſins ſtoned, ʒſs. Put ‘ all into a Bag in Cong. iv. of new ‘ Ale, in which let them hang while ‘ working.

This is a very good Diet-Drink for the purpoſe its Title beſpeaks, is eaſily made, and not ungrateful to take; the Ingredients hardly altering the natural Taſt of the Ale. Its uſe ought to be long continued, to anſwer in any Intention of moment. For when peccant Humors have once found vent by the Glands of the Eyes, the Seat is ſo far out of the way of ordinary Medicines, that a little matter will not reach it; and ſuch things as theſe do ſervice in thoſe Caſes, by gradually abſorbing the Humors, and helping them off at ſome convenient Outlet. Thus *Diuretics*, amongſt which Claſs Hog-lice ſtand the firſt, by precipitating the Salts of the Blood thro' the *Kidneys* in larger quantities than they would otherwiſe paſs that way, leave fewer of them to break thro' other Glands not deſtin'd for any ſuch Diſcharge; and therefore in all Defluctions of Rheum they make the moſt effectual Revulſions. The Herbs alſo herein, as they are abſorbent and drying, waſt by degrees thoſe Humidities which ouze through the lacrymal Glands, and damage the Sight ſeveral ways.

Such

Such things also somewhat contribute to insensible Transpiration, and lessen the Flux of those Humors by such means. As to the *Raisins*, take this Rule in general, because they are frequently in things of this Form, that in all *Cathartic* or *Detergent* Compositions, those which the Grocers sell by the Name of *Raisins of the Sun*, are most proper, because they are sharp and attenuating; but in all *Pectorals* and *Vulneraries*, the *Malaga* Raisins are much to be preferr'd, they being mere fat, soft and emollient. Which by the way is a difference very few attend to, to the great detriment of many a good Prescription.

Cerevisia Anti-Arthritica, *A Drink against the Gout.* 'Take Guaiacum, 'Sassafras, ana ʒi. Leaves of Germander and Ground-Pine, dry'd, 'ana m. ii. boil these in six Gallons 'of *Wort* instead of *Hops*, which 'strain and Ferment in a Vessel, 'wherein is suspended a Bag with 'Roots of Avens, lb ss. Hermodactyls, ʒiv. Agrimony, Sage, Betony, ana m. iv. Dodder of Thyme, 'Stœcha's Flowers, ana m. ii. Raisins stoned, lb ss. And when it is 'fin'd down, keep for use.'

The *Hermodactyls* would also be more proper to boil with the *Wort*, being of as hard and close a Texture as the Woods, which therefore best yield their Virtues by Decoction; they consisting chiefly in a Resin which is only to be drawn out by a boiling Liquor, and is not subject to evaporate; whereas that gentler Motion of Fermentation is sufficient to divide the Textures of Herbs, Seeds, *&c.* and is a much better way than boiling for such Ingredients; because while it takes up those Parts, in which their medicinal Virtues consist, it is not so apt to exhale them in steam. This is a very good Prescription if duly follow'd, and made use of for a constant Drink in the Gout, and all rheumatic and wandring Pains; as also in Dropsies, and a Relaxation of the Fibres from too much Humidity; because it will render them more tense, and absorb such superfluous Moistures. But to answer in such obstinate and almost inexorable Cruelties as those of the Gout, a Person ought to have patience with it for a whole Summer at least, in which time if it does not cut off all Supply of gouty Matter, it will so much diminish it, as to make the Fits more easy and less frequent; which is encouragement enough for its use.

Cerevisia Cephalica, *Ale for the Head.* 'Take Guaiacum and Sas-'safras, ana ʒii. boil them instead 'of Hops in Cong. vi. of small 'Wort, which ferment with a Bag 'suspended in the Vessel of Roots 'of Male Piony, ʒviii. Angelica, 'ʒiv. Calamus Aromaticus, Galangal, ana ʒii. Betony, Sage, Ground-'Pine, white Hore-hound, ana m. iv. 'Rue and Stœchas, ana m. ii. Orange-'Peel, ʒii. Cardamoms, Juniper-'Berries, ana ʒiii.'

This is rather too much loaded with the Ingredients for a Drink for constant use; and therefore half the quantities of the *Spices* is sufficient, tho' we give it here according to the Author it is borrow'd from, who indeed upon the account of his quantities in Prescription, is generally very well worth following; few Writers else of this kind ordering any thing as if they were in earnest: but in this the *Aromatics* make it too hot for a common Drink. It greatly warms and invigorates the Nerves and animal Juices, new braces the Solids, and diffuses Alacrity thro' the whole OEconomy. It secures against Catarrhs, Defluxions of Rheum, Coughs, Dropsies, and all the melancholy Waiters on the

the Decline of Life; and particularly thoſe Diſorders which firſt grow upon the principal Parts, and affect the Head and Origin of all vital Motion, in various manners. Perſons ſubject to Epilepſies, Vertigo's, Convulſions, or any ſuch kind of Complaints, cannot have recourſe to an eaſier or better Remedy in this Form. For in caſes of Obſtinacy and Difficulty, there is no dependance to be had ſcarce upon any particular Medicine; but many Branches muſt be employ'd at the ſame time, in order to overcome the Diſtemper by their concurring Aſſiſtance: whatſoever therefore ſtands recommended under this Diviſion, it is always to be ſuppoſed only ſo far as any thing in it may concur with others of like efficacy; but in many Inſtances indeed, where a Conſtitution is but juſt beginning to err, and as it were leaning awry, Preſcriptions from this quarter only may reſtore the Ballance, and bring matters to their natural ſtate. They only therefore who can well diſcern the true poſture of a Diſorder with all its Circumſtances, are the ſole Judges, how far theſe are to be made Principals or Auxiliaries, as indeed in every other Branch of Medicine.

Cereviſia Epileptica, *A Drink againſt Epilepſies.* 'Take Male Pi-
'ony Roots freſh gather'd, ℥iv.
'Peacock's Dung, lb ſs. Raiſins of
'the Sun, ℥ xii. put into a Bag in
'Cong. ii. of Ale.'

In this, much is truſted to the Virtues ſuppos'd in the *Peacock's Dung*, which ſome highly extol for a *Cephalic*; but we cannot ſee with what reaſon, further than many much cleanlier Simples deſerve to be of the ſame Rank: for there is nothing more to be conjectur'd from the manifeſt Qualities of this, than that it is impregnated with a ſubtile volatile Salt, which alſo that of Pigeons and many other Creatures are; but then this is to be had ſo eaſily from many other Ingredients, that it muſt be a very ſingular Curioſity which leads People to rake into ſuch things for it. However, where the Notion of Specific Qualities prevails ſo far, as yet to ſupport a Fondneſs for this, ſuch ought to be choſe as is moſt white and conſiſtent, and voided after the Creature has faſted long, as in the Morning early; for the other Excrements are chaffy, and not ſo much from the Recrements of the Blood or animal Juices, from whence only can be ſuppos'd to proceed ſuch Volatile Particles: but that will give a fetid *Odor* to the Drink, and be hardly tolerable to a nice Palat. The Piony-Roots are indeed truly a great Cephalic, as may be ſeen *Sect.* 1. *of the ſecond Part*; and alone may communicate enough to the Drink, to make it a commendable Remedy for the Intention expreſſed by the Title.

Hyſterics

Vinum Chalybeatum, *Steel-Wine.*
'Take Filings of Iron, ℥ viii. Roots
'of Eryngo, Elicampane, ana ℥ iſs.
'yellow Sanders, ℥ i. Raſpings of
'Ivory, red Coral in Powder, ana
'℥ vi. Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon,
'Ginger, ana ℥ iii. Ceterach, Flow-
'ers of Roſemary, of Broom, Epi-
'thymum, ana Pug. ii. White-Wine,
'lb vi. Digeſt all together 6 or 8
'days, and then filter for uſe.'

Compoſitions with Steel are always preſcrib'd as *Reſtoratives*, *Detergents*, or *Hyſterics*; and they very properly belong to any one of thoſe Intentions, according as the Ingredients are ſelected with which they are join'd: and therefore, tho' it may be known from our Explanation of the Operation of *Chalybeates*, how this

this main Ingredient may by different circumſtances and management be turn'd either of thoſe ways; yet when brought into Compoſition, care ought to be taken that what is join'd with it falls into the Intention that particular Compoſition is deſign'd for. And this regard gives a place to compound *Chalybeates* under different Claſſes; and for that reaſon here it is ranked with *Hyſterics*, becauſe the Ingredients in company with it are moſt likely to ſuit it to that Intention: but for this very reaſon muſt be condemn'd the *Sanders*, *Ivory*, and *Coral*, as they can contribute nothing at all thereunto; but as the *Recipe* is from a good Authority (*Bates*) it was thought more proper to leave 'em with this Mark, than quite to omit them: Tho' for the end of a *Reſtorative*, they might ſuit well enough, but then they would be over-ballanc'd by the others, which are all deterſive, and therefore more juſtly determine it in the Rank it here ſtands. It is good in all Uterine Obſtructions, as alſo in Cachexies, and Foulneſſes of the Liver and Spleen; but as at the beſt it is no elegant Compoſition, we ſhall therefore in its room ſubſtitute the following, which is alſo eaſier made.

Vinum Chalybeatum alterum, *Another Steel Wine*. 'Take Filings 'of Steel, ʒ iv. Rue, Pennyroyal, 'ana m ii. Piony and Caſſamunair-'Roots, ana ʒ i. Saffron, ʒ ii. In-'fuſe in lb iv. of Sherry for 14 'days; and then filter for uſe.'

This makes not an irkſome Remedy, farther than what the ruſty Taſt of Steel will give it; and it wonderfully promotes the Menſtrual Diſcharges, and of all that obſtructs and raiſes Diſorders in the Womb. For which reaſon many kinds of Fits and Convulſions are remov'd by it; and after a continued uſe of it ſome time, it ſo cleanſes the Organs of Generation, and fortifies the Tone of the Blood, that it wonderfully diſpoſes to Conception; but then it is by all means to be left off, leſt it deſtroys what it has been ſo inſtrumental in procuring. The quantity of ʒ ii. or ʒ iii. twice every day is ſufficient, if continued ſome Weeks.

Cereviſia Chlorotica, *A Drink againſt the Green-Sickneſs*. 'Take 'Roots of Madder, Smallage, But-'cher's Broom, Zedoary, ana ʒ iv. 'Leaves of Mother-wort, Penny-'royal, Mugwort, ana m. ii. Thyme, 'Dittany of *Crete*, ana m. i. Daucus-'Seed, ʒ iii. Grains of Paradiſe, ʒ i. 'Filings of Steel, lb ſs. Hang them 'in a Bag in Cong. iv. of Ale, du-'ring its Fermentation.'

Dr. *Fuller*, from whence this is taken, puts *Guaiacum* and *Saſſafras*, which cannot contribute any thing to this Intention: for tho' they are warm, they are ſufficiently found by Experience to bluht the Appetite, and therefore may do more harm than good; as in a *Chloroſis* that it is bad enough of it ſelf. They are far likewiſe from any deterſive Quality, in which all the other Ingredients agree, and ſo ought to do, to anſwer the purpoſe expreſſed by the Title. The Steel alſo is here given but in half the quantity the Doctor directs; for this is enough to load it ſufficiently, and make it too nauſeous for moſt Perſons: and it is always to be obſerv'd in *Chalybeates*, that if they make the Stomach recoil, they never anſwer ſo well. In the main this is an admirable Remedy, and not only to a wonder will warm and rouze a ſizy phlegmatic Blood, but make it circulate with that briskneſs, as to vent that quantity at due Periods, which Nature has determin'd neceſſary, by the Uterine Veſſels.

Veſſels. Many *Girls*, before the uſual time of Eruption of the *Menſes*, fall into this Diſtemper, when they have vitiated Appetites, eat Cinders, Dirt, or any thing, look Pale, breath ſhort, want Strength; and have all the Symptoms that commonly ariſe from Uterine Obſtructions in a more advanced Age; wherein Medicines of this kind do wonderful Service, and are almoſt infallible in procuring a good Appetite, Color and Briskneſs to Exerciſe: and in ſuch caſes nothing is more convenient than gently to impregnate their common Drink with things of this kind. But if it be heighten'd up to a Medicine, further than is proper ſo to take, it will neither go down ſo well with ſuch ſqueamiſh Patients, nor with ſomuch Certainty and Eaſe anſwer the end.

Cereviſia Hyſterica, *A Drink againſt the Vapours.* 'Take Chips 'of Box-Wood, lb ſs. Miſletoe cut 'ſmall m. iv, boil them in Cong. 'vi. of Wort, inſtead of Hops; 'and afterwards while it is working 'hang in the Veſſel, firſt put into 'a Bag, Male Piony-Roots, lb ſs. 'of white Briony, ʒ iv. Leaves of 'Mugwort, Baum, ana m. vi. Pennyroyal, Rue, ana m ii. Daucus, 'Seeds, Angelica, ana ʒ ii. Filings 'of Tin, lb ſs.'

This is alſo too much loaded with Ingredients by the laſt mentioned Author, for a common Drink as it is intended: they therefore who find it too irkſome to uſe in that manner, may take half or a third Part of 'em, and drink of it rather the more plentifully. It is admirably well calculated to anſwer what its Title promiſes; and ſuch Perſons who have that delicacy of Conſtitution as to be frequently in the Vapours, would do well to comply with a conſtant uſe of it: for all the Ingredients concur in deterging and cleanſing thoſe minute Conveyances of the principal Fluid of the Machine, and keep open the nervous Cells in ſuch manner, that the *Spirits*, or rather *animal Oil*, may be equally and uniformly diſperſed to all Parts; to the defect of which are owing ſo many Diſorders of both Body and Mind, (if in this caſe they are diſtinguiſhable) that make many Perſons Lives not only a Burden to themſelves, but frequently to thoſe about them. And tho' this ſeems principally contriv'd for the Female Patients, who ſeem moſt ſuited, and claim the greateſt Right to theſe Irregularities; yet it would be of great ſervice to many of the other Sex, who have turn'd their animal Spirits out of their due Courſes; and by hard Study, or intenſe Whimſies, have brought an imaginary Illneſs into a real one. For ſuch who are us'd to a higher way of living than Malt Liquor, and who have but little Exerciſe, it might be better to impregnate ſo much Wine with the ſame Ingredients: and thus far it holds good in all nervous Remedies, that the more they are manag'd with, and convey'd by ſpirituous Liquors, the fitter they are to anſwer their Intentions, and reach the proper Seat of their Exertion. But when the main Aim is at what is properly hyſterical, regard is to be had to the difference explain'd before *Claſs* 3. *of the firſt Section, Part* 2. for when the Diſorder is from too lax an Orgaſm, or inordinate Sallies of the animal Spirits, it is no matter how low the *Menſtruum* or *Vehicle* is; nor in the other Extreme, how high and cordial.

Strengtheners.

Cereviſia Embryonum, *A Drink to prevent Abortion.* 'Take Raſp-

'ings of *Lignum Cotoneum*, lb i. 'white Sanders, Ivory, ana ʒ iv. 'Oak-Moſs, ʒ ii. Roots of Tormen-'til, ʒ iſs. Biſtort, ʒ i. Nutmegs, 'Coriander-Seed, ana ʒ vi. Raiſins, 'lb iſs. Put them into a Bag, and 'hang it in Cong. vi. of Ale while 'it works.'

It muſt be minded here, that the *Malaga Raiſins* are us'd, and not *Raiſins of the Sun*. This is order'd for a conſtant Drink during the time of going with Child, to ſuch who are weakly and ſubject to Abortion. If the Aſtringency of the Ingredients renders the Bowels too coſtive, that muſt be prevented with a little Lenitive Electuary, or ſtewed Prunes. It has undoubtedly a Tendency to ſtrengthen the Fibres, and keep thoſe Parts duly tenſe, to whoſe Relaxation Abortion is frequently owing, becauſe the Ingredients are all of an aſtringent agglutinating Nature.

Cereviſia Aſtringens, *Aſtringent Ale*. 'Take Roots of Comfrey, 'Solomon's Seal, ana ʒ viii. boil 'them in Cong. vi. of ſtrong Wort 'to Cong. iv. which ſtrain, and 'when it is tunned, pour into it 'Juice of Yarrow and Plantain, 'ana lb i. and while it is working, 'hang in it a Bag with Shepherd's 'Purſe, Knot-Graſs, Sanicle, Mouſe-'Ear, ana m. iv. Raiſins of *Ma-'laga*, ʒ xii.'

This is an admirable Remedy in all Diſorders from Relaxations. In thin hectic Conſtitutions it gives a Firmneſs to the Solids, and a better Conſiſtency of Juices, whereby thoſe Colliquations, or faint Morning-Sweats, are much prevented. It helps to conſolidate Veſſels which are burſt by Hemorrhages, or other Accidents, ſtops habitual *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries*; but is of particular ſervice for many Female Weakneſſes, and will check the inordinate Effuſion of the *Menſes*, and ſtop the *Whites*, and thoſe Bleedings which ſometime ariſe from cancerated Glands, or lacerated Veſſels in the *Uterus*, or adjacent Parts. To prevent Abortion it may likewiſe of great ſervice, and ſeems to be a much better Remedy than the foregoing.

Cereviſia Deſiccans, *The Drying Diet-Drink*. 'Take Guaiacum, 'Saſſafras, ana ʒ ii. yellow and red 'Sanders, Ivory, Hartſhorn, Sar-'ſaparilla and China, ana ʒ i. Li-'querise, Aniſeeds, and Juniper-'Berries, ana ʒ ii. Raiſins, lb ſs. 'Antimony groſly powder'd, and 'tied in a Rag, lb i. Put all into 'Cong. iv. of Ale.

The better this Ale ferments, the more it will draw out the Virtues of the Woods, for they will not open ſo ſoon as many other Ingredients. This *Recipe* we have put under this *Claſs* as an Abſorbent or Dryer, rather than as an Aſtringent, it being ſo only by Accident, as all of this kind are, not by ſtraitning the Outlet, but by leſſening the Matter to be diſcharg'd. The Reſinous Parts of the Woods, eſpecially of the *Guaiacum*, aſſiſt inſenſible Tranſpiration; and the other ſheath up ſuch acrimonious Salts in the Humors, as erode the ſmall Glands, and deform the Skin: upon both which accounts the whole claims the Title of a *Sweetner* of the Blood; and is of ſervice in the Itch, Leproſy, and all cutaneous Foulneſſes, and will alſo aſſiſt in healing up old running Ulcers, by leſſening the quantity of Humors flowing thither, and blunting the Points of ſuch as continue, ſo that they cannot any longer corrode their Paſſages.

Cereviſia contra Strumas & Ulcera, *A Drink againſt the Evil and Ulcers*.

Ulcers. ‘ Take Quickſilver, lb ſs. ‘ crude Antimony, ʒ vi. Flowers of ‘ Sulphur, ʒ ii. Rub theſe for two ‘ or three hours in an Iron Mortar ‘ till they are reduced into an im- ‘ palpable Æthiops, and then tie ‘ them in a Rag: then take Guaia- ‘ cum, ʒ iv. Saſſafras, lb. ſs. yellow ‘ Sanders, Caſſamunair, Zedoary, ‘ and Cinnamon, ana ʒ i. Juniper- ‘ Berries, ʒ vi. Coriander-Seeds, ʒ ii. ‘ Leaves of Agrimony, Ground- ‘ Pine, St. John's-wort, Hore-hound, ‘ Sage and Buck-Bean, ana m. ii. ‘ Vipers juſt kill'd, and cut into ‘ very ſmall Pieces, N° x. and Hog- ‘ Lice, lb ſs. Let the Woods, with ‘ the Æthiops, boil in Cong. viii. of ‘ Wort to Cong. vi. and while that ‘ is in Fermentation, let the other ‘ Ingredients hang in it.’

If the Diet-Drinks which are ſo commonly order'd in many Chronic Caſes, and upon which ſo much Streſs is frequently laid, were any thing managed like this, ſo many would not be eluded of their Expectations. All that a Medicine in this form can promiſe in the moſt obſtinate Caſes, this will perform, if duly continued; the whole concurring with a united Force to penetrate into, deterge, and ſcour every Veſſel, Gland or Cell of the whole Body, as well as to break and deſtroy the Acrimony of the Juices, and fill up the abraded Cavities with a better Subſtance. There are no Diſorders of the Glands, how remote ſoever, that this will not wear away; and even where Salivation has been tried without Succeſs, this may be truſted. *Cancers* and *Ulcers*, whether Scrophulous or Venereal, which are little different, and the moſt aggravated Symptoms of the Evil, will give way to it; and where the whole Body is almoſt one continued Sore, this may be depended upon, if cloſe and carefully followed. They who have been accuſtomed to a higher, and a more delicate way of living, than to like this well in a Malt Liquor, may contrive it with Wine, by letting the Ingredients ſtand longer in it, *viz.* for ſome Weeks, and ſometimes ſhaking the Veſſel; but giving it vent always at ſuch times, for fear of burſting the Veſſel, tho' a great deal that is volatile will then make its eſcape. It alſo may be manag'd into a *Hydromel*; and for ſuch as Honey is not diſagreeable to, it may be the better, becauſe it will be more deterſive. In ſhort, the whole Circle of Practice cannot produce a more efficacious, and a more convenient Preſcription; there being no one thing in vain, or that diſtaſts or renders nauſeous the Medicine when made. The *Quickſilver* and *Antimony* may alſo be ſo husbanded, as to make a good Cinnabar afterwards in the common way, ſo that in them there is no loſs. At the ſame time that it is a pleaſure to give ſuch *Recipes* as this to the World, whereby thouſands may meet with Relief in the moſt deplorable Circumſtances, yet it is no ſmall Check to that Satisfaction, to think how many Emperics and illiterate Intruders into Medicine, take the advantage of ſuch Helps: but be it known to ſuch, that this, as all other Compoſitions of greateſt efficacy, is not in their Talent to manage, and none are advis'd to meddle with ſuch things, but under the Direction of a good Phyſician, for whoſe Remembrances this is only intended. Such Wretches indeed are too low for any Notice in a Work of this nature; but many of them are ſuch *Corinthian* Intruders, as to make it almoſt neceſſary

neceſſary to ſet a proper Mark upon them.

Stomachics.

Vinum Stomachicum, *Stomach Wine.* 'Take Roots of *Virginia* 'Snake-Weed and Gentian, ana 'ʒ iii. Galangal, Cloves, Cubebs, 'Mace, Nutmegs, Saffron, ana ʒ i. 'Cochineal, ʒ ſs. Canary, lb iii. In-'fuſe for ſome days, and then ſtrain 'for uſe.'

This is a warm Compoſition, and may be of ſervice to cold Stomachs, and ſuch as are troubled with Wind and Flatulencies: but it is too hot for many, and will be apt to breed Choler and aduſt Humors, wherefore we prefer the following.

Vinum Stomachicum alterum, *Another Stomach Wine.* 'Take 'Gentian-Root, ʒ ſs. Galangal, Ca-'lamus Aromaticus, *Spaniſh* Ange-'lica-Root, ana ʒ ii. Centory Tops, 'ʒ i. the outer Peel of *Sevil* Oranges 'with their Juice, N° iii. Saffron, ʒ i. 'Infuſe in lb. iv. of Sherry for 14 'Days, ſhaking the Veſſel often; 'then ſtrain and filter for uſe.'

This is a moſt grateful Stomachic, and greatly mends a bad Appetite. It is a wonderful Help in cold Conſtitutions, and ſuch as are inclining to Dropſies and Cachexies from Corpulency. The acid Juice of the *Oranges* mightily takes off both the Heat and Taſt of the Bitters; and the whole is worth every one's keeping in readineſs by them, to uſe upon occaſion in any ſudden Diſorders of the Stomach, from Intemperance, or any other Cauſe. It may be drank twice or three times a day: when the Stomach is moſt empty, it is the beſt.

Cereviſia Stomachica Amara, *The Bitter Stomachic Ale.* 'Take dry'd 'Worm-wood, m. iv. Roots of Ca-'lamus Aromaticus, ʒ iſs. Zedoary, 'ʒ ii. *Spaniſh* Angelica, Elicampane, 'Ginger, Galangals, Winter-Bark, 'Cinnamon, Seeds of Caraway, 'Coriander, ana ʒ ſs. long Pepper, 'Cubebs, Cardamoms, Cloves, 'Mace, and Nutmegs, ana ʒ ii. 'Steep them in Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This is rather too much crowded with Ingredients, eſpecially of the hotter Spices: the Wormwood alſo is a nauſeous Bitter, and is of late for that reaſon, and its being reputed ſo great a Dryer, almoſt quite out of uſe. In the room of this therefore we ſhall offer the following, which is alſo much eaſier to be made.

Cereviſia Stomachica Amara altera, *Another Bitter Stomachic Ale or Purl.* 'Take Centory Tops, 'and of Roman Wormwood, ana 'm. iv. Gentian-Root, ʒ ii. *Sevil* 'Orange Peels, the outer yellow 'Part, N° vi. *Spaniſh* Ange lica-'Root groſly powder'd, and Win-'ter Bark, ana ʒ i. Put all into 'Cong. vi. or viii.'

This is a much pleaſanter Bitter than the former, and more cordial and ſtrengthning to the Stomach. The Cuſtom of taking it is lb *i.* every morning faſting, or about an Hour before Dinner.

Vinum Amarum pro OEnopolis, *Bitter Wine for Vintners.* 'Take 'Tops of Centory, m. xii. Gentian-'Root ſliced, lb i. Juniper-Berries, 'lb iſs. *Sevil* Orange outer Peels, 'and their Juice, N° xii. Lemon-'Peels and Juice N° vi. Steep in a 'Bag for 14 or 20 days in white 'Port Wine, Cong. xx. Canary, 'Cong. iv.

Our common Taverns do not make a Bitter by much ſo good as this,

this, and nothing can be more grateful, wholeſom, or eaſier made. But this is to be ſaid in general againſt that *Whetting*, as it is uſually call'd, in a Morning, which ſome accuſtom themſelves to: for tho' one Glaſs, when the Stomach has by Debauch, or any other accident from Diſtemper, been pall'd or weakn'd, is of ſervice by warming its Fibres, and giving them a due Tenſity, in which chiefly conſiſts a good Appetite and Digeſtion; yet when the Stomach is perhaps already too warm from a high Diet, and frequent Tippling, this Practice helps to deſtroy the true Senſe and Springyneſs of the Stomach, and in Proceſs of Time will diſable it from doing its proper Offices. After a great Debauch indeed there is ſomewhat to be ſaid in favour of that *Engliſh* Proverb, *A Hair of the ſame Dog.* &c. becauſe the undigeſted Remains at the Stomach, and the quantity of ſlimy Juice which drains into it, during Sleep in the Night, cannot better be got off, than by raiſing it with a ſmall Glaſs or two next Morning; but that ought not to be carried any further.

Reſtoratives.

Vinum Viperinum, *Viper Wine.* 'Take live Female Vipers in the 'Spring time, N° vi. Put them a-'live into lb vi. of Canary, and let 'them ſtand cloſe ſtopt without any 'Heat for ſix Months.'

This by ſtanding ſo long, will occaſion the whole Subſtance of the Vipers to be almoſt taken up by the Wine, which muſt be ſtrain'd off thro' a thick Flannel, or filter'd for uſe. It is a wonderful Reſtorative, and greatly invigorates the whole Conſtitution, ſo as to provoke much to Venery, as well as other Actions of Vigor; but it much more contributes to this latter Purpoſe, if it be warm'd with ſome Aromatics, eſpecially the Sweets, as Musk and Ambergreaſe. It is almoſt an infallible Remedy in cutaneous Eruptions, and even in a confirm'd Leproſy: but of this ſee further under the Article of *Vipers*, *Part* 2. *Section* 4. *Claſs* 2. *of Animals*, N° 209.

Vinum Viperinum alterum, *Another Viper Wine.* 'Take Vipers 'N° xii. fine pick'd Flowers of La-'vender and Roſemary green, ana '℥ iv. Nutmegs N° vi. Satyrion-'Root, lb ſs. ſliced ſmall, Gum Ben-'jamin and Storax, ana ʒ ii. Musk 'and Ambergreaſe, ana ʒ ſs. put 'all together, the *Vipers* alive, and 'the reſt as freſh as can be got into 'lb xii. of Canary; and after three 'or four Months Maceration, and 'ſometimes in the Warmth of the 'Sun, but cloſe cover'd, ſtrain 'the Wine, and let it ſettle fine, 'which decant for uſe.'

This is perhaps as ſtimulating a Reſtorative as Medicine can produce; and in the laſt Decays of Life will ſtill ſupply the vital Lamp with ſome Recruits. It is an admirable Remedy for thoſe who have been almoſt wore out with Venereal Engagements, eſpecially if there Pleaſures have been purchas'd at the expence of a few Salivations, or a frequent uſe of Mercurial Medicines; and it will revive any Conſtitution that is not quite mouldred into Rottenneſs. But they much beſt deſerve ſuch a Reſtorative, who by acute Diſeaſes, as malignant Fevers, Small-Pox, or the like, have been ſo broke or ſhatter'd in their Conſtitutions, as hardly to be within a poſſibility of Recovery: for in ſuch it will to admiration repair the decay'd Juices, and fill again the Veins with a warm, generous, nutritive Blood. In ſcrophulous Habits likewiſe

wiſe, which are frequently leaning towards Conſumptions, it will do great ſervice. And where young Perſons are not ſo early happy in their conjugal Embraces as ſome wiſh to be, and it be ſuſpected from a Coldneſs or Inſufficiency upon that account on either ſide, the uſe of this cannot fail to render thoſe Intercourſes prolific: but the uſe of it is warily to be indulg'd, leſt with it be kindled a Heat, which reaſonable Coition cannot aſſuage. And let ſuch likewiſe who indulge themſelves too laviſhly in thoſe Enjoyments, be careful how they prompt with ſuch Helps, leſt they run off their Strength and Life too precipitantly; for the beſt Conſtitutions in the World wear out and ſink under the frequent Repetition of ſuch Profuſion; as the frequent ſtraining any elaſtic Body whatſoever will weaken more and more its Spring, till it is quite loſt, notwithſtanding all the Helps of Art to preſerve it.

Vinum Chalybeatum Reſtaurativum, *Reſtorative Steel-Wine.* 'Take 'clean Filings of Needles, ʒ ii. the 'Juice of four Oranges, Nº viii. 'Let them ſtand 24 hours, then add 'White-Wine, lb iv. Cinnamon, ʒ ſs. 'Cloves, ʒ ii. Mace, ϑ iv. After ſome 'days Digeſtion cold, ſtrain and 'filter for uſe.'

This is a very ſerviceable Compoſition for many Purpoſes, and will infallibly cure a Greenſickneſs, or any Tendency of the Conſtitution that way; which is manifeſt from a pale Complexion, Debility or Liſtleſneſs to Action, and ſhort Breath. In Hypocondriacal Melancholy, and all Affections of the Spleen, it will do much good; and after Fevers, or any Diſtemper that ſpoils the Juices, this will greatly again reſtore them to their due Warmth and Vigour; and is much better than any of the Mineral Steel-Waters, how much ſoever they ſtand recommended in all ſuch caſes: for the Spices in this, warm and ſtrengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, which otherwiſe would not ſo well receive and bear the Twitches and Corrugations of the Iron without Ejectment by Vomiting. It may be given from ii. to ʒ iii. every Morning and Afternoon, when the Stomach is moſt empty.

Vinum Chalybeatum Reſtaurativum alterum, *Another Reſtorative Steel-Wine.* 'Take Filings of Iron, 'ʒ ii. ſqueeze upon them the Juice 'of three or four *Sevil* Oranges 'and one Lemon. After 24 hours 'ſtanding together and being ſometimes ſtirr'd, pour upon the Mixture in a glaſs Bottle, lb iv. of white 'Port-Wine, and lb i. of Canary; 'in which infuſe the Ingredients of 'the Viper-Wine above deſcrib'd, 'in proper proportion, or ſo much 'of the Viper-Wine it ſelf without 'the Sweets. After 14 days, ſtrain 'for uſe.'

This is a noble Medicine to recruit with, after the Conſtitution has been almoſt tore to pieces with the Fury of a Fever, or any acute Diſeaſes; and particularly for Women who have much ſuffer'd in Childbed, and are reduced almoſt to a Conſumption: for this will not only promote the neceſſary Cleanſings, but alſo raiſe the Blood with new Warmth and Nouriſhment. This indeed is an expenſive Medicine, but then it may be conſider'd, that its wonderful Efficacy makes ſome Amends; for ʒ ii. twice in a day, will certainly in a little time be attended with Amendment, in the moſt languiſhing Circumſtances.

Detergents.

Succi Scorbutici, *The Scorbutic Juices.* 'Take Juice of both ſorts 'of Scurvygraſs, Brook-lime, Wa-'ter-Creſſes, ana lb i. Juice of O-'ranges, ℥xx. white Sugar, ℥xii. 'Diſſolve the Sugar, and they will 'clarify with ſtanding, and then 'ſtrain for uſe.'

They are pretty frequently preſcribed in the Spring-time againſt ſcorbutic Complaints, and to cleanſe the Blood from Impurities; for which purpoſes they cannot but do ſome ſervice, becauſe they ſcour the Glands by their ſharp deterſive Points, and give a Firmneſs both to the Solids and Blood. They are order'd from ℥ii. to ℥iv. every day, Morning and Evening, for two or three Weeks together. The reaſon why we give them a Place under this Diviſion, is, becauſe there are not Materials enough under the title of Juices to deſerve one by themſelves, and becauſe this comes conveniently enough amongſt the Diet-Drinks, being uſed as one.

Vinum Scelotyrbicum, *Wine againſt the Scurvy.* 'Take Sorrel, Brook-lime, and Water-Creſſes, 'Garden Scurvygraſs, ana m. iii. 'Roots of Elicampane, blue Flow-'er-de-luce, Horſe-radiſh, ana ℥iſs. 'Seeds of Scurvygraſs, ℥i. White-'wine, lb iv. Let all digeſt two 'days together, and then preſs out 'hard for ſettling and uſe.'

This is much of the ſame uſe as the foregoing Juices; but for a cold Stomach is ſomewhat better for the Wine. A Wine Glaſs may be drank of it twice a day for ſome Weeks together, and will do good in any ſcorbutic Diſpoſition. Theſe kind of Medicines uſed in the Spring, may be a means to prevent many from falling into Fevers in the Summer-time, becauſe they rince the principal Emunctories, and waſh off ſuch beginning Obſtructions, as lay a foundation for Fevers.

Vinum Enulatum, *Elicampane Wine.* 'Take green Elicampane-'Root, white Sugar, and Currants 'cut ſmall, ana ℥iv. Infuſe them 'fourteen days cold in lb iv. of 'white Port.'

This is an eaſy Liquor both to make and take, and will do ſervice in ſuch who have weak Lungs, which are often apt to be ſtuff'd with Phlegm, which it deterges, and prevents Ulcerations, and ſuch Injuries as would bring on a Conſumption. All *Aſthmatic* Perſons therefore would do well to uſe this in Plenty, eſpecially in the Winter-time, when the external Cold leſſening the quantity of perſpirable Matter by the Pores of the Skin, cauſes a much greater Preſſure of the Fluids upon the *Viſcera*, of which the Lungs have their ſhare, and therefore ſtand in need of ſuch gentle Fortifiers and Cleanſers as this makes. The Elicampane has likewiſe that deterſive Power by which it keeps open other *Viſcera*, whence they better perform their Offices, and leave leſs Force to protrude upon the *Lungs*. It is therefore of uſe in all Cachexies, and Tendencies towards a Dropſy. Some alſo will have there to be a Property in this, of deſtroying Worms. Drink a Glaſs of it twice a day.

Vinum Pectorale, *Pectoral Wine.* 'Take Juice of Liquoriſe, ℥i. Saf-'fron, ℈i. Seeds of Coriander, 'Carraway, Aniſe, ana ℥ii. Salt 'of Tartar, ℥ſs. Pennyroyal and 'Hyſſop-Waters, ana ℥iv. Canary, 'lb ii. Let them all digeſt cold for 'ſome days, then ſtrain for uſe.'

Moſt Writers order the *Spaniſh Juice of Liquoriſe*, in *Recipe's* of this

this kind, but that of our own Production is much better; and if well made, will entirely diſſolve in a proper Liquor. For with the beſt of the foreign Juice there is a mixture of gritty droſſy Matter, which is not in our own: which we generally keep under the Title of *Extract* in the Shops. This aſſiſts in Expectoration, and helps to deterge and cleanſe the Glands of the *Bronchia* and neighbouring parts: but if the ſimple Waters are not made ſtronger than they ordinarily are, they will rather be a prejudice than of any ſervice to the Compoſition; and it would be better to infuſe the dry'd Herbs, and preſs them out ſtrongly afterwards. This may be drank two or three times in a day, or almoſt at pleaſure: warm is the beſt.

Vinum Scorbuticum, *Wine againſt the Scurvy.* 'Take Garden Scurvy-graſs (gather'd dry and unbruis'd) 'm. i. Horſe-Radiſh-Root ſcraped, '℥ ſs. Winter-Bark groſly powder'd, '℥ ii. Arum-water and White-wine, ana lb i. Infuſe them cold 'for three days.'

The *Arum*-Water is not kept made by any, it muſt therefore be made on purpoſe, when the Plant is green, and with Junctures cloſe, as directed *Part* 2. in the Diſtillation of *Scurvygraſs*; or elſe the Root may be put in freſh gather'd, with the *Horſe-Radiſh*. The whole makes a warm biting Medicine, and a good *Antiſcorbutic*. It helps to diſſolve ſizy and viſcid Humors, which entangle the Salts, and ſtick with them in the ſecretory Orifices; whereby they are eroded, eſpecially the ſmall ones upon the Skin. It quickens the Motions of the Fluids, and promotes the thinner Secretion; whence in Dropſies and all Cachexies from ſluggiſh watry Humors, it will be of good ſervice. It may be drank at diſcretion.

Cereviſia Butleri, *Dr.* Butler's *Ale* 'Take Betony, Sage, Agrimony, 'Garden Scurvygraſs, *Rom.* Wormwood, ana m. iii. Roots of Elicampane, of Horſe-Radiſh, ana '℥ iv. Mix and put them into a 'Bag, and hang it in Cong. iv. of 'new Ale while it works.'

This has ſo prodigiouſly obtain'd amongſt the common People, that it is made and ſold in moſt Public Houſes in Town. But any extraordinary Virtues are not manifeſt in it, any further than a good Antiſcorbutic; in which Intention its frequent uſe in the Spring-time is moſt certainly a Benefit, eſpecially to groſs corpulent Conſtitutions, whoſe Glands are apt to be loaded with tough viſcid Humors. It may be drank at any time, but chiefly in a Morning.

Cereviſia Scorbutica Extemporanea, *An Extemporary Scorbutic Ale.* 'Take common Ale, lb ii. 'Spirit of Scurvygraſs, ℥ ii. Juniper-'Berries, ℥ i. ſweet Fennel-Seed, 'Liqueriſe, ana ℥ ſs. Raiſins of the 'Sun, ℥ ii. Horſe-Radiſh-Root, ʒ ii. 'Winter's-Bark, ʒ iv. Let all together be kept in a Bottle, and 'pour'd off as uſed.'

This cannot properly be deem'd extemporaneous, becauſe it requires ſome time to take out the Virtues of the Ingredients, as well as any other of theſe Drinks. Its Uſe is much the ſame as the preceding.

Cereviſia Scorbutica, *Drink againſt the Scurvy.* 'Take Fir-Tops, m. iv. 'boil them in Cong. v. of ſtrong 'Wort to Cong. iiiſs. When it is 'tunn'd up, pour into it the Juices 'of Brook-lime, Water-Creſſes, 'Dandelion, Clivers, ana lb i. and 'hang in a Bag while it is working, 'with Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock,

' ʒ iv. Sarſaparilla, China, Juniper-
' Berries, ana ʒ ii. Shavings of San-
' ders yellow and red, Hartſhorn,
' Ivory, Liqueriſe, and ſweet Fen-
' nel-Seed, ana ʒ i. Harts-Tongue,
' Liverwort, Agrimony, and Ground-
' Ivy, ana m. ii. crude Antimony,
' lb i. groſly powder'd and ty'd in
' a Rag by it ſelf.'

This is levell'd againſt that kind of Scurvy which ariſes from Exceſs of Choler, and hot aduſt Humors; becauſe moſt of the Ingredients are of a ſoftning emollient Nature, that will obtund and ſheath the rigid irritating Particles of the Blood, and thereby prevent their Miſchiefs upon the Fibres and ſmall Glands. This therefore is of that kind which are properly call'd *Sweetners*, and its continued Uſe will be of great ſervice to ſmooth and ſoften acrimonious Humors, and remove all thoſe Diſorders that ariſe from a hot irritating Blood. It may be drank at diſcretion. The Wort muſt be very ſtrong, elſe the Juices will lower it ſo much, as will ſubject it to decay and turn ſour. Of this kind of Antiſcorbutics we have the leaſt choice of any, not many Authors rightly diſtinguiſhing it, which is ſo common, as to deſerve as much Attention as any.

Cereviſia Scorbutica Aperiens, *An Opening Drink againſt the Scurvy.* ' Take Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock
' lb ſs. Horſe-Radiſh, ʒ ii. Guaiacum,
' ʒ iv. Juniper-Berries, Orange-Peel,
' ana ʒ i. Winters-Bark, Muſtard-
' Seed, long Pepper, Cloves, ana
' ʒ ii. Raiſins of the Sun, ʒ iv. Scur-
' vygraſs, Brook-lime, Water Creſ-
' ſes, Clivers, ana m. iv. Hang all
' in Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This is juſt the reverſe of the former; for as that is contriv'd to ſend in ſoft emollient Particles into the Blood, to render it ſmoother, this fills it with Particles which are ſubtile, volatile, and pungent, and intended to render more fluid, and fitter for Circulation and due Secretion, a ſizy heavy Blood. This is therefore moſt convenient where there is an Over-bulk, and a Tendency towards Rheumatiſms and Dropſies: whereas in the former Extreme, Perſons are generally lean, active and fiery in Temper. And this difference, in what generally paſſes under the name of the *Scurvy*, is of the utmoſt conſequence to be duly attended to in Preſcription: Becauſe in the former ſort all thoſe which conſtantly paſs for *Antiſcorbutics, viz.* that abound with volatile acrid Particles, as thoſe of the *Scurvygraſs* kind, are directly deſtructive; and in the latter, *Emollients* and *Abſorbents*, which are the true and only *Sweetners* in a ſtrict ſenſe, altho' they are of great note alſo amongſt Antiſcorbutics, yet they are equally injurious; while both of them are of admirable ſervice under proper Direction. But ſuch Difficulties occur likewiſe in all the Inſtances of Practice; which muſt be a continual Admonition, how far the moſt common Medicines require the Conduct of a skilful Adviſer.

Serum Scorbuticum, *A Whey againſt the Scurvy.* ' Take Leaves
' of Succory and Sorrel, ana m. xii.
' Fir-Tops, Scurvygraſs, and Wa-
' ter-Creſſes, ana ʒ iv. Coriander-
' Seeds, ʒ i. When bruiſed, add to
' them Juice of Oranges, ʒ iv. com-
' mon Whey of Milk, lb iv. After
' a little ſtanding, preſs out hard,
' and ſweeten with a little fine Su-
' gar, and clarify for uſe.'

This is a cooling cleanſing Liquor, and may be of uſe to rince the common Emunctories, but cannot extend its Efficacy much beyond the

the *Primæ Viæ*, and the Urinary Paſſages. It will not keep long, and therefore muſt be made almoſt daily, which is troubleſome enough. Two or three Pints in a day is the uſual quantity order'd to be taken.

Cereviſia Scrophularia, *A Drink againſt the King's Evil.* 'Take Sarſaparilla, ʒ vi. Guaiacum, ʒ viii. 'Bark of the Walnut-Tree, Roots of 'Scrophularia, Saſſafras, ana ʒ ii. 'Herb-Robert, m. iii. Raiſins ſton'd, 'live Millepedes, ana lb i. Put 'them into a Bag for Cong. iv. of 'Ale.'

The Woods would be better boil'd in the Wort, and the tender Ingredients with the Hog-Lice only hung in the Barrel: but the quantity of *Guaiacum* is too large, becauſe it will make it ſo hot, as not to be well endured in the Mouth. It is an efficacious Detergent, and will, by a continu'd uſe, extend its Influences to the remoteſt Glands, and by degrees wear away what obſtructs them, and occaſions a Lodgment of ſuch Humors as erode and deform the Parts. What it alſo abrades and carries into the common Stream, is either exhaled by Tranſpiration, or detach'd off by the Kidneys, and thrown out by the Bladder: the former of which Diſcharges is promoted moſt by the *Woods*, and the latter by the *Millepedes*. So that in the height of a ſcorbutic Conſtitution, and the *Evil* is no more, this deſerves Recommendation, and cannot fail of doing ſervice, if duly continu'd for ſome time. It ſhould be uſed as common Drink.

Cereviſia Scrophularia altera, *Another Ale againſt the King's-Evil.* 'Take Chips of Guaiacum, Saſſa'fras, Walnut-Tree Bark, Roots 'of ſharp-pointed Dock, Filipendula 'and Hounds-Tongue, ana ʒ ii. 'Herb-Robert, Archangel, anam. vi. 'Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, and 'live Millepedes, ana lb i. Prepare 'for Cong. iv.'

This, which is from *Fuller*, differs not much from the former from *Bates*; and the *Guaiacum* and *Saſſafras* ought, as in that, to be boil'd with the Wort, and then ſtrain'd; for they will not give out their Virtues ſo much in the Fermentation. In all cutaneous Foulneſſes, and even the Leproſy, this is a good and an effectual Cleanſer; and in old running Ulcers will much aſſiſt in their Cure. It ought to be made a common Drink, and continued ſome time, to anſwer in any Intention of moment.

Cereviſia Aperiens, *Aperient Ale.* 'Take Roots of Succory, Male Fern, 'Liqueriſe, and the five opening 'Roots, ana ʒ ii. Hart's-Tongue, 'Liver-wort, Ground-Ivy, Tama'riſk Tops, ana m. ii. Juniper-Ber'ries, ſweet Fennel Seed, ana ʒ ii. 'Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, ʒ viii. 'Prepare them to be hung in a Bag 'for Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This is an admirable good Preſcription, and will do great ſervice in all kinds of Cachexies, where the *Viſcera* are foul; but particularly thoſe of the Liver and urinary Paſſages. They who are ſubject to the Stone or Gravel, to the Jaundice, grinding Pains in the Back, Cholics, or Stitches of the Sides or Breaſt, as likewiſe to Aſthma's and Corpulency, cannot but find relief by the uſe of it, if regularly follow'd for ſome time: for it will ſo clear away the Foulneſſes of all the ſecretory Parts, that the ſeveral Offices of the *OEconomy* will be duly diſcharg'd for a long time afterwards. This is inclining moſt to the ſoft and emollient kind, and therefore is beſt fitted againſt the hot ſalt Scurvy, and ſuch ill Habits as Perſons are ſub-

ject to fall into after Fevers, and long Illneſſes. It is alſo an excellent Diet-Drink for Children that are weakly and ricketly, with Knots and Unevenneſs in their Joints, where they can be brought to make it their common Drink; which it ought to be done by all thoſe who expect any conſiderable Benefit from it.

Cereviſia ad Rachitidem, *A Drink againſt the Rickets.* 'Take Roots 'of Oſmund-Royal, (or for want of 'it, Male Fern) Liqueriſe, Saſſa-'fras, ana ʒ i. Bark of Aſh and Ivy, 'ana ʒ ſs. Tamarisk-Tops, Harts-'Tongue, ana m. iv. live Wood-'Lice, ʒii. Raiſins of the Sun, ʒ iv. 'hang all in Cong. i. of Ale while 'it works.'

The Rickets is a Diſtemper well enough known in Children; but has employ'd much of the time of ſome learned Men to account rationally for it. But from the whole it may be determin'd, that a great deal of its Cauſe is from viſcid pituitous Humors, lodg'd upon the Joints; which ſtuff them in ſuch a manner, as not only to hinder their due Flexures, but alſo to occaſion an unequal Circulation and Diſtribution of Fluids to the Parts beyond. And this Habit is moſt apt to be fallen into, when all thoſe Cauſes concur, which make a ſizy Blood, and ſomething like what produces Agues; which that diligent Obſerver, and faithful Relater of ſuch Inſtances, Dr. *Sydenham*, confirms by his Obſervation, that the Rickets were always moſt rife, when Autumnal Agues were ſo. Medicines therefore of this kind, which ſate the Blood with Particles that are detergent, and ſubtile enough to circulate thro' the ſmalleſt Paſſages, cannot but in time both break that ſizy ſtate of Blood, and abrade thoſe Lodgements already made upon the Glands; but for ſuch Purpoſes, therefore they are to be long continued, and this ought to be made a conſtant Drink.

Cereviſia ad Rachitidem altera, *Another Drink againſt the Rickets.* 'Take Guaiacum, ʒ iv. Sarſaparilla, 'Saſſafras, ſharp-pointed Dock-'Root, Filipendula, Hounds-tongue 'and Walnut-tree Rind, ana ʒ ii. 'Herb-Robert, Archangel, ana m. 'iv. Millepedes, lb i. Put into a Bag, 'and hang in Cong iv. of Ale.'

The harder Ingredients are here beſt boil'd in the *Wort*. This is moſt levelled againſt that kind of Rickets, which is join'd with a ſharp ſaline Diſpoſition of Humors; and more indurates the Glands where they obſtruct, and are apt to erode and change them into what paſſes for the *Evil*: for moſt of theſe Ingredients are abſorbent, ſoft and ſweetning, whereby they ſmooth ſuch Humors, and fit them the better to continue their proper Circuits without obſtructing or eroding their Paſſages. This is therefore preferable in the thinner Habits, where the Juices are rather acrid than ſizy, and it ought alſo to be made their conſtant Drink.

Cereviſia Icterica, *A Drink againſt the Jaundice.* 'Take Shavings of 'Ivory, ʒ i. white Horehound, m. iv. 'boil in Cong. vi. of new Wort 'to Cong. iv. which ſtrain: and 'when tunned, hang in a Bag, 'while it works, ſharp-pointed-'Dock-Roots, lb ſs. Turmeric, 'Madder-Roots, ana ʒ ii. of Nettles 'ʒ iv. Leaves of Celandine, Clivers, 'Straw-berries (both Leaves and 'Roots) Barberry-Bark, ana ʒ iv. 'freſh Sheeps Dung tied up in a Rag, 'ʒ iv. Millepedes, lb i. and Filings 'of Steel, lb i.

This is a very good Preſcription, but ſo loaded with the Ingredients, that 'tis fear'd few will comply with it long enough to be of ſervice; of the

the Steel eſpecially it will be ſo very ſtrong as ſcarce to be endured. Where therefore theſe are any Objection, they may be lower'd, or the quantity of Ale increas'd at diſcretion. It will both deterge powerfully all the Glands, and ſet open the proper Emunctories; and alſo raiſe the remaining Fluids from a watry acrid State, to a ſmooth balſamic Conſiſtence. In the moſt obſtinate Jaundice it will prevail, and effectually cure all Diſpoſitions towards a Dropſy: it may be conſtantly made uſe of for a common Drink, unleſs at Meals, if then thought diſagreeable. It will change a wan Cowſlip-colour'd Complexion to a lively beautiful Glow, by the wonderful alteration it makes in the Blood.

Cereviſia Pectoralis, *A Pectoral Drink.* 'Take *China* Roots, ʒ iv. 'Sarſaparilla, Comfrey and Liquerise, ana ʒ ii. Orrice, Elicampane, 'ana ʒ i. Shavings of Ivory, Harts-'horn, yellow and red Sanders, 'ana ʒ ſs. Harts-Tongue, Wall-'Rue, Ground-Ivy and Scabious, 'ana m. iv. Aniſeeds, ʒ ii. *Malaga* 'Raiſins, lb ſs. Put all into a Bag, 'and hang in Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This will wonderfully correct and ſweeten a thin ſharp Blood, which is apt to produce Hectic Heats, and irritate the Membranes and Glands of the *Bronchia* and Parts adjacent, ſo as to occaſion husky Coughs. It is therefore of ſervice in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, Defluxions of Rheum, and a Tendency towards a Conſumption. In all lean thin Habits from a ſharp ſcorbutic Blood, it is of great benefit, and deſerves to be made a conſtant Drink. For this Intention ſome order a Cock parboil'd, and then give it the Name of Cock-Ale: but that ſeems to have little more in it than a Whimſy; for if any thing emollient and nutritive be hence communicated, it certainly is to be obtain'd with much greater advantage from making it our Food.

Cereviſia Antiſplenetica, *A Drink againſt the Spleen.* 'Take Guaiacum 'and Saſſafras, ana ʒ ii. boil them 'in Cong. i. of Water to lb iv. put 'the ſtrained Liquor into a Cask 'with new ſtrong Ale, Cong. iiiſs. 'and hang a Bag in it while it 'works, with the Roots of ſharp-'pointed Dock, ʒ viii. Horſe-radiſh, 'ʒ iv. Aſh-Bark, ʒ ii. Juniper-Ber-'ries, ʒ i. Seeds of Daucus and Co-'riander, ana ʒ ſs. Agrimony, Li-'ver-wort, Harts-Tongue, Tama-'risk-Tops, ana m. iv.'

This is a very good Remedy to deterge and cleanſe off thoſe aduſt Humors which clog the Liver, and ſome other *Viſcera*, eſpecially thoſe black Grumes which obſtruct the Spleen; and this makes it a ſure Relief in all Hypocondriacal Affections, if it be cloſely followed and uſed for a common Drink.

Cereviſia Antiſplenetica cum Chalybe, *Another —— —— with Steel.* 'Take Bark of Tamarisk, 'ʒ iv. of Capers and Aſh, Woods 'of Guaiacum and Saſſafras, ana 'ʒ i. Herbs of Agrimony, m. iv. 'Wormwood, Dodder, ana m. ii. 'boil them in Cong. vi. of Wort; 'and in the working hang lb ſs. of 'Filings of Steel, and crude Anti-'mony, ʒ iv. in a Bag.'

This is calculated for all the Intentions of the former, and in moſt caſes is more efficacious, eſpecially in the Female Sex; where any Suſpicion of ſuch Diſorders is from the *Uterus*, which to them is as troubleſome, and pretty much in the ſame manner as the Spleen is to Men; the Veſſels of both being much liable to be obſtructed with ſuch Recrements of the Blood as want Evacuation. This Drink will therefore

conduce thereunto, and is adviſable in all Complaints from ſuch Cauſes.

Serum Hepaticum, *A Whey for the Liver.* 'Take Fumitory, Succory, Endive, ana m. iii. Liverwort, m. ii. Agrimony, Sorrel, Harts-Tongue, Borage, Bugloſs, ana m. i. Caraway-Seeds, ʒ i. Put upon them common Whey ℔ iii. and then preſs out and ſweeten, and clarify with ʒ iii. of Sugar.'

Tho' this is particularly directed for the Liver, yet it is conducive to the ſame Intentions as the foregoing Antiſplenetic Drink; and therefore where that Compoſition is approv'd of, it may be us'd for the ſame purpoſes: but 'tis more trouble to make it, becauſe it muſt be done almoſt daily, or it will not keep.

Diuretics.

Vinum Hydropicum, *Wine againſt the Dropſy.* 'Take blue Flower-de-Luce Root, ʒ i. Elicampane and Squills prepared, ana ʒ ſs. Horehound, m. i. Bark of Elder-Roots and Dwarf-Elder, ana ʒ i. Sena, ʒ iſs. Agaric, ʒ ii. Ginger, ʒ i. White Wine, ℔ iv. Infuſe all for 14 days, and then ſtrain for uſe.' *Or thus.* 'Take Aſhes of Broom and Juniper, ana ʒ i. Rheniſh Wine, ℔ iii. Mix and make a Lixivium; to which add blue Flower-de-Luce Roots, ʒ iſs. the inner Bark of Elder Root and Dwarf-Elder, ana ʒ i. Bark of Bitter-Sweet, ʒ ſs. Rhubarb, ʒ ii. Mechoacan, ʒ ſs. Sena, ʒ i. Caraway-Seeds, ʒ vi. Bark of Saſſafras and *Winter's* Cinnamon, ana ϑ iv. Infuſe warm for 12 hours; then ſtrain and add white Sugar, ʒ iv. Damask Roſe-Leaves, m. ii. after due Infuſion, ſtrain again for uſe.'

The latter of theſe is the better, but there is no reaſon for the two ſtrainings, the whole being beſt put together at once. If the *Sena* be left out, it is a better *Diuretic*; for the leſs it goes off by Stool, the more will it get into the Blood, and diſcharge its ſerous Parts by Urine. It is therefore deſign'd for Hydropic Conſtitutions, and will do ſervice where there is a tendency that way, if begun with in time, and cloſely followed. The uſual Doſe is ʒ iii. every Morning faſting. This is from *Bates*; and *Fuller* gives the ſame with little alteration.

Vinum Ictericum, *Wine againſt the Jaundice.* 'Take Turmeric in groſs Powder, ʒ ii. Saffron, ϑ ii. Cochineal, ϑ iv. Millepedes, N° 320. Canary, lb ii. Infuſe all 6 or 7 days, then ſtrain for uſe.

This is eaſily made, and not unpleaſant to drink; but white *Port* ſeems a fitter Wine for this Purpoſe than Canary. It is very good for what its Title expreſſes, and may be drank ʒ ii. three or four times in a day; but the following we recommend as the moſt efficacious.

Vinum Millepedum, *Hog-Lice Wine.* 'Take Hog-Lice, lb ſs. put them alive into lb ii. of white *Port* Wine; and after ſome days infuſion, ſtrain and preſs out very hard: then put Saffron, ʒ ii. Salt of Steel, ʒ i. and Salt of Amber, ϑ ii. and after three or four days, ſtrain and filter for uſe.'

This is an admirable Medicine againſt the Jaundice, Dropſy, or any Cachectic Habit. It greatly deterges all the *Viſcera*, and throws off a great deal of ſuperfluous Humors by Urine. It may be given twice a day, ʒ ii. at a time.

Cereviſia Diuretica, *A Diuretic Ale.* 'Take Muſtard Seed bruis'd, ʒ iv. infuſe in lb ii. of Ale: and after three or four days, drink a Glaſs of it every Morning, filling up the Bottle every time, as long as

'as the Seed gives any Strength to 'it.'

This is a Remedy very eaſily procured; and is not only a good Diuretic, but alſo much warms the Nerves, and is of ſervice in many Diſorders which have their Origin from the Head, as Apoplexies, Palſies, and the like. Dr. *Fuller* ſeems much to like it, who ſays, 'It attenuates pituitous ſizy Blood, diſſolves its cloſe Contexture, and renders it fit to ſhed off its *Serum*; that it alſo detergeth the urinary Pipes, irritateth the *Papillæ* and *Pelvis* of the Reins, provoketh them to ſtir, and ſqueeze, and perform the work of Percolation. Thus it moves by Urine powerfully, and is convenient in the Dropſy, Gravel, Scurvy, and Palſy.'

Cereviſia Hydropica, *A Drink for the Dropſy.* 'Take Broom-Aſhes, lb ſs. Roots of Horſe-radiſh, ʒ iv. Orrice, Calamus Aromaticus, Elicampane, ana ʒ ii. Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Juniper-Berries, Daucus-Seed, ana ʒ i. Muſtard-Seed, ʒ ii. Hang all in a Bag in Cong. iv. of Ale while it is working.'

The laſt mentioned Author gives us this alſo, with the Recommendation, that it aſſiſts Concoction, melts down the jelly'd Limpha, removes Obſtructions, and provokes Urine; on which account it wonderfully relieves thoſe who labor under an *Anaſarca*: but as for the Dropſy call'd *Aſcites*, and where the *Lymphatics* are burſt, he is of opinion it will do more hurt than good, for reaſons very obvious; becauſe its deterſive quality will ſtill farther promote the Extravaſation of *Serum*. The Doſe is lb i. every Morning faſting.

Cereviſia Juniperina, *Juniper-Ale.* 'Take Juniper-Berries well bruis'd ʒ iv. Raiſins of the Sun, lb ſs. Hang in Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This is grateful both to the Stomach and Palat, breaks off Wind, cleanſeth the Kidneys, waſhes off Gravel and Sand, heals ſore and tender Paſſages, and is of ſervice to all who are troubled with either Stone or Spleen. To be drank two or three times a day.

Cereviſia Juniperina altera, *Another* ——— *Ale.* 'Take Juniper-Berries well bruis'd, lb i. Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, lb ſs. Pine-Tops, St. John's-wort, Agrimony, Centory, ana m. iv. Gentian-Root ſliced, Calamus Aromaticus, *Spaniſh* Angelica-Root, and Winter-Bark, ana ʒ i. Put all together into a Bag for Cong. ix. of Ale.'

This is good for all the Intentions of the former, and is a better Stomachic. It will do great ſervice to drink of it every Morning about lb i. if the Ale be not too ſtrong it is made with. Many Public Houſes now make and ſell this under the ſame Title.

Serum Sinapinum, *Muſtard Whey.* 'Take Milk, lb ii. boil it, and turn it with three Spoonfuls of Muſtard-Seed; take off the Curd, and keep the Whey for uſe.'

This does but little differ from the Muſtard Ale before deſcrib'd, only it may be better than that in ſome Caſes, where Malt Liquors are not convenient; and this alſo ſeems ſomewhat more attenuating, and therefore may be more efficacious.

Hydromel, *Mead or Methegelin.* 'Take the beſt Honey, lb x. common Water, lb i. boil them together till an Egg will ſwim upon it when cold: then let it ſettle in a clean Veſſel, and decant the clear into a Barrel; and to every lb v.

'put

'put ℥ii. of true *French* Brandy, 'and ſtop it up.'

This will ferment without any other help; and if it be kept ſome time, it will make an agreeable Liquor, for the medicinal Virtues of which ſee under the Title of Honey in the ſecond Part. Some put Herbs to this, according to their ſeveral Intentions for uſe; and therefore it may be made more or leſs Detergent, Diuretic, Balſamic, or the like, according to the Virtues of ſuch Ingredients.

Cathartics.

Cereviſia Catapſoras, *A Drink againſt the Itch.* 'Take Sena, ℥ vi. 'Mechoacan, ℥iii. Liqueriſe, ℥iſs. 'Caraway-Seeds, ℥i. Roots of ſharp-'pointed Dock, lb iſs. Polypody, 'Madder, ana lb ſs. Scabious and 'Agrimony, ana m. iii. crude Anti-'mony in groſs Powder, lb i. Hang 'in a Bag in v. or vi. Cong. of Ale 'while it ferments.'

This makes a good Purging Diet-Drink, and will do great ſervice in all Impurities of the Blood, which are apt to break out upon the Surface, and deform the Skin with Scabs and Blotches. In the Spring-time it is proper indeed for all Perſons who require purging, and muſt be dos'd according to the Age and Strength of the Perſon. It is beſt to begin with a little at firſt, and increaſe at diſcretion. At the Spring, theſe purging Courſes may be continued ſome time; but in the Fall of the Year, when ſome have a Notion of an equal Neceſſity of ſuch Medicines, they are not ſo ſafe; becauſe the Summer-Heat leaves the Body ſo diſpirited, that is, the Fibres ſo lax and weak, that purging brings on a Debility, and ſuch a Relaxation, as ſuffers the Fluids to form preternatural Cohcſions, to ferment, and introduce intermittent, and ſometimes ugly malignant Fevers. This general Caution therefore ought to be regarded as to *Cathartics*, that they be very ſparingly uſed in the Decline of the Year, eſpecially after a hot Summer.

Cereviſia Vernalis Cathartica, *A Purging Drink for the Spring Seaſon.* 'Take Leaves of Sena, ℥ v. Poly-'pody of the Oak, ℥ vi. Monks, 'Rhubarb, Roots of ſharp-pointed 'Dock, ana ℥x. Currants, lb i. Li-'queriſe, ſweet Fennel-Seeds, ana '℥iſs. Raſpings of Saſſafras, ℥ii. red 'Sage, Agrimony, Water-Creſſes, 'Sea Scurvygraſs, ana m. ii. Mix in 'a Bag for Cong. v. of Ale.'

This does not greatly differ from the *Cereviſia Cataſſoras*, but is ſomewhat milder; and for Children or young Perſons, the following may be yet more convenient.

Cereviſia pro Pueris, *A Purging Drink for Children.* 'Take fine 'Rhubarb cut in ſlices, ʒ ii. Liquo-'riſe, Aniſeed, ana ℈ ii. Raiſins of 'the Sun ſton'd, N° 30 or 40. 'Put them to lb ii. of Ale.'

This is a pleaſant Purge for what it is deſign'd, and Children may be coaxed to take it, when other more medicinal Forms can't be got down. It cleanſes the firſt Paſſages, which are generally the Seat of Childrens Diſorders, and deſtroys Worms. The quantity at firſt ſhould be ſmall, and encreas'd at diſcretion. Some uſe Wine inſtead of Ale, but that is rather too ſtrong unleſs diluted.

Cereviſia Cathartica fortior, *A ſtronger Purging Ale.* 'Take Roots 'of ſharp-pointed Dock, ℥xii. Po-'lypody, ℥iv. Horſe-radiſh, ℥ii. 'Leaves of Ground-Ivy, Water-'Creſſes, Brook-lime, Scurvygraſs, 'ana m. ii. Saſſafras, Juniper-Ber-'ries, Coriander-Seeds, Liqueriſe,

'ana

'ana ʒ i. Sena, ʒ iv. Raisins of the 'Sun, lb ſs. Rhubarb, ʒ ii. for Cong. 'iv.'

The Author of this ſays, that thoſe who are Scorbutic, Cachectic, and abound with Humors and Flatulencies, may drink lb i. of it, more or leſs, every Morning for ſome Weeks together, in the Spring-time, to good advantage.

Cerevisia Cathartica cum Antimonio, *A Purging Antimony-Ale.*

'Take Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock 'ʒ viii. Polypody of the Oak, Elicampane, ana ʒ iv. yellow and 'red Sanders, Juniper-Berries, ana 'ʒ ii. Caraway-Seeds, ʒ i. Leaves of 'Scabious, m. viii. Liverwort and 'Agrimony, ana m. iv. Sena, ʒ iv. 'Rhubarb, ʒ ſs. Agaric, ʒ i. Crude 'Antimony (groſly bruis'd and tied 'up in a Rag) lb i. Put all into a 'Bag with lb i. of the Juice of Fumitory, into a Veſſel of Cong. iv.'

This is reckon'd ſomewhat more efficacious than the former in cutaneous Diſtempers, and is to be us'd in the ſame manner.

Serum Cathar ticum, *Purging Whey.*

'Take freſh Damask-Roſe Buds 'pick'd, ʒ i. Put them into lb ii. 'of Whey over Night, and ſtrain 'out, and drink it the next Morning.'

This is a mighty Purge with ſome of our Country People: it will work very kindly and thorowly, and is therefore good to cleanſe the firſt Paſſages. The quantity of Roſe-Buds may be varied, as a Perſon would have it in Strength.

We have been ſomewhat larger under this Diviſion, than our room here will allow under any other; becauſe this ſeems to be moſt for the Service of common People, who are not willing, or cannot well have recourſe to the Shops for every Doſe of Phyſic they take; and we have alſo for ſuch Reaſons been fuller in explaining their Virtues, and Manner of Operation. So that what farther under other Forms comes into the ſame Intentions, the Reader may recollect, or turn back to what has already been explain'd upon the ſame account; either in this Section, or at the Head of thoſe in the Second Part.

SECT. II.

Of Decoctions, Infuſions, and Emulſions.

UNDER the firſt of theſe is included all that part of extemporaneous Pharmacy, which is employ'd in drawing out the medicinal Virtues of *Simples* by boiling; and theſe in common Preſcriptions are alſo frequently call'd *Apozems.* The next is different in this only, that the Ingredients are ſteep'd in hot Liquors, in the manner that *Tea* is commonly made. And the latter is drawing out the oily or milky part of Seeds or Kernels, by Contuſion with proper Liquors. Theſe three Forms are not very different from one another; and are chiefly fit to draw out the groſſer and ſmoother Parts of *Simples*; whence moſt things concern'd herein are *Balſamics, Detergents* and *Cathartics*; for Decoction is not ſo proper for Cephalics, *&c.* becauſe it exhales the

the more volatile Parts, in which the Virtues of all of thoſe Intentions conſiſt. The harder Bodies, as Woods, dry'd Roots, *&c.* require moſt boiling; but Herbs and Seeds need only be ſcalded, and may be ſpoil'd with much boiling: which makes it neceſſary, that in many Compoſitions of this kind ſome of the Ingredients ſhou'd not be put in till the other has boil'd ſome time, ſooner or later according to their Texture, which muſt always be directed by the Judgment of the Compounder. All thoſe *Decoctions* which are *Reſtringent*, and moſt of the *Cathartics*, may, for greater Elegance and Pleaſantneſs to take, be clarify'd; but all ſuch as are *Emollient*, and concern'd in joining with the ſoft mucilaginous Parts of *Simples*, are by no means to be ſo managed, for Reaſons already at large given, *Part* 1. *Sect.* 12. *Emulſions*, if carefully made are a very neat Form; but a very ſmall Part of the *Materia Medica* is reducible thereinto, and only thoſe Seeds which yield a ſoft milky Juice: and therefore the only Intention which this Form can properly be preſcribed for, is that of an *Emollient*; tho' indeed we have given ſome few for other purpoſes, but they are not ſo ſuitable. Oils likewiſe may by the help of an Egg, and a little of any of the *Turpentine Balſams*, be reduced under this Head; and well managed, will make an elegant Medicine, as we ſhall find in ſome following Inſtances.

Cephalics.

Decoctum Chamæpitvos, *Decoction of Ground-Pine.* 'Take Ground-Pine dry'd, m. ii. Flowers of Stæchas, ʒ ii. Male Piony-Roots, ʒ i. Boil in lb iii. to lb ii. ſtrain and add *Spirit of Scurvygraſs* and *Lavender*, ana ʒ i. Mix.'

This is recommended to be drank conſtantly for ſome time, *viz.* a quarter of a Pint three times a day, with 20 Drops of *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, to prevent the Gout, and Diſtempers of the Head and Joints.

Emulſio Pæoniata, *Piony-Emulſion.* 'Take Piony-Seeds husk'd, ʒ i. diſtill'd Waters of Rue, Black Cherries, and compound Piony-Water, ana ʒ vi. and with Pearl-Sugar, ʒ iſs. make an Emulſion, *S. A.*'

In all *Emulſions* the Seeds are to be husk'd or blanch'd, and beat in the Mortar to a Paſte; then the Liquors order'd, are to be put in by a little at a time at firſt, and beat with the Maſs, ſo that the whole Pulp may be waſhed out, and nothing but a little like Chaff left behind. This is always to be done in a marble Mortar, and with a wooden Peſtle. This Preſcription ſtands in *Bates* mark'd for one of thoſe much uſed in his own Practice; and a Phyſician of great Note, lately dead, hardly ever omitted it as an Auxiliary in all nervous Caſes, and ſuch as affected the Head with Apoplexies, Epilepſies, and the like; but it is not alone to be truſted. It may be drank at pleaſure.

Emulſio Cordialis, *A Cordial Emulſion.* 'Take Plague and compound Piony Water, ana ʒ iv. Citron-Seeds, ʒ ſs. To which, when made into an Emulſion and ſtrain'd add Pearl-Sugar, ʒ iii. and Oil of Nutmeg, gut. i.'

This is given by Dr. *Fuller*, who commends it in Fevers, to take two or three Spoonfuls twice or thrice a day. But with due Submiſſion to that worthy Perſon, who has generouſly given to the World a valuable Collection of *Recipes*, the Mixture of *Chymical Oils*, i. e. ſuch as are diſtill'd, with Medicines of this *Form*,

or

or any other that are more liquid, is very inelegant, and diſguiſes a Medicine both to the Sight and Taſt; becauſe it makes them foul, and generally unpleaſant: Where therefore the Virtues of ſuch are deſired and depended upon, they are much better order'd in *Boles* and *Electuaries*. And this is deſired to be retained as a certain Rule in extemporaneous Preſcription, tho' it is obſervable only to ſuch who have well acquainted themſelves with Compoſition: however indeed they are beſt diſguis'd in Emulſions, of any liquid Forms.

Emulſio Pæoniata Fulleri, *Dr.* Fuller's *Piony-Emulſion*. 'Take Piony 'and white Poppy-Seeds, blanch'd 'Almonds, ana ʒſs. fine Loaf-Sugar, 'ʒi. Oil of Nutmegs, gut. ii. Beat 'them well together, and with lb ii. 'of Black-Cherry Water make an 'Emulſion, to which put compound 'Piony-Water, ʒii.'

Its Author adviſes it in Epilepſies, and all convulſive Diſeaſes, and ſays it is of egregious uſe in Fevers with the Head-ach, frightful Dreams and Snatching of the Tendons. Its Doſe from two to four Ounces every ſix hours.

Emulſio Analeptica, *The Analeptic Emulſion*. 'Take Barley Water, 'lb iv. Jujebs, Pippins, and Leaves 'of Colts-foot, ana ʒiv. Boil to 'the Conſumption of half, which 'ſtrain, and make an Emulſion 'with ſweet Almonds blanch'd, ʒſs. 'Melon-Seeds and Piſtachio-Nuts, 'ana ʒi. candy'd Eryngo, ʒiſs. and 'to it, when finiſhed, put Damask 'Roſe-Water, ʒii.'

This is an admirable ſoftening, emollient, reſtorative Medicine; and will wonderfully nouriſh and preſerve the Nerves againſt ſuch Irritations, as draw them into Spaſms and Convulſions. It may be drank at diſcretion.

Infuſio Arthritica, *The Gout Infuſion*. 'Take Roſemary Flowers, 'lb i. volatile Sal Armoniac, ʒi. 'Spirit of Wine rectify'd, lb vi. Di'geſt in Horſe-Dunk with a proper 'Veſſel 40 days, and ſtrain for uſe.'

This is fit for an officinal Medicine, if Encouragement in Practice made it worth keeping in the Shops, but that it yet does not do; and it differs ſo little from the *Hungary* Water, that where that is to be had, this is needleſs to make.

Infuſio Cephalica, *A Cephalic Infuſion*. 'Take dry Peacock's 'Dung (the white part) ʒiv. Mille'pedes bruiſed alive, ʒi. Black 'Cherry-Water, White-Wine, ana 'lb iſs. Let them ſtand cold 24 'hours; then having clarify'd it, by 'often paſſing it through a flannel 'Bag, add of *Langius*'s Anti-epileptic Water, ʒiii. Spirit of Lavender, ʒiſs. Oil of Nutmegs, gut. iii. 'compound Syrup of Piony, ʒvi. 'Mix all together.'

The Oil in this is much leſs excuſable than in an *Emulſion*, and ſpoils the Medicine, eſpecially to the Eye. The Author who gives this, ſays, 'It cleanſes the *Meatus* of the Brain, 'when choak'd up and grown unpaſſable by reaſon of muddy Fe'culencies; corroborates its Tone 'when flaccid and ſunk; and defe'cates the Animal Spirits when 'clogg'd and incens'd with a hete'rogeneous *Copula*; refreſhes and 'invigorates them when feeble and 'fainting; diſcuſſes the Miſts and 'Clouds of the Head, and procures 'Serenity and Sunſhine: and therefore it is employ'd with happy 'Succeſs in an Idiophatic Headach, 'Vertigo, *&c.* giving a quarter of 'a Pint Night and Morning.' This Account, tho' a little *Metaphyſical*, compared with the preceding Explanations under this Head, is oppoſite

to

to almoſt all under this Title, and therefore need not further be repeated.

Infuſio Paralytica, *The Paralytic Infuſion.* 'Take Horſe-Radiſh 'Root ſliced thin, and Muſtard-'Seed bruiſed, ana ʒ iv. infuſe them 'in lb iv. of boiling Water for 24 'hours, cloſe covered.'

This is very pungent and ſpirituous, and well fitted to warm and ſtimulate the Fibres which have loſt their Tone, and grown impervious to the nervous Fluid. It is alſo preſcrib'd for ſome Rheumatiſms, that ſwell the Limbs with great Pain, and with good Succeſs; to be drank four Ounces two or three times in a day.

Hyſterics.

Decoctum Emmenagogum. *An Apozem to promote the Menſes.* 'Take 'Roots of Smallage, ʒ ii. Calamus 'Aromaticus, Bayberries, ana ʒ ii. 'Zedoary, Cubebs, ana ʒ iſs. Mace, 'ɔ ii. Galangal, Grains of Paradiſe, 'ana ɔ ſs. Dittany of *Crete*, Pen-'nyroyal, ana m. i. Boil in lb ii. 'of Water, and lb i. of White-'Wine, to ʒ xxviii. And when 'tis 'ſtrain'd, add Tincture of Saffron '(made with Treacle-water) ʒ i. 'and mix for uſe.'

This warms and invigorates the Blood, by which its Motion in the Uterine Arteries is increas'd, ſo as to break open their Extremeties. The Operation is promoted by purging beforehand, and keeping warm. To be taken from ʒ iv. to lb ſs. twice in a day, uſing moderate Exerciſe with it.

Decoctum Hyſtericum, *An Hyſteric Apozem.* 'Take Chips of Box-'wood, white Briony Root, ana 'ʒ ſs. Male Piony and wild Vale-'rian Root, ana ʒ i. Stæchas Flow-'ers, ʒ ii. Myrrh bruiſed, ʒ i. Boil 'in Water, lb iſs. Juice of Rue be-'ing put in towards the end, ʒ i. To 'ʒ xiv. ſtrain'd, add compound Bri-'ony Water, ʒ ii. Tincture of Ca-'ſtor, ʒ ii. Oil of Amber, gut. xxxii. 'white Sugar, ʒ i. Mix, *S. A.*'

The Oil of Amber is here very indiſcreetly order'd, becauſe it will not mix, and deforms the Medicine: the following therefore is much more ſuited to the preſent Practice, which has very much improv'd the Elegancy of Forms.

Decoctum Hyſtericum alterum, *Another Hyſteric Apozem.* 'Take 'Rue, Pennyroyal, Mugwort, and 'ſtinking Orrice, ana m. i. Roots 'of Caſſamunari, long Birthwort, 'ana ʒ i. *Sevil* Orange-Peels dry'd, 'ʒ ii. Saffron, ʒ i. Boil all in lb ii. 'of Water to lb i. ʒ iv. which ſtrain 'and clarify, and add to it of Brio-'ny Water compound, ʒ iv. Syrup 'of Saffron, ʒ i. which put up for 'uſe.'

This is very readily made, and is a good Vehicle to ſubjoin to any other Forms of Hyſterics, becauſe it is not greatly to be depended upon alone. Its Doſe is ʒ iv. twice or three times a day.

Emulſio Hyſterica, *An Hyſteric Emulſion.* 'Take Aſſafœtida, ʒ ii. 'diſſolve cold in a Mortar with 'lb iſs. of Black-Cherry Water, and 'ſtrain for uſe.'

This is tolerable, for its ſtinking Scent, but to few; yet where it can be got down, it is very prevalent in checking the inordinate Orgaſm of the Spirits, and preventing thoſe Convulſions and Frenzies of Mind which ariſe therefrom. It may be drank, ʒ ii. according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Strengtheners, Reſtoratives, &c.

Decoctum Album, *The White Drink.* 'Take Powder of burnt 'Hartſhorn, ʒ ii. Spring Water, lb iii. 'Boil to the conſumption of half, 'with

' with a Crust of Bread in it and a ' piece of Cinnamon; then strain ' and sweeten it with fine Loaf ' Sugar.'

Bates orders it with *Syrup of Lemons* instead of *Sugar*, but it is more constantly made this way, and best approv'd of. It is become the common Drink in all acute Diseases attended with or inclining to a Looseness. It is greatly agreeable in the Small-Pox and Measles in the like Circumstance; and is reckon'd not only to correct the Sharpness of Humors in the Stomach and Bowels, but to extend further, and even to sweeten them in the remoter Parts.

Decoctum Rubicundum, *The red Drink.* ' This is the same with the ' former, only ting'd with Cochineal; or if the *Diarrhœa* is urgent, with ʒ ii. or iii. of Tormentil Root. To every lb ii. also is ' added ʒ iv. of Barley-Cinnamon-water, or Plague-water, according to the State and Symptoms of ' the Fever.'

Decoctum contra Diarrhœa, *A Drink to stop a Looseness.* ' Take ' Bole Armeniac, ʒ i. soft white ' Chalk, ʒ iii. Boil in lb iii. of Spring-water to ʒ xxvi. strain and let it ' subside, and to the clear pour'd ' off, add *Diascordium*, ʒ ss. Cinnamon-Water, Syrup of Quinces and ' of dry'd Roses, ana ʒ ii.'

This is much more efficacious than either of the former, and must be had recourse to when the Symptoms are urgent; about ʒ iv. being given at a time, shaking the Bottle. And there are very few *Diarrhœa's* that will not yield to it.

Decoctum Fracastorii, Fracastorius's *Decoction.* ' Take Diascordium, ʒ vi. Alexterial Milk-water, ' ʒ x. boil to ʒ viii. strain and add ' Mint-water, ʒ ss. strong Cinnamon ' water, ʒ ii. Syrup of Diacodium, ' ʒ iss.'

This bears the Name of the Author of the *Diascordium*, a famous *Italian* Physician; and Dr. *Fuller* says, it has even *Divine Virtues* against a *Diarrhœa:* for it most potently, and almost beyond any thing else, stops sick Fits and Gripings of the Bowels, and is of great use in Fevers, attended with a symptomatic Flux of the Belly. Three or four Spoonfuls are order'd every two or three hours, or after every Stool. There is also another by the Title of *Fracastorius's* smaller Decoction, but it differs from this in nothing material, besides not having the *Diacodium*; whence it is not so effectually restringent.

Decoctum Masticum, *The Mastich Decoction.* ' Take Mastich, ʒ i. Mace, ' ʒ i. and the bottom of a well bak'd ' white Loaf. Boil all in the De-' coction of burnt Hartshorn settled ' and clear, lb iii. to ii. when strain'd, ' add ʒ iv. of Conserve of red Ro-' ses, which infuse hot four hours, ' then strain through a Flannel, and ' put to it strong Cinnamon-water, ' ʒ ii.'

This has much of the Virtues of the foregoing, and is to be used for the same purposes, in equal Doses; as is also the following.

Decoctum Restringens, *A Binding Decoction.* ' Take green Oak-' Bark, peel'd from the small Branches, ʒ iv. boil it in the white ' Drink, clear'd by Subsidence, lb iv. ' to ii. Pour it boiling hot upon ' Powder of Cinnamon, ʒ ii. Nutmeg, ʒ i. Mace and Cloves, ana ' ʒ ss. and when cold, strain out ' and sweeten with Syrup of Quinces.'

In all the foregoing Apozems under this Division, there is choice, from

from the gentleſt to the moſt efficacious Reſtringent. The Practiſer therefore may uſe what beſt fits his Exigency, being always to be govern'd according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Decoctum Dyſentericum, *A Decoction againſt the Bloody Flux.* 'Take 'the Under-Cruſt of three Loaves 'of Wheaten-Bread, and boil in 'Spring-Water, lb vi. to lb i. and 'at laſt put in Cloves, ʒ ii. ſtrain 'and add Claret, lb i. and fine Loaf-'Sugar, q. ſ.'

This is a good Kitchen-Remedy, where recourſe cannot be conveniently had to the Shops; and is uſeful in all kinds of Fluxes, as well as what its Title expreſſes. Of the ſame kind is likewiſe the following.

Decoctum Catechu, *A Decoction of* Japan *Earth.* 'Take *Japan* Earth, 'ʒ ii. boil in lb i. of Spring-Water 'to ʒ xii. Let it ſtand to ſubſide, 'and having pour'd off the clear, 'add ſtrong Cinnamon-Water, and 'Syrup of Quinces, ana ʒ ii.'

Decoctum Catechu Comp. *A Compound Decoction of* Japan *Earth.* 'Take Guaiacum, Saſſafras, ana 'ʒ iii. yellow and red Sanders, ana 'ʒ ii. Powder of *Japan* Earth, ʒ ſs. 'Liqueriſe, ʒ i. dried Sage, m. i. 'boil in Barley-Water, lb iii. to 'ʒ xxx. Strain, and when ſettled, 'add to it Diacodium, ʒ ii.'

This is not only fitted to ſtop the Drain of Humors falling too faſt upon the Bowels, but alſo to aſſiſt their Diſcharge by Tranſpiration; and is good in ſuch kind of Fluxes, and tickling Catarrhs, as occaſion Coughs, Diſorders of the Breaſt, and ſometimes reach even the Joints, and cauſe Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains. It is directed to be given from ʒ ii. to iv. three times in a day.

Decoctum Catarrhale, *A Decoction againſt Catarrhs.* 'Take yel-'low and red Sanders, ana ʒ ii. 'Guaiacum, Saſſafras, ana ʒ ſs. 'Liqueriſe, ʒ iſs. Raiſins, ʒ i. boil in 'Barley-Water, lb iiiſs. to lb ii. add-'ing at laſt Juice of Hounds-tongue, 'ʒ iv. which ſtrain for uſe.'

This is not ſo good as the foregoing, altho' purpoſely calculated for this Intention. ʒ iv. of it is order'd three times in a day.

Decoctum ad Rachitidem, *An Apozem againſt the Rickets.* 'Take 'Roots of Polypody of the Oak, 'of Smallage, and Fennel, ana ʒ i. 'Liqueriſe and Aniſeeds, ana ʒ ſs. 'Harts-Tongue, Maiden-Hair, Dod-'der, Betony, Celandine and Ta-'marisk, ana m. i. blue Currants, 'ʒ iv. Barley-Water, lb iv. Boil to 'the Conſumption of half, and then 'ſtrain for uſe.'

This is to be given three or four Spoonfuls, as many times in a day, according to the Age of the Child.

Decoctum Cannabinum, *A Decoction of Hemp-Seed.* 'Take Hemp-'Seed, bruis'd, ʒ iii. Agrimony, 'Shepherds-Pouch, Plantain, Knot-'Graſs, ana m. iſs. Boil in lb. vi. 'to iv. of Water, and ſweeten the 'ſtrain'd Liquor with fine Loaf-'Sugar.'

This is with ſome a Secret, and a Specific for involuntary piſſing of Blood. The Doſe is from ʒ iv. to lb ſs. twice in a day.

Decoctum Incraſſans, *An Incraſſating Decoction.* 'Take Gum A-'rabic groſly powder'd, ʒ iii. Boil 'in Water (carefully ſtirring it, that 'it burn not to the bottom) from 'lb ii. to ʒ xxviii. and ſweeten it 'with Syrup of Marſh-mallows, 'ʒ iv.'

This mightily thickens acrid thin Humors, and as it were ſheaths up the

the sharp points of their Salts. It is a very good Remedy, and easily procur'd against scalding of Urine; helps in a Diabetes and tickling Coughs. Dr. *Fuller* tried this in a Rheumatism, but without Success: for he says the *Serum* of the Blood is not salter in that Distemper than usual, upon the Supposition of which such things are given: but it is a mistaken Practice, for the state of the Fluids is in that very extreme, which this Medicine increases; and therefore it is proper only in the Reverse, where the Juices are thin, hot and acrimonious. A quarter of a Pint of it may be drank two or three times in a day.'

Decoctum Liberans, *A Decoction call'd* Liberans. 'Take Sarsaparilla, ʒ vi. Curants cut small, ʒ viii. infuse according to Art, and boil in Water, lb xii. to lb vi. when it is cold, cast into it lb ss. of unslaked Lime. Let it subside, and pour off the clear, and keep in Bottles for use.'

We are told this gives great Relief in Defluxions, Struma's, Diabetes, and running Ulcers. It is without question a good Sweetner, as may be gather'd from the Virtues of the *Quick-lime* and the *Sarsa*, under their respective Divisions in Part II.

Decoctum Antimoniale, *An Antimonial Decoction.* 'Take Lentisch Wood, Misletoe of the Oak, ana ʒvi. Betony, m. i. Sassafras rasp'd, ʒ i. Crude Antimony grosly powder'd, and tied up in a Rag, ʒ ii. Spring-Water, lb. iv. and boil to lb ii.

This is recommended for a Purifier of the Blood, and a Curer of cutaneous Eruptions from salt Humors. It's directed to be taken ʒ iv. every Morning.

Decoctum Edulcorans, *A Sweetning Decoction.* 'Take Sarsaparilla and *China* Roots, ana ʒ iii. yellow and red Sanders, Harts-horn and Ivory, ana ʒ vi. Infuse and boil in lb xii. of Water to the Consumption of half, which strain for use.'

This may be sweeten'd with Sugar for those who want it more palatable; and it ought to be made the common Drink in all ill Habits, as Dropsies, Leprosies, and Venereal Infections, and such as proceed from too much Moisture, or from Fluids too sharp and saline. Decoctions of this kind consisting of hard Ingredients, should stand some hours to steep before they are set upon the Fire, that they may soak thro', and the better yield their Virtues.

Decoctum Sanctum, *The Holy Decoction.* 'Take Guaicum, ʒ i. boil it in lb iv. of Water to lb ii. adding when it is half boil'd, Raisins ʒ i. Juice of *Spanish* Liquerise, ʒ ii. and strain it for use.

If this be desir'd more restringing, ʒ ii. of *Japan* Earth may be added; and instead of *Liquerise* and *Raisins*, Conserve of red Roses may be put in. It is a good Sweetner, and may be us'd for Common Drink, for all the purposes mention'd under the foregoing.

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ, *Decoction of Sarsaparilla.* 'Take Sarsaparilla, ʒ iii. Raisins, ʒ i. boil in lb iv. of Water to lb ii. and in the strained Liquor dissolve ʒ ii. of the Juice of *Spanish* Liquerise.'

In things of this kind, it is much better to boil our own Liquerise Root; because it is full as good, and makes the Decoction finer than the other will. Dr. *Fuller* gives this in compliance to the common Practice; but much suspects the Virtues both of the *Sarsa* and *China*, any fur-

ther than they obtund the Vigor of the Stomach; which is an Intention ſeldom in view. This ought to be made a conſtant Drink, if any thing is expected from it, which is as a Sweetner only.

Decoctum Stypticum, a *Styptic Decoction.* 'Take Roots of Net-'tles and Comfrey, ana ʒ iſs. The 'Herbs Yarrow and Plantain, ana 'm. i. Pomegranate Peel and Gum-'Arabic, ana ʒ ii. Seeds of white 'Poppy, Hembane, ana ʒ iii. boil in 'lb iii. of Water to ʒ xxviii. ſtrain, 'and add Sugar of Lead, ℈ i. aſtrin-'gent Saffron of Iron, ℈ iv. Syrup 'of dry'd Roſes, ʒ iv. Mix.'

The *Saffron of Iron* is ill added, becauſe it will not diſſolve ſo in it, but will make it thick and irkſome to take; if that is therefore to be depended upon, it is much better given in a Bole, or ſome ſuch Form: the *Sugar* of Lead will indeed diſſolve. This is ſaid to cool and thicken a hot ſharp Blood, and to ſtrengthen and corrugate the Fibres, ſo as to cloſe up the Mouths of the Blood-Veſſels, and ſtop involuntary Fluxes of Blood. ʒ iv. may be given twice in a day.

Decoctum Pectorale, *A Pectoral Decoction.* 'Take Sarſaparilla, '*China*, ana ʒ ſs. dried white Poppy-'Heads (cut and beat with the 'Seeds) *Malaga* Raiſins ſton'd, 'ana ʒ i. Liqueriſe, ʒ ſs. *Japan* 'Earth, ʒ ii. boil all in ſtrong Ale-'wort, ℔ iv. to ʒ xxx. adding to-'wards the latter end Balſam of '*Tolu*, ʒ iii. and at laſt Seeds of 'Caraway and ſweet Fennel, ana 'ʒ ii. When it is cold, ſtrain out 'the Liquor for uſe.'

Dr. *Fuller* orders *Oil of Aniſeeds*, and many other things very unſuitable for this *Form*; and what may with much more conveniency be taken otherwiſe, if required at the ſame time. This is made a commo Drink, or us'd two or three time in a day, for moſt Diſtempers o the Breaſt, and even in ſome Conſumptions, for which it is a good Remedy.

Decoctum Limacum, *A Decoction of Snails.* 'Take Garden Snails 'cleanſed from their Shells, N^o^ xii. 'new red Cow's Milk, lb ii. boil to 'lb i. and add Roſe-Water, ʒ i. 'Sugar-Candy, ʒ ſs.'

It will be very difficult to boil this ſo long as to waſt one half, becauſe it will be apt both to run over, and burn to the bottom; and therefore muſt be ſtirred all the while. This quantity is ordered to be drank every Morning, and it is a noble Reſtorative in Conſumptions, eſpecially for younger People, who have not fallen into that ſtate thro' Intemperance.

Decoctum Antiphthiſicum, *A Decoction againſt Conſumptions.* 'Take 'Ox-Eye-Daiſy-Flowers dry'd, m.i. 'Snails waſhed clean, N^o^ iii. can-'died Eryngo Root, ʒ ſs. Pearl-'Barley, ʒ iii. boil in Spring-Water 'from, lb ſs. to lb i. and then ſtrain 'for uſe.'

This is ſaid by Dr. *Fuller* to ſmooth and reſtrain the ſaline Particles of the Blood, and hinder it from ruſhing too impetuouſly thro' the Canals, and tearing off the Subſtance of the Lungs and ſolid Parts; and that it brings in a ſupply of ſuch ſoft and inoffenſive Nouriſhment, as gives no trouble to a weak Blood; and therefore, that it takes place in newly begun Conſumptions, Hectic Fevers, Night-Sweats, *&c.* where the Subſtraction and Colliquation of the Humors cauſes a waſting of the Muſcular Parts. The Patient muſt drink ʒ iv. of this warm, with an equal quantity of Milk, twice in a day.

Decoctum

Decoctum Balsamicum, *A Balsamic Decoction.* 'Take *Malaga* 'Raisins stoned and sliced, ʒ ii. 'Roots of *China*, Sarsa, Liquerise, 'ana ʒ ss. Shavings of Harts-horn 'and Ivory, ana ʒ ii. Tops of 'St. John's-wort, m. i. boil in clear 'Barley-Water, lb iii. to ʒ xxx. add-'ing, when 'tis half boil'd, Balsam 'of *Tolu*, ʒ iii. When 'tis cold, 'strain, and add Syrup of Raspber-'ries, ʒ ii. and mix for use.'

There are also other things added to this, not at all suited for the *Form*, tho' agreeing in Virtues. This is also recommended in Consumptions, as the former, to be drank two or three times in a day a little warm with Milk.

Emulsio Cretacea, *The Chalk Emulsion.* 'Take white Chalk in 'fine Powder, ʒ iii. Barley-Water, 'lb iii. boil to lb ii. when it is cold, 'make into an Emulsion with the 'four greater cold Seeds, ana ʒ ii. 'sweet Almonds N° viii. then add 'Chalk in fine Powder, ʒ iii. Pearl-'Sugar, ʒ i. or q. s. to make it pa-'latable.'

This makes a pleasant Remedy in a *Diarrhœa*; but in *Bates* there is *Diacodium* order'd very injudiciously, because it deforms the Medicine; which therefore, if wanted, may be given in some other Vehicle: but this is an Error most fall into for want of better acquaintance with officinal Management. This ought to be shook as often as taken, which may be two or three times a day, about ʒ iv. at once. It is also infallible in removing the Heart-burn almost instantly.

Emulsio cum C. C. C. *An Emulsion with burnt Harts-horn.* 'Take 'of the white Drink, lb ii. sweet-'Almonds blanched, white Poppy-'Seeds, ana ʒ ss. Make an Emul-'sion, to which when strain'd add 'ʒ ii. of strong Cinnamon-Water, 'and of fine Loaf-Sugar, ʒ i. or q. s.'

This has the Virtues of the *white Drink*, but is also more emollient, and therefore preferable where the Humors are very sharp.

Emulsio Styptica, *A Styptic Emulsion.* 'Take Comfrey-Root cut 'small, ʒ iv. boil in lb iii. of Water 'to lb ii. strain out the Liquor; 'with which, and sweet Almonds 'blanched, white Poppy and Hen-'bane Seeds, ana ʒ ss. and white 'Sugar, q. s. make an Emulsion, 'wherein dissolve Sal Prunel. ʒ i. 'and Sugar of Lead, ϑ i. *S. A.*

It cools and thickens the Blood, closes up the Mouths of the Vessels, and is of service in bleeding at the Nose, Spitting of Blood, the Hemorrhoids, and overflowing of the *Menses*. The Dose is ʒ iv. two or three times in a day, as Symptoms require.

Emulsio Edulcorans, *An Edulcorating Emulsion.* 'Take Barley-'Water, lb ii. dissolve in it Gum 'Arabic, ʒ iii. and put thereto Crabs-'Eyes finely levigated, ʒ iss. fine 'Sugar, q. s.'

This infallibly cures the Heart-burn, thickens and sweetens the Blood, is good in Stranguries and *Gonorrhœa's*, and of service in all Complaints from sharp Humors.

Emulsio Balsamica, *A Balsamic Emulsion.* 'Take Balsam of *Tolu*, 'ʒ vi. boil in fine Barley-Water, 'lb iii. to lb ii. when it is cold, 'strain, and with sweet Almonds 'blanched, ʒ vi. Balm of *Gilead*, 'gut. xvi. white Sugar, q. s. make 'an Emulsion, *S. A.*'

This is a noble Balsamic, but the Decoction of the *Tolu* Balsam ought to be made in a Circulatory Heat, in so much Water only as is required, else its best Parts will be lost.

It is good in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, in all inward Decays, and Ulcerations, in Conſumptions, and is excelled by nothing in a *Gonorrhœa.* To be drank at pleaſure.

Æmulſio Hæmoptyca, *An Emulſion againſt Spitting of Blood.* 'Take 'Colts-foot, m. ii. Dates, Jujebs, 'ana ʒ ii. Barley, ʒ i. Liqueriſe, ʒ iii. 'Boil in q. ſ. of Water to lb iii. to 'which add fine Chalk in Powder, 'ʒ i. of the four greater cold Seeds, 'ana ʒ iii. thoſe of white Poppy and 'Purſlain, ana ʒ ſs. and make into 'an Emulſion, *S. A.* which ſweeten 'with ʒ ii. of Syrup of Myrtles.'

This is not ſo neat a Medicine as the *Chalk* Emulſion before given, tho it is greatly recommended for the ſame purpoſes. To be given ʒiv. two or three times in a day.

Infuſio Antipththiſica, *An Infuſion againſt Conſumptions.* 'Take 'Leaves of Comfrey the greater, '*Solomon*'s Seal, Plantain, and Pimpernel, ana m. iv. Liqueriſe 'Root, ʒ ii. infuſe them cold for '12 days in 2 Gallons of Lime-'Water.'

This is chiefly for ſuch Conſumptions as proceed from a ſharp thin Blood; eſpecially thoſe who have been infected with a venereal Taint, or one inclined to ſcrophulous and leprous Humors; and have by them been wore into a Hectic. It may be uſed as a common Drink.

Infuſio Liberans. 'Take of 'the Shavings of Saſſafras, ʒ ii. 'Guaiacum, ʒ i. Liqueriſe, ʒ iii. Co-'riander-Seed bruiſed, ʒ vi. Infuſe 'them cold in Cong. i. of Lime-'Water for 2 or 3 days.

This is more drying than the former; to be uſed in the ſame manner, and the like Caſes. Theſe are both publiſhed as Medicines uſed in our publick Hoſpitals.

Infuſio Urticarum, *Infuſion of Nettles.* 'Take Nettle-Roots freſh 'gather'd, ʒ iv. of the Herb, ʒ ii. and 'of the Seeds, with thoſe of Daucus, 'Aniſe, Cummin, ana ʒ ſs. Lime-'Water, lb iv. ſet them into a warm 'Oven to infuſe (cloſe ſtopped up) 'twelve Hours: decant the clear 'Liquor, and in ʒ xxviii. of it, diſſolve Gum Arabic, ʒ ii. crude A-'lum, gr. xxxii. Diacodium, ʒ iv.

In a Diabetes, and for Bloody Urine, or Ulcers of the Urinary Paſſages, give ʒ iv. for a Doſe, and repeat as Symptoms are urgent; and there is no doubt of Succeſs.

Infuſio Rubra, *The red Infuſion,* 'Take Diaſcordium, ʒ ſs. Cochineal, 'Cloves, ana ϑ i. red *Lisbon* Wine, 'ʒ vi. Cinnamon-Water, ʒ ii. Let 'all ſtand before the Fire cloſe 'ſtopped for two Hours; then 'ſtrain, and add Syrup of Quinces 'or Diacodium, ʒ iſs.'

This is ſufficient for two Doſes, and may be given with Succeſs in any *Diarrhœa,* as often as Symptoms call for it.

Infuſio Roſarum, *An Infuſion of Roſes.* 'Take Conſerve of Red 'Roſes, ʒ iv. Oil of Sulphur by the 'Bell, as much as will give it a 'ſmall Acidity; Spring-Water, lb ii. 'macerate warm all Night, and 'then ſtrain it for uſe.'

This differs but little from the *Tincture of Roſes,* ſo much now in extemporaneous Practice, and which we ſhall give at the end of this Part.

Infuſio Roſarum Comp. *Compound Infuſion of Red Roſes.* 'Take 'Red Roſe Leaves, Balauſtines, 'ana ʒ ii. Oak-Bark, ʒ ſs. Spring-'Water, lb ii. give a warm Infuſion 'for twelve Hours, then ſtrain, and 'add Barley Cinnamon-Water, ʒ iv. 'white Sugar, q. ſ.'

This powerfully aſtringes; but for fear of doing Miſchief in unlearned Hands, Dr. *Fuller* gives two Cautions,

Cautions, which becauſe they are appoſite to all of this Claſs, we ſhall tranſcribe. ‘ 1. In a Symptomatic ‘ Flux of the Belly, where an acute ‘ Fever is the primary Diſtemper, it ‘ is a difficult Caſe; and it's ſafer ‘ than to ſet upon it with direct A- ‘ lexipharmics, which may be able ‘ to grapple with the hoſtile Venom, ‘ and drive it outward, than with ‘ Aſtringents and Opiates, which ‘ unhappily concentrate, and ſhut up ‘ the malignant Humors, hinder ‘ the Depuration of the Blood, and ‘ overwhelm the Spirits. 2. In an ‘ Hæmoptyſis, after the Eruption of ‘ Blood is actually ſtopped, there ‘ may be extravaſated Gore, and ‘ grumous Clots remaining in the ‘ Lungs; and while they are ſo, ‘ Aſtringents are bad, foraſmuch as ‘ they are an Impediment to Excre- ‘ tion, and cauſe Shortneſs of Breath, ‘ Suffocation, and vehement acute ‘ Fevers, Inflammations of the ‘ Lungs, and Death it ſelf.’ And therefore in ſuch Caſes they are never ventur'd upon without Rhubarb, or ſome ſuch gentle Detergent, as may wear away thoſe Grumes by degrees, and get them off by Stool, or Urine, or Expectoration.

Succus ad Hæmorrhoides, *A Juice to ſtop the Bleeding of the Piles.* ‘ Take ‘ Juice of Yarrow depurated, lb i. ‘ Sugar, ʒii. Mix for uſe.’

Dr. *Fuller* ſpeaks largely in commendation of this, and digreſſes ſomewhat to an Information concerning Juice of Apples, which we ſhall take leave to tranſcribe. ‘ When the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids is ſeaſonable and moderate, ‘ this purgeth the Body of feculent ‘ groſs Blood, and preſerves from ‘ and cures many ill Diſtempers, ‘ ſuch as the Pleuriſy, Scurvy, Le- ‘ proſy, Cancer, Melancholy, Hy- ‘ pocondriaſm, Madneſs, Schirrous ‘ Tumors of the *Viſcera*, *&c.* But if ‘ by loſs of Strength, Pain in the ‘ Back and Thighs, falling of Appe- ‘ tite, ſqualid Habit of Body, gree- ‘ niſh or dusky Color, and deadneſs ‘ of Look, it appears that the Flux ‘ is too great and ought to be mode- ‘ rated; then this (eaſily procur'd) ‘ Stiptic may bring good Aſſiſtance, ‘ and was the great Secret of a ‘ certain great Phyſician. And *Ri- ‘ verius* ſaith, the Decoction of ‘ *Yarrow* us'd as common Drink for ‘ three days together, happily takes ‘ off the Pain of the Piles. The ‘ Doſe is three or four Ounces ‘ twice in a day.

‘ Of all Juices, I account that of ‘ Apples beyond compare the beſt; ‘ becauſe Nature hath wrought it ‘ up to a much higher degree of ‘ Generoſity and Maturity, than ‘ that of crude traſhy Herbs, which ‘ afford nothing of that delicate ‘ *Dulco-acid* Aromatic and Odori- ‘ ferous Liquor iſſuing from ſome ‘ of our fine ſorts of Apples, ſuch ‘ as *Kentiſh*, Golden Pippens, *&c.* ‘ and what *Simon Pauli* hath ſaid ‘ againſt them, I take to be from ‘ a miſtaken Prejudice. They are ‘ not fit for medicinal uſe, till they ‘ have been gather'd a while, and ‘ ſweat in a heap. The beſt way is ‘ not to drink their Juice (*as in ‘ Cyder*) becauſe that will gripe and ‘ purge ſome People, but to eat ‘ them raw, or ſcoop out, and eat ‘ the Pulp for a long courſe of ‘ time every Morning. Thus have ‘ they given more help to Scorbu- ‘ tic and Splenetic Patients, (eſpe- ‘ cially ſuch as were of a hot and ‘ dry Conſtituion, and apt to be ‘ coſtive) than any thing elſe the ‘ Shops or Fields could furniſh out. ‘ I knew one who us'd to eat thirty ‘ every day for his Breakfaſt.’ And Dr. *Baynard* highly cries them up as

a moſt noble Pectoral; having twice cured himſelf of a confirm'd Conſumption by their Uſe.

Emollients, Vulneraries, &c.

Decoctum Malvæ, *The Mallow Decoction.* 'Take whole Mallow-'Leaves, m. viii. boil in Water, '℔ viii. to ℔ vi. let the Liquor run 'thro' a Sieve of it ſelf without 'ſqueezing: put into it more Mal-'lows, about m. iv. Boil again to 'lb iv. ſtrain again, let it ſtand to ſet-'tle, and then pour off the clear, and 'put into it Marſh-Mallow-Roots, '℥ iv. Liqueriſe, Raiſins, ana ℥ i. 'Gum-Arabic, ℥ ſs. Sal Prunel. ʒ ii. 'Boil to ℥ xxx. and after that is 'ſtrained, ſweeten it with Syrup of 'Marſh-Mallows, ℥ ii. for uſe.

This is a moſt excellent emollient Diuretic, and is vaſtly preferable to the Syrup of Marſh-Mallows, although that is ſo much depended upon. It likewiſe ſheaths all ſaline Particles, blunts the Acrimony of the Humors, thickens tickling Rheums, and lubricates the Paſſages. In ſhort, there is not a better Remedy under this Diviſion; and moſt in the common Practice in the ſame Intention are mere trifles to it.

Decoctum Pectorale, *A Pectoral Decoction.* 'Take Pearl Barley, 'Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, ana ℥ i. 'Figs, Dates, ana № viii. Lique-'riſe, ℥ ſs. Aniſeeds, added at laſt 'to be ʒ ii. Boil in ℔ iii. to ℔ ii. of 'Water, and ſtrain.'

This does not ſeem to deſerve quite ſo much as is ſaid in its Commendation: however, it is a good auxiliary Remedy in any Diſorders of the Breaſt, and ſharp Defluxions, and is eaſily made.

Decoctum Roſarum, *A Decoction of Roſes.* 'Take Conſerve of red 'Roſes, ℥ ii. *Malaga* Raiſins ſtoned, '℥ i. Liqueriſe, Melon-Seeds, ana '℥ ſs. Barley-Water, lb. iii. Boil to 'lb ii. and ſtrain thro' a Flannel.'

Dr. *Fuller* ſays this is a proper Preſcription, when muriatic Salts, and acrid *Serum* ouzing out of the Glands, and irritating the *Aſpera Arteria, Bronchia,* and Veſicles, excite a moſt vehement tearing Cough; and yet being too thin to be taken hold of, and pumped up, lies fretting and exulcerating the Lungs, until it brings on a Conſumption.

Decoctum Traumaticum, *A Vulnerary Decoction.* 'Take Tops of 'St. John's-wort, *Paul*'s Betony 'both ſorts, Periwinkle, Agrimony, 'ana m. ii. Roots of *China,* Com-'frey, white Sanders, Nephritic 'Wood, ana ℥ i. Dates cut, № xxx. 'Liqueriſe, ℥ iſs. Infuſe all for 'twelve hours in Lime-water, q. ſ. 'and ſtrain to lb iv. and thereto add 'Syrup of Mouſe-Ear, and of the 'Juice of Fluellin, ana ℥ ii. Mix, 'and keep in a cold place for uſe.

This is but an indifferent Compoſition, tho' from *Bates*; and many of the Ingredients, and particularly the *Syrups,* are now quite out of Practice, and not to be met with. The Doſe is ℥ iv. three times a day.

Emulſio Arabica, *The Arabic Emulſion.* 'Take Gum Arabic, ℥ i. 'bruiſe and boil it in lb ii. of Bath-'Water till it be wholly diſſolv'd: 'then with this Solution and Mal-'low Seed, white Poppy-Seed, and 'ſweet Almonds blanch'd, ana ℥ ſs. 'make an Emulſion, *S. A.* to which 'add Sugar of Lead, gr. xvi. Syrup 'of Marſhmallows, ℥ iii. and mix 'for uſe.'

In Heat of Urine, and Stranguries, either from acrimonious Humors, or the Salts of Epiſpaſtics, it is a good Remedy, and gives ſudden Eaſe. It ought to be drank lb. ſs. pretty often.

Emulſio

Emulsio de Sarsâ, *The Sarsa Emulsion.* ‘ Take Sarsa, ʒ iii. Lilly-
‘ Root, ʒ iſs. Raſpings of Ivory,
‘ ʒ iii. Infuſe in Water, lb iii. for
‘ eight hours; then put in Raiſins
‘ ſtoned, ʒ iv. and boil to lbii. With
‘ the ſtrain'd Liquor, and the Seeds
‘ of Pumkin, ʒ i. Lettice and Hemp
‘ Seed, ana ʒ vi. ſweet Almonds N°
‘ viii. the Whites of Eggs firſt beat
‘ up with Roſe-Water N° ii. and
‘ Sugar Candy, ʒ ii. make an Emul-
‘ ſion, *S. A.*

This has much of the Virtues of the former, and cools and ſweetens the Humors. The Doſe is lb ſs. three or four times a Day.

Emulſia communis, *The common Emulſion.* ‘ Take ſweet Almonds
‘ blanched, Cucumber and white
‘ Poppy-Seeds, ana ʒ ſs. refined Su-
‘ gar, ʒ i. beat altogether in a
‘ marble Mortar till they are almoſt
‘ like Paſte; then with fine Barley
‘ Water, added by little and little,
‘ lb ii. make an Emulſion, *S. A.*’

Emulſio communis altera, *Another common Emulſion.* ‘ Take
‘ ſweet Almonds blanched, ʒ ii. Cu-
‘ cumbers, Melon Seeds, and Seeds
‘ of white Poppies, ana ʒ ii. beat
‘ into a Paſte, and with lb ii. of
‘ Barley Water, lbſs. of White-wine,
‘ ʒ iv. of compound Horſe-radiſh
‘ Water, and ʒ ii. of fine Sugar,
‘ make an Emulſion, *S. A.*’

This is cooling and gently diuretic, and is very good for a common Drink in the Gravel, or when bliſter'd.

Infuſio Traumatica, *A Vulnerary Infuſion.* ‘ Take green Twigs of
‘ Woody Nightſhade, ʒ iv. Cochi-
‘ neal, ȝ ii. White-wine, lb ii. Infuſe
‘ hot, and cloſe ſtopt all Night:
‘ then having ſtrain'd out the Li-
‘ quor, add Syrup of Ground-Ivy,
‘ ʒ iv. *Venice*-Treacle, ʒ ſs. Mix all
‘ for uſe.

This makes an ill Compoſition to the Sight, the Gratification of which is now had much regard to in Medicines: but Dr. *Fuller* ſays it does ſingular good in Contuſions, by diſſolving extravaſated Blood, and driving it again into the circulating Maſs, and thence diſcharging it either by Sweat, Stool or Urine: And adds, that it operates ſo powerfully and ſpecifically, that upon the uſe of it, he has been aſtoniſh'd to obſerve Black Urine, that was ſuppoſed to be made ſo by Clots of Blood diſſolved, abſorbed, and mixed in with the *Serum.* He orders ʒ vi. twice, or ʒ iv. three times a day.

Detergents.

Decoctum potenter Expectorans, *An Apozem that powerfully expectorates.* ‘ Take of the Pectoral
‘ Decoction, lb i. (order'd by the
‘ *College*, Part 3.) compound Sy-
‘ rup of Scabious, Oxymel of
‘ Squills, ana ʒ ii. Water of Wal-
‘ nuts comp. ʒ iſs. Infuſion of *Cro-*
‘ *cus Metallorum*, ʒ i. Mix them
‘ together.’

This will not only deterge and expectorate, but with moſt, even puke them. It is a good Remedy to clean the Glands, in thoſe who are apt to reach and ſtrain much in a Morning, and ought to be taken every Morning early for a Week together, or more; but then its uſe is to be follow'd with Temperance, and what is proper to reſtore the Tone of thoſe Glands, elſe they will be expoſed to larger Drains of ſuch viſcid Humors than before. The Doſe is ʒ iv. warm.

Decoctum Allii, *The Garlick Decoction.* ‘ Take Chips of *Lignum*
‘ *Vitæ*, ʒ iii. Roots of Zedoary
‘ ʒ iſs. boil them in Spring-Water,
‘ lb xii. to lb vi. towards the end ad-
‘ ding Roots of Garlick, ʒ iii. Seeds

' Seeds of Aniſe, Daucus and Cummin, ana ʒ i. and to the ſtrain'd ' Liquor put Spirit of Scurvygraſs, ' ʒ ſs.

This is both abſorbent and diuretic, and therefore is a good Remedy in all Errors of Conſtitutions from ſuperfluous Humidity, particularly Dropſies; and the Garlick makes it alſo a powerful Expectorant: for which purpoſe there is hardly a more efficacious Simple, tho it alſo cleanſes prodigiouſly the urinary Paſſages. ʒ vi. may be taken of this twice in a day. The Broth which ſome make ſtrong with this Simple, is alſo efficacious to the ſame Purpoſe; and according as it is ſated with nutritive Juices from Fleſh, not only helps to cleanſe away a load of bad Humors, but to encreaſe good ones in their room.

Decoctum Ictericum, *A Decoction againſt the Jaundice.* ' Take ' Gooſe Dung, Ivory Raſpings, ana ' ʒ i. Harts Tongue, St. John'swort, ' ana m. ii. Saffron, ʒ ſs. White ' Wine, Spring Water, ana lb. ii. ' Boil to one half, ſtrain and add ' white Sugar, q. ſ. and clarify, *S. A.*'

This ſtands mark'd in *Bates* for a Medicine in uſe, but it is not ſo now; the Opinion of Specific Virtues not being able to bring People into a Compliance with what Nature ſeems averſe to, ſo much as heretofore.

Decoctum Ictericum alterum, *Another Decoction againſt the Jaundice.* ' Take Barberry Rinds, Tur- ' meric, ana ʒ ſs. Celandine, m. iv. ' Gooſe Dung ty'd up in a Rag, ʒ ii. ' Boil in Water, lb iiſs. to lb iſs. to- ' wards the end adding White Wine, ' lb ſs. Saffron, ə ii.'

This is a much cleanlier Medicine than the former, and will do good ſervice in the Jaundice, and any Cachectic Habit of Body: to be drank as the former.

Decoctum Ictericum alterum, *Another Decoction againſt the Jaundice.* ' Take Roots of Turmeric, ' Madder, ana ʒ i. Celandine Roots ' and Leaves, ana m. ii. Earth- ' Worms ſlit, open'd, and waſh'd ' clean, N° xx. Boil in Water and ' *Rheniſh* Wine, ana lb iſs. to ' ʒ xxviii. To the ſtrain'd Liquor ' add Tincture of Saffron, ʒ i. Syrup ' of the five opening Roots, ʒ iii. ' and mix for uſe.'

This is an admirably contriv'd Compoſition for the Intention its Title beſpeaks, and cannot fail of Succeſs, drank ʒ iv. two or three times a day, in the moſt obſtinate Jaundice.

Decoctum Tartari, *The Tartar Decoction.* ' Take Shavings of Ivory, ' ʒ ſs. Roots and Leaves of Straw- ' berries, m. iv. White-Wine Tartar ' powder'd, ʒ ſs. Salt of Tartar, ʒ ii. ' boil in lb ii. of Water to lb iſs. ' To the ſtrain'd Liquor add Mint- ' water, and magiſterial Worm- ' water, ana ʒ ii. *Aqua Mirabilis*, ' ʒ iv. white Sugar, ʒ ii. and mix ' together for uſe.'

This is calculated for the ſame Intention as the former, and is more efficacious, in precipitating the Humors by Urine. It may be given in the ſame manner.

Decoctum Splanchnicum, *The Decoction for the Inwards.* ' Take ' Turmeric bruis'd, ʒ i. Rhubarb, ' Spikenard, ana ʒ i. Kernels of ' Aſh-Keys, ʒ ſs. Agrimony, Cete- ' rach, ana m. i. Tamariſk Tops, ' m. ii. Boil in lb iii. of Water to ' the conſumption of half; then ' ſtrain, and add magiſterial Worm- ' water, Syrup of the five opening ' Roots, ana ʒ iv. Spirit of Scurvy- ' graſs, ʒ ii. *Elixir Proprietatis* tar- ' tariz'd, ʒ i. Mix for uſe.'

Dr.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, this puts the Blood into a ſort of Effervescence, and its conſtituent Parts into ſuch a brisk Motion, that they are broken by it ſo as to hinder all Coagulations and Concretions, and to throw its Feculencies and Impurities by their reſpective Emunctories quite out of the Body. The Doſe is ʒ iv. twice or thrice a day.

Decoctum Pſoricum, *A Decoction againſt the Itch.* 'Take Fumitory, 'Ragwort, ana m. i. Liqueriſe, ʒ i. 'Quickſilver, ʒ iv. Boil in Water, 'lb iiſs. to lb ii. ſtrain and ſweeten 'for uſe.'

The Quickſilver may be taken out again without any remarkable Loſs or Alteration, tho it is conjectured to communicate its Vertues to the Decoction; which is recommended in all cutaneous Foulneſſes, ʒ iv. twice a day.

Decoctum Pleuriticum, *A Decoction againſt the Pleuriſy.* 'Take 'pectoral Decoction of the *College*, 'lb ii. Juice of Stone-Horſe Dung, 'ʒ ii. Oil of Aniſeeds, gut. viii. 'white Sugar, ʒi. Mix.'

This is a very indifferent Compoſition, and the Oil very blameable, for reaſons before given. Therefore we prefer the following.

Decoctum Pleuriticum alterum, *Another Decoction againſt a Pleuriſy.* 'Take Pennyroyal, Hyſſop, 'and Camomile Flowers, ana m. i. 'Balls of Stone-Horſe-Dung, 'No viii. Steep in a cloſe Veſſel 'three or four hours over the Fire 'with Barley Water and White 'Wine, ana lb i. then preſs out hard, 'and to the clarify'd Liquor add 'compound Horſe-Radiſh Water, 'ʒ iv. and Syrup of the five Roots, 'ʒ ii. Mix for uſe.'

This is an admirable Medicine in Pleuriſies, and any Stitches in the Breaſt or Side; and is almoſt infallible, and therefore almoſt conſtantly preſcribed, with ſmall Variations, according to any particular Circumſtances, in all ſuch Complaints. The following is commonly preſcribed in the Hoſpitals.

Infuſio Pleuritica, *The Pleuritic Infuſion.* 'Take freſh Horſe-Dung, 'ʒ vi. Penny-royal Water, ʒ xii. 'Treacle-Water, ʒ iv. infuſe them 'warm, and to the ſtrained Liquor 'add Mithridate, ʒ ii. and Sugar q. ſ. 'to ſweeten it.'

This is very efficacious, as an *Alexipharmic*, as well as for what its Title intimates; and is order'd from four to ſix Ounces at a Draught, according to the Strength of the Patient and Exigency of Symptoms, two or three times in a day.

Decoctum Ulmi, *A Decoction of Elm Bark.* 'Take the inner Bark 'of the Elm Tree new gather'd, 'ʒ iv. Spring-water, lb iii. Boil to 'the conſumption of half, and add 'to the Liquor, Syrup of Raſpberries and Mulberries, ana ʒ iſs.

This makes an admirable Gargariſm, but is little otherwiſe uſed; altho ſaid by an indifferent Authority, to cure cutaneous Eruptions, and even the Leproſy and *Elephantiaſis*.

Emulſio Aſthmatica, *An Emulſion againſt the Aſthma.* 'Take 'Gum Ammoniacum, ʒ iſs. diſſolve in a cold Mortar in Hyſſop-'water, ʒ iv. *Rheniſh* Wine, ʒ ii. 'for uſe.'

This is much recommended againſt what its Title expreſſes. It differs not in any thing material from the *Lac Ammoniacum*, in *Bates*; and has the ſame Virtues: but the following is rather preferable for the Conveniency of Diſſolution.

Emulſio cum Ammoniaco, ſeu Lac Ammonicum; *The Ammoniacum*

cum Emulſion or Milk. 'Take fine 'Gum Ammoniacum, ʒ iii. diſſolve 'in diſtill'd Vinegar, ʒ ſs. *Rheniſh* 'Wine, ʒ ii. and Hyſſop-water, ʒ iv. 'ſtrain it for uſe.'

The Doſe of this is a Spoonful three or four times a day, according to the Exigency of Symptoms. It not only expectorates and relieves the Breath that way, but is alſo good in the *Aſthma ſiccum*, or *Spaſmodic Aſthma*, where common Pectorals avail nothing; as it has peculiar Influences upon the Nerves themſelves; explain'd *Part* 2. *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 4. N° 343.

Emulſio Vulneraria, *A Vulnerary Emulſion.* 'Take Balm of *Gilead*, 'ʒ ii. the Yolk of an Egg: Mix 'them well together, and add Lin-'ſeed Oil cold drawn, ʒ i. and then 'by little at a time Barley-water, 'lb iſs. Canary, lb ſs. *S. A.*'

This is an admirable Medicine, and eaſy to take, even for ſuch as would loath ſome of the Ingredients ſeparately. In all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, inward Exulcerations, eſpecially of the urinary Paſſages, and for a *Gonorrhœa*, there can be nothing better contriv'd. The Doſe is ʒ ii. or iii. twice a day, or oftner upon preſſing Symptoms. Divided into Doſes it makes the beſt *Potio Alba*, and may be truſted to alone in moſt Gleets not attended with any remarkable Malignities.

Emulſio Balſamica, *A Balſamic Emulſion.* 'Take Balſam of *Tolu*, 'ʒ ii. mix it well with the Yolk of an 'Egg, and make it up, *S. A.* with 'Barly Water, lb ii.'

This is highly balſamic and healing, and extremely grateful to take. Its Doſe is from ʒ ii. to iv. two or three times in a day. After the ſame manner may be contriv'd pectoral Decoctions into Emulſions, with any of the Turpentine Balſams; but ſuch as preſerve them of a white Color are the neateſt, the whole looking and going down like Milk. This latter, ſometimes with ſmall Variations, was much in the Preſcription of a Phyſician of the greateſt Note.

Succus Cochleariæ Vinoſus, *A Vinous Juice of Scurvygraſs.* 'Take 'a large quantity of Garden Scurvy-'graſs, gather'd in a dry Seaſon, 'and juice it, which put into a 'Veſſel, and ferment it with Yeaſt 'like Ale. After it has done work-'ing, bring it up, and keep it half a 'Year in a cool Cellar.'

It is good in a pituitous and cold *Scurvy*, and all Approaches towards a Dropſy; and may be drank, ʒ iii. or iv. two or three times in a day, and is much pleaſanter than moſt Drinks medicated with ſuch like Ingredients.

Stomachics

Decoctum Stomachicum Amarum, *The bitter Stomach Decoction.* 'Take 'Tops of the leſſer Centory, Agri-'mony, Camomile Flowers, ana 'm. ſs. Seeds of Carduus and Ci-'trons, ana ʒ iſs. Marigold Flow-'ers, P. ii. Roots of Gentian, ʒ ii. 'White-Wine and Spring-water, 'ana lb i. boil half away, and make 'it into four Doſes, to take one 'every Morning.

This we have mention'd, becauſe it ſtands in *Bates* mark'd for one of his uſual Medicines; but it is not by much ſo good as many before given, which ſee. The addition of *Sena* and *Rhubarb* make it purging, but better Compoſitions are uſed. As,

Decoctum Amarum Aromaticum, *An Aromatic Bitter Decoction.* 'Take Roots of Calamus Aroma-'ticus, Gentian, ana ʒ ii. Galangals, '℈ iv. Herbs of Centory, and 'dry'd

'dry'd Wormwood, Flowers of 'Camomile and Stæchas, ana ʒ i. 'Boil in Water, lb iii. to ii. adding 'at the laſt Caraway-Seeds bruis'd, 'ʒ ſs. and ſtrain.' Or,

'Take Gentian Root, ʒ ii. Cala-'mus Aromaticus, *Spaniſh* Angelica 'Root, ana ʒ i. Tops of Centory, '*Roman* Wormwood, ana P. ii. 'Coriander-Seeds, ʒ ſs. Juſt ſimmer 'all together in lb i. of ſpring 'Water, and to the ſtrain'd Liquor 'add of compound Gentian Water, 'ʒ iv.'

This is the moſt common bitter Decoction, or rather Infuſion, now in uſe; and is generally order'd for four Doſes to be drank faſting, and about five a clock in the afternoon, not eating till about an hour after.

Decoctum Corallinum, *The Coralline Docoction.* 'Take Quickſilver, 'ʒ ii. Dittany of *Crete*, ʒ i. Coral-'line in Powder, ʒ ſs. Boil in Pur-'ſlain Water from lb iſs. to ʒ xiv. 'when ſtrain'd, take away the Mer-'cury, and ſweeten the Liquor 'with Syrup of Lemons, ʒ ii.'

This with ſome is a great Secret for deſtroying Worms in young Children, and is order'd, ʒ ii. twice a day for four days together.

Infuſio amara Stomachica Chalybeata, *A Stomachic Bitter Infuſion with Steel.* 'Take alexiterial Milk-'water, lb iſs. Mint, Gentian comp. 'and Magiſterial Worm-water, ana 'ʒ iv. Gentian Root, ə iv. Tops of 'Carduus, Centory the leſs, and 'Camomile Flowers, ana ʒ ii. ə ii. 'After twelve hours warm Infuſion, 'run it through a Sieve without 'ſqueezing, and mix with it of 'Steel Wine deſcribed by the Col-'lege, lb i.'

Infuſio Amara Chalyb. altera, *Another —— Infuſion.* 'Take 'Milk-water, lb ii. Gentian comp. 'and Wormwood comp. ana ʒ vi. 'Filings of Steel, ʒ ii. Let them 'ſtand, being often ſhaked, ſixteen 'days; then filter, and in the Li-'quor put Gentian Root, ʒ ſs. Ca-'duus Seeds, ʒ ii. Tops of Centory 'and *Roman* Wormwood, ana P. i. 'After a warm cloſe Infuſion for 'four hours, cool and filter again 'for uſe.'

Some have much valued this, becauſe it was frequently in the Practice of the famous Dr. *Lower*; but it is not beyond the moſt ordinary Bitter now in uſe. His bitter Infuſion without Steel was the ſame, only omitting the Steel, and putting a leſs proportion of Liquor. The following is preferable.

Infuſio —— altera, *Another —— Infuſion.* 'Take Gentian Root, ʒ ii. '*Sevil* Orange Peels dry'd, ʒ ſs. 'Winters Bark and *Spaniſh* Angelica 'Root, ana ʒ i. Saffron, ʒ ſs. Tops 'of Centory and *Roman* Worm-'wood, ana m. ſs. Filings of Steel, 'ʒ i. Infuſe cold in compound 'Gentian Water and ſtrong White 'Wine, ana lb i. eight days, often 'ſhaking the Veſſel, and then ſtrain 'it out, and filter for uſe.

Difference of Conſtitutions and Circumſtances may make ſome little Variations in all theſe Preſcriptions, but theſe are ſufficient to form others by. They are generally given about a moderate Wine Glaſs full twice in a day; and ſo will greatly reſtore the Tone of the Stomach and Blood, after Decays from Intemperance, or acute Diſeaſes. In Women alſo they much conduce to regulate the menſtrual Diſcharges, by giving a briſker Motion to the Blood.

Diuretics.

Decoctum Althææ, *The Marſhmallow Decoction.* 'Take Roots 'of Marſhmallows, ʒ ii. and of the 'Herb, m. i. Boil in Barley-water, 'lb iii.

lb iii. till half is waſted; ſtrain, and add of Horſe-radiſh Water comp. and Brandy, ana ʒ iv. Berries of Juniper and Bay, ana ʒ ſs. Seeds of Aniſe, ſweet Fennel, Caraway, and wild Daucus, ana ʒ ii. Make a warm and cloſe Infuſion for two hours, then ſtrain and diſſolve in the Liquor, over a gentle Warmth, Gum Arabic, ʒ i. and Syrup of Mercury, ʒ iv.'

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, this is a ſingular good Compoſition, becauſe it promotes Urine, and cleanſes away Gravel; and at the ſame time obtunds Acrimony, and eaſes Pain.

Decoctum Diureticum, *A Diuretic Decoction.* 'Take Roots of Fennel, Aſparagus, ana ʒ ii. Winter Cherries, N° xii. Golden Rod, m. ii. Boil in Water and White Wine (the latter being added towards the end) ana ʒ xviii. to xxii. to the ſtrain'd Liquor add Horſe-Radiſh Water comp. ʒ ii. Juice of Parſly depurated, Syrup of Marſhmallows, ana ʒ iv. Millepedes (ty'd up in a Rag bruis'd alive, and waſh'd out into it) N° ccc. Salt Prunel, ʒ ii.'

This is a powerful *Diuretic*, and cannot fail of doing conſiderable ſervice in all Caſes that require ſuch Diſcharge. It is therefore particularly of ſervice, where the Urinary Paſſages are obſtructed with Gravel, or any gritty Matter.

Decoctum Nephriticum, *A Decoction againſt the Stone.* 'Take Roots of Marſhmallows, ʒ iſs. Liquoriſe, ʒ ſs. Golden Rod, m. ii. Pellitory of the Wall and Marſhmallows, ana m. i. Figs, N° 4. Juniper Berries, Seeds of *Macedonian* Parſly, Burdock, Gromwel, (to be added about the middle of the Decoction) ana ʒ i. Boil in Poſſet-drink turn'd with White Wine, lb iii. to ʒ xxviii. ſtrain and ſweeten with Syrup of Marſhmallows, ʒ iv.'

This is more forcing than the former, and where Gravel ſeems to be working through the Paſſages, it ought to be drank in great plenty, to the quantity of lb iii. or lb iv. in a day.

Decoctum Juniperinum ſimplex, *Simple Decoction of Juniper.* 'Take Juniper Berries, ʒ iv. bruiſe and boil in Canary, lb iii. to ii. then ſtrain for uſe.'

It is *Carminative*, *Diuretic* and good againſt the *Cholic* and *Spleen.* The Doſe two or three times a day, ʒ iv.

Decoctum Junuperi comp. *Compound Decoction of Juniper.* 'Take Juniper Berries well bruis'd, ʒ iv. boil in Water, lb iii. to lb ii. then having put in the Seeds of Aniſe, Caraway, ſweet Fennel, and Coriander bruis'd, ana ʒ ii. Salt of Wormwood, ʒ i. cover all cloſe, and ſet by till cold; then ſtrain without ſqueezing, and put to it fine Sugar, ʒ ii. *Spirit of Scurvygraſs*, and *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, ana ϑ iv.

This is ſaid to diſſipate *Flatus's*, eaſe the Cholic, alleviate Hypocondriacal Affections, cleanſe the Reins, and promote the *Menſes.* It may be given ʒ iv. three or four times in a day.

Decoctum Aperiens, *An opening Decoction.* 'Take Parſley and Fennel Roots, ana ʒ i. Barks of Capers and Tamarisk, ana ʒ ſs. Herbs of Ceterach, Harts Tongue, Agrimony, and Liverwort, ana m. i. Boil theſe in Water, and White Wine added towards the laſt, ana lb iſs. to ʒ xviii. When 'tis ſtrain'd, put to it Oxymel ſimple, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, ana ʒ ii. and mix for uſe.'

This

'This is equal to most of the Detergents, and in many Cases preferable, because it is powerfully *Diuretic*, and will discharge by the Bladder what it abrades and cleanses off from the obstructed *Viscera*. Its Dose, is ʒiv. two or three times a day.

Decoctum Scarleticum, *The Scarlet Decoction.* 'Take Nitre in 'Crystals, ʒ i. white Sugar, ʒ i. 'Cochineal, ϑ i. Powder all together, and put into boiling Water, 'lb ii. continue it boiling long e-'nough to scum it: then let it cool, 'and decant for clear use.'

This is the most pleasant way of giving the Salt Prunel, and makes a beautiful Tincture, which is very conveniently divided into Draughts of about ʒ iiss. which is the Dose to be given once or twice in a day to promote Urine, and cool its Passages, especially in *Gonorrhœa*'s, where it is of mighty service, as also to cool the Blood after a Debauch. If it be given in too large Doses, it chills the Stomach too much, and will thereby prove Emetic, as Dr. *Fuller* has observ'd.

Emulsio Asthmatica, *An Asthmatic Emulsion.* 'Take Millepedes a-'live, No cxx. bruise them in a mar-'ble Mortar, pouring on them by 'little and little Pennyroyal Water, 'ʒ vi. and in the Liquor strongly 'express'd, dissolve Gum Ammo-'niac, ʒ iii. which strain.'

This is more *diuretic* than the plain *Lac Ammoniacum* before given; and therefore where there is a corpulent Habit, and a *Saburra Humorum*, this is a better Medicine, because it directs to a proper Outlet what it attenuates and abrades for Evacuation. The Dose is a Spoonful, in a Draught of pectoral Decoction, or any other convenient Vehicle, two or three times in a day.

Emulsio Diuretica, *A Diuretic Emulsion.* 'Take fresh-gather'd 'Nettle Roots, ʒ iv. boil them in 'Spring-watet, lb iii. to lb iiss. To 'the strain'd Liquor add Seeds of 'of Nettles, ʒ ss. Parsly, ʒ i. Anise, 'Mustard, ana ʒ ii. Infuse hot for 'four Hours, strain without squee-'zing: with ʒ xxviii. of it and sweet 'Almonds, Melon, Gromwel, and 'white Poppy-Seeds, ana ʒ ss. white 'Sugar, q. s. make an Emulsion 'S. A. to which add comp. Horse-'radish Water, ʒ iv. and Egg-Shells 'finely levigated, ʒ ss. Mix all toge-'ther for use.'

This is a good *Diuretic*, both for forcing the Current, and lubricating the Passages at the same time. Its Dose is ʒ iv. three or four times a day.

Infusio Diuretica, *A Diuretic Infusion.* 'Take sharp-pointed 'Dock-Root, ʒ ii. of Dandelion, ʒ i. 'Flowers of Elder, m. i. Tops of 'Fir, Garden Scurvygrass, Brook-'lime, Water-Cresses, ana m. ss. 'Horse-radish Root, ʒ ii. Mustard-'Seed, ʒ i. Infuse all in White Wine, 'lb ii. warm and close stopt for 'four hours; then strain for use.'

This was a celebrated Detergent and Diuretic with Dr. *Lower*; and with some small Variations occurs frequently in his Practice. The Dose is a Wine-Glass, two or three times in a day.

Succi ad Hydropem, *Juices against a Dropsy.* 'Take green 'Plantain Leaves, m. iv. Liverwort, 'Brooklime, ana m. ii. After brui-'sing them in a Mortar, add Horse-'radish Water compound, lb ss. 'and press it out hard thro a Flan-'nel Bag.'

This was a common Prescription with Dr. *Willis*; and is much recommended for a good Drainer of watry Humors, whereby Persons are not only cured of, but secured from Dropsies.

Dropſies, lb ſs of it may be drank every Morning faſting for a Month.

Succi Scorbutici, *Scorbutic Juices.* 'Take Juice of Plaintain, Brooklime, Water-Creſſes and Dandelion, ana lb i. of Sorrel, Lemons, and White-Wine, ana lb ſs. Let all ſtand together, till they ſettle by Subſidence; then decant what is clear, and put to it Horſe-radiſh Water comp. and magiſterial Worm-wood Water, ana ʒiv. Spirit of Scurvygraſs, ʒi. and keep for uſe.'

Theſe mightily cool the Blood, and cleanſe the ſeveral Strainers of the Body, eſpecially the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages. They are moſt proper to be us'd in the Spring, and ſhould be drank about lb ſs. every Morning, for five or ſix Weeks.

Alexipharmics.

Decoctum Sarum, *The Holy or Sacred Decoction.* 'Take *Virginia* Snake-Root in Powder, ʒvi. boil in Water, lb i. to lb ſs. ſtrain and reſerve the Liquor by it ſelf; boil the remainder in lb i. more of freſh Water half away as before, adding at the latter end Cochineal gr. x. Strain it, and having mixed the Liquors together, diſſolve in it *Venice*-Treacle, ʒſs. and Honey, ʒi. and then ſtrain it for uſe.'

Dr. *Fuller* commends this much for an Alexipharmic, and makes a very juſt diſtinction between *inflammatory* and *depreſſing* Fevers, in the latter of which only ſuch warm things are proper. But his Sketch of Reaſoning given about the Operation of this Medicine, is too remarkable to be omitted, eſpecially as it may be a means to enhance that true way of Expreſſion, by which theſe things can only be made intelligible. We are told, that 'it inſpires, as it were, the 'Blood, and Juices flowing in the Veſſels and *Viſcera*, with a new 'Ferment; and by moving them 'gently, and keeping them in an 'equable uniform mixture, frees 'them from Coagulation and Pu-'trefaction. By the ſame kindly 'Agitation, it diſſipates the poiſo-'nous Particles, that began to ga-'ther in tumultuous Cluſters, and 'hinders their coming to Matura-'tion; and then ſo occupies, ani-'mates and confirms the Blood and 'Spirits, as to defend them from 'taking the venemous Impreſſion: 'or if the peſtilent Miaſm has alrea-'dy infected the Blood, it ſnatcheth 'it away from its hold with a pow-'erful hand, and throws it out by 'Sweat.' Here the Agency of Matter upon Matter is ſpoke of in Terms proper only to intelligent and free Beings; whereby the Truth, if the Writer has any diſtinct Ideas himſelf, is thrown at that diſtance, that the Reader has ſcarce a glimmering of it. Whereas ſuch Subjects will not allow of the leaſt Figure of Speech, but require to be repreſented ſo, that the Senſes have them as much in view by Imagination, as if they actually appeared in ſight with ſuch certain Figures and Motions, under the Direction of the Laws of Nature. But to our immediate Purpoſe. In ſuch Fevers as the *Doctor* calls *Depreſſing*, that is, where the Complexion is pale, there is a low tickling Pulſe, and ſometimes a clammy Skin, this is a moſt uſeful Medicine, and may be given two or three Spoonfuls every hour, or ſeldomer, as the preſent ſtate of the Fever requires.

Decoctum Febrifugum, *A Febrifuge Decoction.* 'Take dry'd Ca-'momile Flowers, ʒii. Cochineal 'ʒi. boil in Water, lb iii. to lb ii. 'In the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve 'Salt of Wormwood, ʒ ii.'

In

In a viſcid State of Blood, and when the *Bark* has been repeated often, without putting away Intermitters for longer than about 14 days; this ſometimes will anſwer if uſed plentifully, and with the addition of Volatiles, ʒ iv. three or four times a day.

Decoctum Febrifugum Magiſtrale, *The Magiſterial Febrifuge Decoction.*

'Take Cortex in Powder, ʒ ii. boil 'in lb ii. of water to ʒ xii. ſtrain, 'and to the Maſs remaining having 'poured a Quart more of Water, 'boil again to ʒ xiv. adding about 'the middle of the ſecond boiling, 'Balſam of *Tolu*, ʒ iii. Cochineal, 'ʒ i. When 'tis cold, ſtrain; and 'having mixed both the ſtrain'd Li'quors together, add Syrup of Gilly'flowers, ʒ iv. and mix for uſe.'

The Bark is of ſuch a cloſe and hard Texture, that it requires a great deal of boiling: and Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that even with the eighth Repetition, he has drawn ſomewhat remarkably bitter from it. The common Practice, therefore, much errs, in contenting it ſelf with what can be obtain'd from it at once. Indeed, the utmoſt Pains cannot make it ſo effectual in Decoction, as in Subſtance; but for ſuch whoſe Stomachs will not ſo bear it, this Method is neceſſary to be taken: and in ſome Circumſtances certain very uſeful Helps may be given it in this Form, which others do not ſo well admit of. There is likewiſe no poſſibility of having this in a tranſparent Tincture, for it will look wheyiſh and thick, as ſoon as cold; and therefore they who go about to clarify it, quite ſpoil it. How far this diſcovers a Reſin in its Texture, we will not take time to diſpute here. Altho' this ſtands for a *Specific* in *Intermittents*, yet thoſe who have any rational Notions about its manner of Operation, can appropriate it to divers other Intentions, and in thoſe ſeveral Views aſſiſt it with other Ingredients: which therefore we ſhall give ſome further Forms of, obſerving that this ſeems calculated for a weakly Hectic Conſtitution, becauſe Balſamics help to ſweeten and envelop thoſe ſharp Rheums with which ſuch abound, at the ſame time they labor with intermittent Heats and Sweats. ʒ iv. of this, three or four times in a day, is uſually ordered, but not to be meddled with in the Paroxyſm, for Reaſons given, *Part* 2. *Section* 6. N° 430. which ſee.

Decoctum Corticis Balſamicum, *A Balſamic Decoction of the Bark.*

'Take *Peruvian* Bark, ʒ ii. in Pow'der; make three or four boilings 'in a ſufficient quantity of Water, 'that all together may make lb i. 'To the laſt, which ſhould boil but 'little, add Storax and Benjamin, 'ana ʒ iſs. and the rougheſt red 'Wine, ʒ iv. Put all together, 'ſtrain'd, for uſe.'

The *Gums* are better to be put in with the ſeveral Liquors mixed, and laſt of all the *Claret*. This is fitteſt for Hectic Perſons, and ſuch as are troubled with Night-Sweats, if the Fever be not remarkable. The whole to be given in ſix Draughts in two days, *viz.* Morning, Noon and Night, before the Fever comes on. And if it comes at other times, one Draught every three hours between the Paroxyſms.

Decoctum Corticis cum Acidis, *A Decoction of the Bark with Acids.*

'Take Powder of the *Bark*, ʒ ii. Spi'rit of Sulphur by the Bell, gut. xl. 'boil in lb iii. to ʒ xx. dividing the 'Water, and making two or three 'Boilings as before; and to the laſt 'putting Tormentil Root, ʒ ſs. and 'Galangal, ʒ ii.'

This

This is the moſt effectual, where nothing elſe is in view but removing the Fits, in Conſtitutions otherwiſe well, and but very little falls ſhort of the Bark in Subſtance. The Tormentil prevents its going off by Stool, which it is ſometimes apt to do; and if this is not ſufficient, add to each Draught from 5 to 8 Drops of *Liquid Laudanum*, or put 20 alone into the Night-Doſe. This muſt be followed about ʒ iii. every three hours between the Fits, till they diſappear, for grown Perſons; but for Children a third of the quantity will ſuffice.

Decoctum Corticis cum Chalybe, *A Decoction of the Bark with Steel.* 'Boil as in the laſt with ʒ i. of Steel-'Filings, and double the quantity 'of the Spirit of Sulphur.'

In a *Chloroſis*, where the Menſtrual Diſcharges have been defective, eſpecially in Conſtitutions languid, cold, and Leucophlegmatic, this is the beſt Preparation: to be given as the other, obſerving to deſiſt, if the *Menſes* flow, till they are over.

Decoctum Corticis cum Helleboro, *A Decoction of the Bark with Hellebore.* 'Take the *Bark* in Powder, 'ʒ iſs. boiling as before to lb i. 'with black Hellebore, ʒ i. in the 'laſt Decoction, and ʒ iv. of White-'Wine.'

Divide and give this as the former, where a Perſon naturally ſanguine, from a ſudden Diminution of Perſpiration, or, as 'tis commonly call'd, catching Cold, falls into an Intermittent, join'd with an Obſtruction of the *Menſes*: For this will infallibly remove both the Ails at once. But to prevent the *Hellebore* carrying it away by Stool, a proper quantity of *Liquid Laudanum* is to be added, as before directed. It is impoſſible, in the room allowed us here, to give particular Inſtances how this wonderful *Drug* is to be manag'd to ſeveral Purpoſes, and in different Circumſtances; it being capable, by a skilful Hand, to be fitted to more Intentions in Medicine, than any one thing beſides. What *Sylvius* uſed to ſay of *Opium*, deſerves as well to be ſaid of this, *That without it, Phyſic would not be worth practiſing*; for ſuch as him, therefore theſe Hints may be ſufficient, and Volumes could not teach others either to cure, or prevent their doing Miſchief with it.

Emulſio Varioloſa, *An Emulſion for the Small-Pox.* 'Take ſweet 'Almonds blanch'd, Seeds of Me-'lons, Cucumber, white Poppy, 'ana ʒ ii. double refin'd Sugar, ʒ ſs. 'When all are ſufficiently beaten 'in a Marble Mortar, pour on by 'degrees Jelly of Hartſhorn and 'Ivory (made without Juice of Le-'mons) ʒ iv. Alexiterial Milk-Wa-'ter, ʒ xii. ſtrain and preſs out; 'then add Epidemical Water, and 'that of Cinnamon, ana ʒ i. Dia-'phoretic Antimony newly and well 'made, ʒ ii. Mix for uſe.'

This is recommended to be drank of frequently in the Meaſles and *Small-Pox*, according to the Strength of the Patient.

Emulſio Alexipharmica, *An Alexipharmic Emulſion.* 'Take ſweet 'Almonds blanch'd, ʒ i. Cucumber-'Seeds, and of white Poppies, ana 'ʒ vi. Barley-Water, in which has 'been boil'd ʒ ii of Scorzonera-'Root, lb iſs. Alex. Milk-Water 'and Plague-Water, ana ʒ iv. Sy-'rup of Lemons, ʒ iii. Make an 'Emulſion, *S. A.*'

This is a very pleaſant Drink in Fevers, and aſſiſts to dilute, promote a *Diaphoreſis*, and cool the Urine, eſpecially where Bliſters are raiſed. It may be drank at pleaſure.

Infuſio

Infusio Hispanica, *The* Spanish *Infusion.* 'Take Spring-Water, 'lb iii. Salt of Tartar, ʒ ss. Saffron, 'ʒ ss. Liquerise, ʒ ii. Digest close 'and warm eight or ten hours, and 'strain for use.'

This is a good Drink, where from a Cold the Blood suddenly runs into Size, and produces Fevers with a Peripneumony, and such like Disorders of the Breast; for it greatly incides and expectorates, and also helps by Urine: for which purpose the Patient ought to keep warm, and sip it frequently hot. Some order this with Juice of *Spanish* Liquerise, but that of our own Growth is much better in the Root.

'Infusio Zedoariæ, *An Infusion of Zedoary.* 'Take Roots of Zedoary, 'Aromatic-Reed, ana ʒ ss. Seeds 'of Caraway, sweet Fennel, ana 'ʒ ii. Nutmeg, Cardamoms, and 'Saffron, ana ʒ i. Cloves, Grains 'of Paradise, ana ʒ ss. Milk-Water, 'alex. lb. i. Water of Mint, lb ss. 'of Cinnamon, ʒ iv. of Gentian 'and Wormwood Comp. ana ʒ ii. 'macerate close and moderately 'warm for twelve hours; then 'strain, and add Spirit of Lavender Comp. and Spirit of Salt Armoniac, ana ʒ ii. and mix for 'use.'

This is recommended in the Gout and Rheumatic Pains attended with a Fever, to sip a little of often hot; for it helps a *Diaphoresis*, and keeps the gouty Matter in the extreme Parts.

Infusio Alexipharmica, *An Alexipharmic Infusion.* 'Take Scordium dried and pick'd, ʒ ii. *Venice*-'Treacle, ʒ iii. Plague-Water, ʒ iv. 'Milk-Water, alex. ʒ xii. a whole 'Lemon sliced and squeez'd into it. 'Steep all together close three or 'fours hours; then strain and sweeten, if desired, for use.'

This is much more efficacious than any Alexipharmick Julep; and divers of this kind may be contriv'd, where the Patient will not, or cannot submit to more Forms at once, as the different Symptoms require them to be varied. This drank three or four Spoonfuls at a time, and repeated every hour or two, with proper Warmth and Diluters, cannot miss of raising a Sweat, and being of service in most Fevers.

Cathartics.

Decoctum Polychrestum, *A Decoction of many Virtues.* 'Take Roots 'of Polypody of the Oak, ʒ iii. Succory, ʒ ii. Monk's Rhubarb, ʒ vi. 'Sena, ʒ ii. sweet Fennel-Seed, Liquerise, ana ʒ i. Raisins of the Sun 'stoned, ʒ iv. boil in q. s. of Spring-'Water to strain to lb iiss. To the 'Liquor put Juice of Sea-Scurvy-'grass, ʒ viii. Manna, ʒ ii. Clarify 'with the Whites of Eggs.'

This is a usual Spring-Purge with small Variations, as Circumstances may differ. Its Dose is from ʒ ii. to ʒ v. There must not be much more Water put in, than is requir'd in the strain'd Liquor, because the Ingredients need but just boil.

Infusio Cathartica, *A Purging Infusion.* 'Take Sena, ʒ i. white Tar-'tar powder'd, ʒ ss. Elder Flower-'Water, White-Wine, ana lb ss. 'Infuse warm and close for 12 hours; 'take ʒ xii. of it clear strain'd; add 'to it Syrup of Succory with Rhu-'barb, ʒ iv. Mix for use.'

The Dose of this to grown Persons is ordered from ʒ iii. to ʒ v. and proportion'd accordingly to Children. This makes a good Purge enough for the first Passages.

Infusio Rhabarbari, *An Infusion of Rhubarb.* 'Take Rhubarb thin 'sliced, ʒ ii. yellow Mirobalans, ʒ i. 'Salt of Wormwood, gr. xvi. Plan-

'tain and Cinnamon-Water, ana ʒ ii. Infuſe, cloſe, and warm, all night, and with Syrup of Roſes, ʒ ſs. or ʒ vi. drink off the next morning at one Doſe.'

This is good in an over abundance of *Bile*; and when perſons puke or belch bitter and ſour in a Morning, and are ſubject to *Diarrhœa's*. Thoſe who are apt to be grip'd with it, may have it prepar'd with ʒ ii. of *Aqua Mirabilis* inſtead of *Plantain-Water*: which latter by the way is no better than that from the Pump. Salt of *Tartar* will do as well as that of Wormwood, and much helps to draw out the Virtues of the *Rhubarb*.

Infuſio Cathartica communis, *The common Purging Infuſion.* 'Take 'Sena, ʒ iii. Rhubarb, ʒ ſs. Coriander-Seeds, Liqueriſe, ana ℈ i. Salt 'of Tartar, gr. x. infuſe in a ſufficient quantity of Water, to ſtrain 'off, ʒ iii. to which put *Elixir Salutis*, ʒ ii. Syrup of Damask Roſes, ʒ ſs. take it at one Doſe.'

Altera, *Another.* 'Take Sena 'and Rhubarb, ana ʒ ii. Liqueriſe 'and Coriander-Seeds, ana ʒ ſs. '*Epſom* Salt, or rather the Salt of '*Glauber*, ʒ ii. infuſe in Water e'nough for ʒ iii. and add Syrup of 'Buckthorn, ʒ iii. Mix for one Doſe.'

This is ſtronger than the former, and will infallibly operate with the moſt robuſt Conſtitutions. In the ſame manner purging Draughts may be prepared by Infuſion, with ſuch Variations as different Conſtitutions and Circumſtances require, of any ſtrength and quantity. For the firſt Paſſages only, theſe already given are very proper; and if they be required, more of the Draſtic kind, Jalap Root may be added, and any of thoſe *Simples*, to be found under that Diviſion in the ſecond *Part*: but as they are reſinous, and come out of Subſtances very hard, they require longer Infuſion, and a more ſpirituous *Menſtruum* than common Water. And if yet more lenitive ones are required than theſe, *Caſſia Fiſtularia*, *Violet Leaves*, and ſuch like ſmooth things may be preſcrib'd. But in all, *Salt of Tartar* is requiſite, becauſe it ſtrikes a much better Tincture, by fetching out the Virtues of the Simples, and makes them work with leſs Griping; as may be ſeen more at large, where it has been conſider'd as a *Corrector*, in its proper place in *Part* 2.

Coolers and Narcotics.

Decoctum Pacificum, *The Pacific Decoction.* 'Take Salt of Tar'tar made with Nitre, ʒ viii. Flow'ers of Poppies, Juniper-Berries, 'and Roots of black Hellebore, ana 'ʒ viii. Lime-Water, lb xiii. Boil 'with a gentle Fire for twenty four 'hours, and when cool, ſtrain thro' 'a thick Flannel.'

This may be uſed to many good purpoſes, for it greatly breaks viſcid and ſizy Humors, and deterges thoſe Paſſages where they are moſt apt to be obſtructed; and it diſcharges them both by Urine and Tranſpiration: ſo that it is a good Medicine in Scorbutic Rheumatiſms, and will procure eaſe where the Pain are violent. And to this laſt purpoſe ſome add ʒ ii. or ʒ iii. of *Opium*, which makes yet a greater Sudorific, and of great ſervice in the Tortures of the Gout. The Doſe is to be proportioned according to the Strength and Exigency of the Patient, and to be given chiefly every night going to bed.

Decoctum refrigerans, *A Cooling Decoction.* 'Take Spring-Wa'ter, ʒ xxvi. make it boil, and then 'put in Juice of Lemons and fine 'Sugar,

'Sugar, ana ʒ ii. Cochineal, ϑ i. Let 'it continue boiling till the Scum 'be taken off, and put to it of Da-'mask Roſe-water, ʒ iv.'

This is a moſt pleaſant Drink in parching Fevers, and may be ſipped off at pleaſure; it greatly cools the Stomach, and keeps moiſt, and in motion, thoſe Fibres which otherwiſe would grow criſpy and uſeleſs; and helps to waſh off by Urine.

Decoctum Refrigerans alterum, *Another cooling Decoction.* 'Take 'Sorrel-Roots and Raiſins of the Sun 'cut ſmall, ana ʒ ii. Liqueriſe and 'Pearl-Barley, ana ʒ ſs. Boil in 'Spring-water from lb iii. to lb ii. 'and ſweeten with Syrup of Le-'mons, ʒ ii.'

This has much the ſame Qualities as the former, but is not quite ſo grateful neither to Sight nor Taſt. It may be drank at pleaſure.

Decoctum Scorzoneræ, *A Decoction of Scorzonera.* 'Take Pearl-'Barley, ʒ ſs. Roots of Scorzonera, 'ʒ ii. Roots of Sorrel, ʒ i. Leaves 'of Wood-Sorrel, m. i. Parings of 'Pippins, No ii. Boil in Water, lb iii. 'to ʒ xxviii. ſtrain and ſweeten 'with Syrup of Lemons and Raſp-'berries, ana ʒ ii. and mix for uſe.'

This may be drank at diſcretion in Fevers as a Diluter; and ſome imagine the *Scorzonera* gives it an Alexipharmic Quality, and makes it promote Sweat.

Emulſio Pacifica, *A Pacific Emulſion.* 'Take white Poppy-Seeds, 'ʒ ii. ſweet Almonds blanched, ʒ ſs. 'red Poppy-Water, lb iſs. Make 'an Emulſion, *S. A.* which ſweeten 'with Diacodium, ʒ iii.'

It greatly ſooths a *Delirium*, and ſteals the Patient into Sleep much better than the warm Opiates. It may be given ʒ iii. or ʒ iv. at a time till it anſwers the end. It may be of great ſervice in the ſmall-Pox, and will keep the Perſon much leſs ſenſible of Soreneſs, and more eaſy. In the Appendix to *Bates* we have another of this kind, and many more may be contrived of like nature, with ſuch Variations as have due regard to particular Symptoms and Circumſtances.

Succus Attemperans, *The Cooling Juice.* 'Take as much Dandelion 'as you pleaſe; put it into a glaz'd 'Pipkin with a Cover, which ſtop 'cloſe with Paſte, and ſet it in an 'Oven after the Bread is drawn, and 'let it ſtand ſix hours: then pour 'the Liquor thro' a hair Sieve, with-'out ſqueezing, for uſe.'

Dr. *Fuller* approves this way of obtaining the Juice from Herbs, becauſe they agree better with the Stomach than thoſe which are expreſſed raw. This ſimple Medicine, he ſays, dilutes the Blood and Humors, corrects their acrid Salt, and is a principal thing in a hot Scurvy, and cutaneous Affections. He has known where it has done good, even in a *Lepra Græcorum*, ſo far as to keep it from itching, heating, and ſpreading, and make it tolerable, tho' it could not cure it. ʒ iv. of it are to be drank thrice a day.

There might be here ſubjoin'd *Tinctures*, *Spirits*, and *Elixirs*, their manner of Preparation bearing a near reſemblance hereto; but ſuch as are made from hard Subſtances, and with ſpirituous *Menſtruums*, are not proper for Occaſional Preſcription, becauſe they require time; and becauſe they will keep well, and are beſt made in quantities much larger than is required for any ſingle Caſe; we have inſerted them amongſt the Officinal Compoſitions, and left no occaſion for them here. Such things being taken in Drops, and

℥ i. going a great way in any one Caſe; it is very troubleſome to order their making as wanted, becauſe a Quart or two is as eaſily done. Therefore altho *Bates* and *Fuller* put many of theſe amongſt extemporaneous Forms; yet for the Reaſons mention'd we judged moſt ſuitable to place them amongſt thoſe of the Shops; from whence the Preſcriber may be furniſh'd for all the Intentions ſuch *Forms* are proper for. Many that others give under the Title of Tinctures, for conveniency of Method, we have here placed as Infuſions; being more properly ſo call'd, becauſe made with aqueous *Menſtruums*, and without any elaborate Digeſtion. Under the Diviſion of *Juleps* likewiſe, we ſhall have occaſion to mention all thoſe extemporaneous *Formulæ*, called Spirits or Drops, that are met with in the common Practice.

SECT. III.

Of Juleps, Draughts, and Mixtures.

THE firſt of theſe Forms is ſo much alter'd in the preſent Practice, that the lateſt Diſpenſatory-Writers cannot be of any ſervice to us herein. Under this Title us'd to be included a great deal made by Infuſion, and received from the expreſſed Juices of Herbs, Fruits, *&c.* and Dr. *Fuller*, the lateſt of all, has ſcarce a *Julep* in his whole Book, which would not be thought a very odd Preſcription now in any *Apothecary*'s Shop: for he often adds Powders and Chymical Oils, which deform this kind of Medicine; and are much more conveniently exhibited in Boles, or Powders, or Electuaries. The preſent Practice is not extraordinary only in the Neatneſs and Elegance of their extemporaneous Medicines, by which it has rejected out of *Juleps* all but tranſparent Liquors, unleſs in *Pearl Juleps*; but alſo regards them only as *Diluters*, and therefore orders what the main Dependance is upon, in ſome other *Form*. And even the quantities herein are ſo exactly kept up to, from ℥ viii. to about ℥ x. for the largeſt *Juleps*, that the Shops are only furniſh'd with Phials of thoſe ſizes to contain them. The ſame alteration likewiſe is made in *Draughts*, they being now little elſe than a leſs Proportion of the ſame things as are order'd in *Juleps*, for one Doſe to waſh down or dilute a *Bole*, or a Medicine in a more ſolid *Form*. In no Intention therefore are they truſted to, unleſs as *Narcotics* and *Cathartics*; many of thoſe Medicines being conveniently enough exhibited in a *Draught* for one Doſe: And a Potion ſeems to differ from this no otherwiſe, than as it is more a medicinal Term, and therefore generally apply'd to *Cathartics*. A *Mixture* is properly a *Julep* with ſolid Ingredients diſſolv'd in it; or when *Oils* are added to Draughts without Incorporation: (for by Incorporation they become *Linctus's* or *Emulſions*.) The former is out of Practice, being deem'd an

an unſightly and ſlovenly way of Compoſition, and the latter never occurs but amongſt *Emollients*; and therefore of theſe we ſhall meet with but few. As the preſent Practice then is to be almoſt our only Guide in theſe Forms, we ſhall give a few Examples of each, under all thoſe Intentions they are beſt fitted for, in the Method which was taken in the Diſtribution of the *Medicinal Simples* in the Second Part. As theſe likewiſe were uſed to be ſweeten'd with a *q. ſ.* of ſome appropriate Syrup, they are now generally dulciſy'd only with plain Sugar: but as this Alteration can be of no great Importance, it may be eligible to retain, in ſome meaſure at leaſt, the old way; becauſe a Patient's Expectation, which is no trifling Regard, is much more rais'd with a well-color'd Cordial, than by what is clear: for they are apt to ſlight the latter as no better than Simple Waters, which they have no opinion of.

Cephalics and Cardiacs.

'Take Black Cherry Water and 'Baum Water, ana ʒ iii. Piony-'Water compound, ʒ iv. Syrup of 'Cloves, ʒ vi. Make into a Julep.' Or, 'Take Roſemary and Black-'Cherry Water, ana ʒ iv. compound 'Piony-Water, ʒ ii. Spirit of La-'vender, ʒ ii. Syrup of Cloves, ʒ vi. 'Make into a Julep.' Or, 'Take 'Baum and Black-Cherry Water, 'ana ʒ iiiſs. *Aqua Mirabilis*, ʒ ii. 'Spirit of Lavender, ʒ ſs. of the 'Royal Tincture, gut. xii. fine Su-'gar, ʒ ſs. Make into a Julep.' Or, 'Take Black-Cherry Water, ʒ vi. 'Dr. *Stephen*'s Water, ʒ ii. *Aqua* '*Mariæ*, ʒ i. Confect. Alkermes, ʒ ii. 'Sugar, ʒ ſs. Make into a Julep.' Or, 'Take Black-Cherry Water, White Wine, ana ʒ iiiſs. *Aqua Cœleſtis*, ʒ iiſs. Syrup of Piony, ʒ i. 'Mix into a Julep.' Or, 'Take 'White Wine, ʒ viii. *Aqua Cœleſ-'tis* and *Aqua Mariæ*, ana ʒ i. Sy-'rup of Piony, ʒ ſs. Confection of 'Alkermes, ʒ iii. Make into a Ju-'lep.' Or, Take White Wine and 'Damask-Roſe water, ana ʒ iiiſs. 'Piony Water comp. ʒ ii. Spirit of 'Lavender, ʒ iii. Caſtor ty'd up in a 'piece of ſcarlet or white Silk, ϑ i. 'Muſk, gr. iii. which put into the 'Phial, and make into a Julep.'

And with little Variation, as they are deſired to be ſtronger or ſmaller, to be fitted for nervous Diſtempers, or to be purely cordial, and as the *Sweets* agree or not, may a thouſand more be contriv'd; but all of them of no great moment, further than to dilute and waſh down other dry Forms: to be taken five or ſix Spoonfuls at a time. In ſome ſlight Caſes indeed they may be truſted to, with the help of ſome Drops of *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, which color'd with Spirit of Lavender, is call'd the *Cephalic Tincture* or *Spirit*, to be uſed in each Doſe, which ought to be repeated every 3, 4, or 6 hours, as occaſion requires. ʒ i. or thereabout in any of theſe Juleps of levigated *Pearl*, and ſweeten'd with fine Loaf-Sugar inſtead of any Syrup, makes it a *Pearl Cordial*.

Draughts under the ſame Claſs may be order'd of about a third part of the quantity of a Julep, and ſuited accordingly.

Carminatives.

'Take the laſt Runnings of *Aqua* '*Mirabilis* and Camomile-Water, 'ana ʒ iiiſs. Spirit of Juniper, ʒ ii. 'Syrup of Cloves, ʒ vi. Make into 'a Julep.' Or,

'Take the laſt Runnings of Dr. '*Stephens*'s Water, ʒ iv. Dill-Water 'and compound Angelica-Water, 'ana ʒ iiſs. Syrup of Clove-Gilly-

'flowers, ℥ ſs. Confection of Alkermes, ʒ ii. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Camomile-Flower Water '℥ vi. Spirit of Caraway, ℥ i. *Aqua Mirabilis*, ℥ ii. Syrup of Cloves, '℥ i. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take the laſt Runnings of compound Angelica-water and Fennel-water, ana ℥ iv. *Aqua Cœleſtis*, '℥ ii. Spirit of Lavender, ʒ iii. Leaf-Gold, fol. ii. *Tinctura Regalis*, 'Gut. vi. Syrup of Clove-Gilly-flowers, ʒ vi. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Elder-Flower and Camomile Water, ana ℥ iiiſs. *Aqua Mirabilis*, ℥ ii. Spirit of Angelica, ℥ i. 'fine Loaf-Sugar, ℥ ſs. and Confection of Alkermes, ʒ ii. Make into 'a Julep.'

In Cholic Pains ſome Drops of *Laudanum Liquidum* might be added to any of theſe, and would make them more ſure in abating them, and procuring preſent Eaſe. For Children, who moſt often want them, they muſt be made with a leſs quantity of the compound Waters, and given in proportionate Doſes. *Draughts* alſo are to be made for the ſame Intention, with about a third of the quantity.

Hyſterics.

'Take Pennyroyal-Water, ℥ iv. 'Black-Cherry and Briony-water, 'comp. ana ℥ iii. Syrup of ſtinking 'Orrice, ℥ i. Tincture of Caſtor, ʒ i. 'Mix into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Rue, Pennyroyal, and 'compound Briony-water, ana ℥ iii. 'Syrup of compound Piony, ℥ i. 'Caſtor ty'd up in a Nodule of 'Silk, ℈ i. Aſſafœtida, gr. v. Make 'into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Rue and Black-Cherry 'Water, ana ℥ iii. compound Brio-'ny-water, ℥ ii. Spirit of Caſtor, ʒ ii. 'Spirit of Sal Armoniac, ℥ i. Sugar 'q. ſ. Make into a Julep, in which 'put a Nodule of Aſſafœtida, gr. x. 'in red Silk.' Or,

'Take Camomile and Rue-water, 'ana ℥ iii. compound Piony-water, '℥ ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniac, ʒ i. 'Pearl prepared, ʒ i. fine Loaf-Sugar, ℥ ſs. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Camphire, ʒ ii. ſet it on 'fire, and immediately quench it in 'lb i. of Spring-water: repeat the 'ſame till all the Camphire is conſumed, and then ſweeten for a 'Julep.' Or,

'Take Black-Cherry and Penny-'royal Water, ana ℥ iv. compound 'Briony Water, ℥ ii. quench, ʒ ii. of 'Camphire in them till conſumed, 'and ſweeten with Sugar, *q. ſ.* for 'a Julep.

With the ſame Ingredients, and ſuch Variations as preſent Circumſtances indicate, may be compounded many more; but thoſe with the Camphire, tho' very little in Practice, are much the moſt efficacious, and will frequently be of ſervice without any other help. The *Tincture of Caſtor*, and ſuch like Spirits, may be omitted in theſe Juleps, where no other Forms are neceſſary, and be mix'd in any proportion in a ſmall Phial of about ʒ ii. or ℥ ſs. to be titled the *Hyſteric Tincture*, or *Spirit*; and order'd every two or three hours, with ſo much of the Julep as is uſually given: and this is the moſt neat way, becauſe the Julep without them looks better to the Eye, they turning it milky; which is not ſo much regarded, when juſt mix'd for preſent taking.

Draughts may be made with a third of any of theſe, always omitting the Nodule, which in the other indeed is little more than an Amuſement, but to Patients of this Rank it is ſometimes to very good purpoſe comply'd with.

Strength

Strengtheners.

'Take Mint and ſmall Cinnamon Water, ana ʒ iv. Spirit of Cinnamon, ʒ ii. Syrup of Quinces, ʒ i. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Barley Cinnamon-water, ʒ vi. Spirit of Mint and of Clary, ana ʒ iſs. Syrup of Mint, ʒ i. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Red-Roſe Water, Barley Cinnamon Water, ana ʒ iv. Spirit of Cinnamon, ʒ ii. Pearl prepared, ʒ i. fine Loaf Sugar, ʒ vi. Make into a Julep, to be titled the *Pearl-Cordial*.'

There are many other Waters in the Shops call'd for in the ſame Intention, but we have prov'd them unfit to anſwer any ſuch Ends; and theſe are ſufficient ſo far as can be expected from this *Form*. Where the Cinnamon Waters are not in readineſs, and the *Oil* of it can be had, theſe may be made by dropping a ſufficient quantity, which is a very little, upon Sugar, and diſſolving it in any Water, for it is the reſtrinſtent Warmth of that which fits it for this Intention.

Draughts may be made of a third of either of theſe; but as they are ſeldom order'd to this purpoſe but with ſome Mixtures of *Opiates*, we ſhall meet with them under that Claſs.

Balſamics.

'Take Barley-Cinnamon, and magiſterial Snail-Water, ana ʒ iv. Roſe-water, ʒ ii. Syrup of Balſam, ʒ vi. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Roſe water, ʒ iv. magiſterial Snail Water, ʒ vi. fine Loaf-Sugar, ʒ vi. Pearl prepared, ʒ i. Make into a Pearl Cordial.' Or,

'Take new Milk, ʒ iv. boil in it Balſam of *Tolu*, ʒ ſs. Flowers of Benjamin, gr. v. After ſtraining put magiſterial Snail Water, ʒ iv. Roſe Water, ʒ ii. Pearl, ʒ i. fine Loaf Sugar, ʒ ſs. and make into a Julep, which may be titled the *Pearl Cordial*.'

There is likewiſe very little of this *Claſs* ſuitable for this *Form*, or of the Subdiviſions under it; the following therefore may paſs for *Vulnerary* or *Detergent*.

'Take Parſley Water, Elder-Flower Water, and magiſterial Worm Water, ana ʒ iii. Spirit of Juniper, ʒ ſs. Syrup of the five Roots, ʒ vi. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Elder-Flower Water, ʒ vi. magiſterial Worm Water, ʒ iv. Syrup of the five Roots, ʒ i. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Caſtle-Soap ſliced thin, ϑ i. boil in Milk, ʒ iv. and as much Elder-Flower Water: when diſſolved and ſtrain'd, add of magiſterial Worm Water, ʒ ii. Spirit of Juniper, ʒ ſs. Pearl, ʒ i. fine Sugar, ʒ vi. Mix, and title it the Pearl Julep.'

Draughts may be made of a third of any of theſe; and where any other *Form* is more irkſom to the Patient, the latter, with ſomewhat a larger proportion of *Soap*, may be truſted to in the Jaundice, and any kind of Cachexy, if repeated often, and continued long enough.

Diuretics.

'Take Parſley Water, White Wine, and comp. Horſe Radiſh-Water, ana ʒ iii. Syrup of Marſhmallows, ʒ ſs. Make into a Julep. Or,

'Take Parſley Water and comp. Horſe-Radiſh Water, ana ʒ v. Syrup of Marſhmallows, ʒ vi. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take White Wine, ʒ vi. comp. Horſe-Radiſh Water, ʒ iv. Syrup

'of Marſhmallows, ʒ i. Make into 'a Julep.' Or,

'Take Parſley Water, ʒ iv. White 'Wine, ʒ vi. Oil of Tartar *per De-* 'liquium, ʒ ii. Syrup of Marſhmal- 'lows, ʒ i. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take White Wine, ʒ viii. comp. 'Horſe-Radiſh Water, ʒ ii. Spirit of 'Nitre dulcify'd, ʒ ii. Syrup of Marſh- 'mallows, ʒ i. Make into a Julep.'

Of either of theſe a third part may be preſcribed in a *Draught*; but becauſe ſome things under this Intention are of ſuch efficacy, as to deſerve their exact Doſes to be aſſign'd, it may be convenient to give ſome Examples of them in *Draughts* and *Mixtures* for one Doſe.

'Take White Wine, ʒ ii. Spirit 'of Juniper, ʒ iii. Oil of Tartar *per* 'Deliquium, ʒ i. Syrup of Marſh- 'mallows, ʒ ii. Make into a 'Draught.' Or,

'Take ſmall Cinnamon Water, 'Vinegar of Squills, and Syrup of 'Marſhmallows, ana ʒ i. Make 'into a Draught.' Or,

'Take White Wine and Vine- 'gar of Squills, ana ʒ i. Spirit of 'Cinnamon, ʒ ii. Syrup of white 'Poppies, ʒ ſs. Make into a Draught.'

Theſe two latter are greatly recommended by the beſt Authorities in the preſent Practice, and are much depended upon in Dropſies, and the worſt of Cachexies, eſpecially if attended with an *Aſthma*. The *Cinnamon Water*, tho of it ſelf of a contrary Intention, yet here it contributes to this, by guarding the Stomach, and firſt Paſſages againſt ſuch Sollicitations from the Squills, as would make the Medicine be rejected by Vomit or Stool; and ſo ſerves only as a means to convey it into the Blood, where it acts as a powerful *Alterative*. The *Diacodium* alſo helps to the ſame end, as *Opiates* may in many Inſtances change *Cathartics* in *Alteratives*, by obtunding or rendering unheeded their Irritations in the firſt Paſſages, and giving them an opportunity of Exertion upon the Blood and Juices, in more remote Parts. But as *Diuretics* are alſo ſometimes guarded, and aſſiſted by ſuch things as relax and ſmooth the Paſſages, the following *Mixtures* are proper to ſuch a purpoſe.

'Take comp. Horſe-Radiſh Wa- 'ter and White Wine, ana ʒ i. Oil 'of ſweet Almonds and Syrup of 'Marſhmallows, ana ʒ ſs. Mix for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take White Wine, ʒ ii. Oil of 'Tartar *per Deliquium*, ʒ ii. Syrup 'of white Poppies, and Oil of ſweet 'Almonds, ana ʒ iii. Mix for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take Oil of Walnuts and Syrup 'of Marſhmallows, ana ʒ i. Oil of 'Tartar *per Deliquium*, ʒ ii. White 'Wine, ʒ ſs. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take White Wine, ʒ iſs. Spirit 'of Nitre dulcify'd, gut. xl. Oil 'of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup of 'white Poppies, ana ʒ ſs. Mix for 'one Doſe.'

Theſe latter are chiefly of uſe where violent Pains are occaſioned by the Stone and Gravel; and at the ſame time that they help forwards what is obſtructed in the Urinary Paſſages, they alſo lubricate and widen them; whereby that is carried through, which forcing Medicines only might wedge in the harder, and lay as a Foundation for inſuperable Obſtructions. Theſe are to be repeated as the Urgency of Symptoms indicates.

Diaphoretics.

'Take Treacle and Plague Wa- 'ter, ana ʒ iſs. Milk Water alexit.

'and

'and Rue Water, ana ʒiii. Syrup 'of red Poppies, ʒſs. Make into a 'Julep.' Or,

'Take Treacle Water, ʒiii. alexi- 'terial Milk-Water, ʒvi. Syrup of 'wild Poppies, ʒvi. Make into a 'Julep.' Or,

'Take Scordium Water, comp 'ʒiii. Plague Water, ʒii. alexit. 'Milk-Water, ʒiv. Syrup of red 'Poppies, ʒſs. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Treacle and Comp. Scor- 'dium Water, ana ʒii. Milk Water, 'ʒv. Tincture of Saffron, ʒii. Spi- 'rit of Sal Armoniac, ʒi. fine Loaf 'Sugar, ʒiß. Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take new Rheniſh Wine, ʒvi. 'Plague Water and Treacle Water, 'ana ʒiſs. Syrup of Poppies, ʒvi. 'Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Milk Water alexit. ʒvi. 'Plague Water, ʒiii. diſtill'd Vine- 'gar, ʒſs. dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre, 'gut. l. Syrup of red Poppies, ʒvi. 'Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Aqua Protheriacalis, Milk 'Water alexit. and Plague Water, 'ana ʒiii. Tincture of Saffron, ʒſs. 'Syrup of red Poppies, ʒvi. Make 'into a Julep.' Or,

'Take Plague Water, Black- 'Cherry Water, and alexiterial Milk- 'Water, ana ʒiii. Pearl prepared, 'ʒiſs. fine Loaf Sugar, ʒſs. Mix 'and title it the Pearl Julep.'

The Materials under this Claſs are ſo numerous, that it is endleſs to give as many Examples as they would furniſh; this general Hint therefore, with what are here given, may be ſufficient. In high inflammatory Fevers, the more *Juleps* are acidulated, the better, provided ſome warm Alexipharmics are join'd with them; but in ſlow malignant Fevers, where the Complexion is pale, the forehead cool, and ſometimes clammy, and the Pulſe low and ticking, they ought well to be ſated with the urinous Volatiles, ſuch as *Sal Armoniac*, and the like: but obſerve always to ſweeten ſuch with Sugar, or ſome brown Syrup, becauſe all that are red turn green, which is very unſightly. A little *Alkermes* Confection, or Leaf-Gold, may be put into any of this ſort, except thoſe which have *Pearl*, to give them an agreeableneſs to the Eye.

Draughts may be made of a third of any of theſe: and ſometimes the following may be preſcrib'd for Mixtures of one Doſe.

'Take Treacle Water, and alexi- 'terial Milk Water, ana ʒiſs. *Ve- 'nice* Treacle, ʒſs. Syrup of Pop- 'pies, ʒii. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Plague Water, ʒi. Rue 'Water, ʒii. *London*-Treacle, ʒi. 'Syrup of red Poppies, ʒii. Mix 'for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Scordium Water and 'Milk Water alexit. ana ʒiſs. Mi- 'thridate, ℈ii. Syrup of red Pop- 'pies, ʒſs. Mix for one Doſe.'

After the like manner may others be contriv'd, which are always to be with regard to particular Symptoms, which no one can be a judge of, but the skilful Phyſician who is daily viſiting the Patient. But this latter Form is not ſo neat for Perſons of any Delicacy, the ſolid Ingredients being much better made into *Boles*, and waſhed down with a Draught made of the Liquids, unleſs it be to ſuch who are poor, and to whom Charity requires as much to be done in as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible. In all caſes where *Opiates* are indicated with *Alexipharmics*, they are by all means to be divided into *Forms* for one Doſe, and never to be truſted in *Juleps*.

Emetics

Emetics.

The Name of Julep is a ſtranger under this Title, and therefore we have nothing more here beſides *Potions* or *Mixtures.* As,

'Take Oxymel of Squills, ʒ ii. Baum Water, ʒ i. Oil of Almonds, ʒ ſs. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Vinegar of Squills, ʒ iſs. Oil of Almonds, ʒ i. Mix for one Doſe.' Or, for ſtronger Perſons,

'Take *Vinum Benedictum*, ʒ i. Milk-Water, ʒ ii. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Powder of Ipecacuanha, ʒ ſs. Syrup of Violets, ʒ i. Milk Water, ʒ ii. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Emetic Tartar, gr. vi. Oxymel of Squills, ʒ i. Milk-Water, ʒ ii. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take of the Juice of the Herb Aſarabacca, ʒ vi. or ʒ i. Oxymel of Squills, ʒ ſs. Carduus Water, ʒ ii. Mix for a Draught.'

This laſt is preſcrib'd chiefly to hypocondriacal and maniacal Patients, and is a very ſtrong Emetic; ſuch People requiring much larger Doſes than other.

'Take *Mel Elleboratum*, ʒ i. Vinegar of Squills, ʒ ſs. Milk-Water, ʒ i. Mix for one Doſe.' Or, for Children,

'Take Oxymel of Squills, ʒ ſs. Milk Water, ʒ i. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

'Take Vinegar of Squills, ʒ ii. Syrup of Peach Bloſſoms, ʒ iii. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Syrup of Peach Bloſſoms, ʒ iii. Emetic Salt of Vitriol, gr. viii. Milk Water, ʒ ſs. Mix for one Doſe.'

In all theſe the Strength and Circumſtances of the Patient, and his Diſtemper are to be the main guide; and therefore there can be no ſet *Forms* determin'd for univerſal uſe. Theſe take in what the preſent Practice relies on, but the milder are moſt uſed.

Cathartics milder.

'Take Syrup of Damask Roſes, ʒ iſs. Milk Water, ʒ iſs. *Aqua Mirabilis*, ʒ ii. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Syrup of Rhubarb, ʒ ii. Camomile Water, ʒ iſs. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Syrup of Rhubarb, ʒ i. *Elixir Salutis*, ʒ ſs. Camomile, Water, ʒ iſs. Mix for one Doſe.'

Cathartics rougher.

'Take Syrup of Buckthorn, ʒ iſs. Camomile Water, ʒ iſs. *Aqua Mirabilis*, ʒ ii. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Syrup of Damask Roſes, ʒ iſs. *Elixir Salutis*, ʒ ſs. Camomile Water, ʒ i. Mix for one Doſe.'

But becauſe Syrups, in ſuch large quantities, are loathſome to many in taking, the general Practice is to preſcribe *extemporaneous Draughts*, by Infuſion; many of which may be made from ſuch a Portion of ſome Cathartic before given under that Form, as is allotted for a Doſe: but becauſe this is not ſo much uſed, we ſhall here ſubjoin a few Examples of *Potions* thus made.

'Take Sena, ʒ iii. Liquerise Root, ʒ ſs. Coriander Seeds and Salt of Tartar, ana gr. x. infuſe in a ſufficient quantity of hot Water to ſtrain, ʒ iii. to which add *Elixir Salutis*, ʒ ii. and Syrup of Damask Roſes, ʒ ſs. Make into a Potion for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Sena, ʒ ii. Rhubarb Root, ʒ i. Liquerise, ʒ ſs. Salt of Tartar, gr. x. infuſe in enough boiling Water to ſtrain, ʒ iii. To it put

'Syrup

' Syrup of Buck-thorn, ʒ iii. *Aqua Mirabilis*, ʒ ii. Make into a Potion for one Doſe.' Or,

' Take Sena, ʒ ii. Jalap Root, ʒ i. Liqueriſe, ϑ ii. Salt of Tartar, gr. x. infuſe in enough boiling Water to ſtrain to ʒ iii. and add Syrup of Damask Roſes, ʒ ſs. Make into a Potion.' Or,

' Take Sena and Damask Roſe Leaves, ana ʒ ii. Liqueriſe, ʒ i. Salt of Tartar, gr. x. infuſe in q.ſ. of boiling Water to ſtrain, ʒ ii. and add to it Syrup of Damask Roſes, ʒ ſs. for one Potion.' Or,

' Take Sena, ʒ ſs. Liqueriſe, ʒ i. Salt of *Epſom* Waters, ʒ ii. infuſe in enough boiling Water to ſtrain, ʒ iii. and add Syrup of Buck-thorn, ʒ ſs. for one Potion.'

The Doſes here are for grown Perſons; and for Children they may be proportionably varied to their Ages; as likewiſe be made ſtronger or weaker according to the Strength and Circumſtances of the Patient. Tho indeed the ſtronger Cathartics, ſuch as ſome Conſtitutions and Diſorders require, come not conveniently into this *Form*, as many reſinous Subſtances and Preparations in the Chymical Pharmacy; the Reader may therefore expect to meet with them amongſt the *Boles* and *Powders* of this Claſs.

Narcotics.

Reaſons have already been given why theſe ought not to be truſted in any *Forms* but ſuch as are moſt proper for one Doſe, and therefore *Juleps* are hence excluded, and nothing elſe but Draughts are proper under this Diviſion; a few Examples take as follow.

' Take Plague Water and Milk Water, ana ʒ iſs. Syrup of white Poppies, ʒ vi. Make into a Draught.' Or,

' Take Plague Water and Barley Cinnamon Water, ana ʒ iſs. *Liquid Laudanum*, gut. xv. Syrup of red Poppies, ʒ iii. Mix.' Or,

' Take Dr. *Stephen*'s Water, ʒ i. Barley Cinnamon Water, ʒ ii. ſolid *London Laudanum*, gr. iſs. Syrup of Cloves, ʒ iii. Mix.' Or,

' Take *Aqua Mirabilis*, ʒ i. Camomile Water, ʒ ii. Syrup of white Poppies, ʒ vi. Mix for one Draught.'

When the Intention is only to procure Sleep, or to ſtop Defluxions of *Rheum*, which all *Opiates* more or leſs do; it is no great matter what is the Vehicle, ſo that the *Opiate* be well adjuſted in its Doſe: but in Fevers, Cholics, and other Diſtempers, which have ſome other Indications beſides that of giving Sleep, the Vehicle muſt be choſe out of ſuch as are moſt proper to the Intention pointed at, whether *Alexipharmic*, *Carminative*, *Reſtringent*, or any other. There is a hazard in aſcertaining the Doſe of *Liquid Laudanum* from the number of Drops, which few are appriz'd of; and that is, the ſhape of the Bottle from whence it is dropp'd, will make the quantity more or leſs, becauſe the Drops will form larger or ſmaller, according to the faſhion of the Phial, as may be demonſtrated from Experiment, by weighing ſuch a number of Drops from Phials of different Forms and Magnitudes. For this reaſon many Phyſicians now chuſe the ſolid *Laudanum*, which may be aſcertain'd by Weight; and if it be well diſſolv'd, its ſmall quantity is hardly diſcernible ſo to make a Draught thick or foul. But altho *Opiates* are beſt preſcrib'd in ſingle Doſes to grown People; yet to Children where they are neceſſary, becauſe the quantity for one Doſe is ſo ſmall, as not eaſily to

computed by Weight or Meaſure, the beſt way is to give them in Mixtures for many Doſes, and directing a Spoonful at a time; to be repeated at ſeveral diſtances, till the end aim'd at is obtain'd. In the Gripes therefore, and ungovernable Looſneſſes, the following may be of uſe.

'Take Camomile Water, ʒiv. 'Aqua Mirabilis, ʒii. Syrup of 'white Poppies, ʒi. for a Mixture 'to be given at diſcretion.' Or,

'Take Mint Water and Fennel 'Water, ana ʒii. Syrup of Clove-'gilly-flowers, ʒi. *Liquid Lauda-'num*, gut. xx. Mix, and give a 'Spoonful every half hour, till it 'procures eaſe.'

Coolers.

Very little is preſcrib'd in the Shops under this Intention, becauſe the *Kitchen* ſo much better ſupplies all of this kind; and the common Diluters, of which Sage Tea, Lemonade with a little Wine, and Wine and Water are much the beſt; however, where other *Forms* are little us'd, *Juleps* after the following Examples may be preſcrib'd.

'Take Black Cherry and Baum 'Water, ana ʒiv. Treacle Water, 'ʒii. Syrup of Lemons, or of 'Sevil Oranges, ʒi. Make into a 'Julep.' Or,

'Take Sage Water and Plantain 'Water, ana ʒiv. *Aqua Protheria-'calis*, ʒii. Syrup of Rasberries, ʒi. 'Make into a Julep.' Or,

'Take new Rheniſh Wine, lb ſs. 'Syrup of Lemons, ʒi. Make into 'a Julep.' Or,

'Take Rheniſh Wine and Da-'mask Roſe Water, ana ʒiv. But-'ter-Bur Water compound, ʒii. Sy-'rup of *Sevil* Oranges. Make into 'a Julep.'

There are abundance of Recipe's more of this Denomination, eſpecially of *Mixtures*, in phyſical Writers; but becauſe this Work is intended to be accommodated as much as poſſible to the preſent Practice; and that, with good reaſon, has greatly abridg'd thoſe *Forms*, becauſe what us'd to be given under them, has been generally trifling, or much more convenient and decent in others; we have taken up as little room as poſſible with this Part; which procedure alſo will much ſhorten the following.

SECT. IV.

Of Linctus's, Lambatives, &c.

THE ancient Practice greatly abounds with Preſcriptions in theſe Forms, which the Preſcriber at pleaſure titles either *Linctus's, Lambatives, Lohochs* or *Syrups*; but they are much neglected by the preſent; nothing being well reducible into thoſe Forms but *Pectorals*, and what is grateful to the Taſt; for the Conſiſtence and Manner of taking, makes any thing bitter, or otherwiſe nauſeous, herein intolerable; and nothing but *Emollients* and *Detergents*, ſuch as *Oils*, opening *Syrups*, and

and ſubſtances proper to unite them, and agreeable to their Qualities, being convenient to be reduced thereinto. The Sweetneſs and Adheſion likewiſe of theſe Medicines, make them not only tireſome in taking, but clogging, and injurious to ſome Stomachs; that while by them it is endeavoured to deterge the Lungs of Phlegm, the Digeſtion is ſo much hindred, that a greater Supply is made; which renders ſuch Efforts in vain, if not worſe for the Patient. In ſhort, there are very few of theſe of any other ſervice, than to promote and eaſe thoſe Coughs in old Age, which are neceſſary to keep open the Breaſt, and break away ſuch Infarctions, which are occaſion'd by a Diminution of Tranſpiration, (*i. e.* what is commonly called taking of Cold) or a weaken'd Concoction, that give riſe to Pleuriſies, Aſthma's, Coughs, and the like. It is not unfrequent to meet with many under this Denomination, intended to reſtringe and agglutinate; but they are juſtly rejected, becauſe Sugars are oppoſite to all ſuch Deſigns, as has been already ſufficiently urged in many places. Where Oil is to be mixed in theſe Forms, it is firſt to be done very intimately with a little Sugar, or what Powders elſe are order'd; and then the Syrups to be dropt in gradually at firſt, till there is an entire Incorporation: tho' Oil and Syrup may be mixed without, but it is with a great deal of trouble.

Dr. *Fuller* concludes his Article of *Lambatives*, with ſome Hints worth every one's regard, and therefore I'll tranſcribe them. '1. Sweet, mucilaginous incraſſating Medicines, 'tho' they may help Excretion out 'of the Throat it ſelf, may render 'the Blood ſofter, and diſpoſe the 'Humors for Maturation and Evacuation; yet it is not their Talent to fetch up any thing that 'lies deep in the Cheſt. And therefore when the Blood and Habit 'of the Body is foul, and a Load 'of thick Phlegm is to be brought 'out of the Lungs, ſuch things as 'theſe are very wrongly and noxiouſly preſcrib'd: for they will 'farther polute the Blood with a 'mucous heavy Chyle, and ſtuff 'up the Lungs with a greater *Colluvies*. 2. Brisk acrious ſtimulating 'things, which do not really deſcend into the Lungs, but only 'by tickling, pricking and irritating 'the Fibres, excite a Cough; and 'bymeans of it exagitate theLungs, 'and ſhake the Humors out of 'em, 'and ſo do it not primarily, but ſecondarily: Theſe, I ſay, pump 'out of the Pneumonic Pipes ſuch 'Matter as lies looſe and fluid; 'and are therefore in vain attempted, when a great Maſs of tough 'Phlegm is depoſited, and ſticks 'faſt in the *Bronchia*, and inmoſt 'Veſicles. And oftentimes their 'uſe is not only in vain, but hurtful alſo; becauſe they raiſe a 'Cough, and tire out the Lungs to 'no purpoſe, and weaken their 'Tone to no advantage. 3. There 'are no ſuch things as *Expectorators*, properly ſo call'd, except '*Volatiles* and *Balſamics*: and theſe 'do not ſlip down directly by the '*Trachea*, but firſt being convey'd 'into the circulating Blood, are 'thence ſuffus'd into the Pneumonic 'Veſſels, and their inmoſt Receſſes. 'And it is ſuch only that have the 'power to remove and caſt clammy Phlegm and purulent Matter 'out of the *Bronchia*, Veſicles, and 'crude Tubercles.'

Emol-

Emollients.

'Take black Pectoral Troches 'finely powder'd, ʒ ii. Syrup of Li-'querise and Hyſſop, ana ʒ i. Oil 'of Almonds, ʒ ſs. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take white Pectoral Lozenges, 'ʒ iii. Syrup of Marſhmallows, and 'Oil of ſweet Almonds, ana ʒ iſs. 'Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Powder of *Haly* freſh 'made, ʒ ſs. Diacodium and Syrup 'of Liquerise, ana ʒ iſs. Oil of 'ſweet Almonds, ʒ i. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Sperma Ceti, ʒ ii. white 'Sugar, ʒ ſs. Syrup of Balſam, ʒ iii. 'Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Powder of Marſhmallow-'Roots, ʒ iii. Flower of Sulphur, ʒ i. 'Gum Arabic, ʒ ſs. White of Eggs 'beaten up, ʒ i. Syrup of Marſh-'mallows, q. ſ. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Seeds of Fleabane and 'Quinces, ana ʒ i. make into a 'Mucilage with q. ſ. of Roſe-water 'to ʒ iv. to which ſtrain'd, add one 'White of an Egg beaten, and 'white Sugar powder'd, ʒ v.'

This is fitter for a ſore Mouth than any other medicinal Purpoſe, and is very cooling and pleaſant. It ought to be retain'd as long as poſſible without ſwallowing.

'Take white Sugar-Candy, ʒ vi. 'Oil of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup 'of Marſhmallows, ana ʒ iſs. Mix, 'S. A.'

'Take Syrup of red Poppies and 'Linſeed Oil, ana ʒ ii. Oil of Anni-'ſeed, gut. ii. Sugar, ʒ ii. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Conſerve of Hips, ʒ ſs. 'Diacodium and Oil of ſweet Al-'monds, ana ʒ iſs. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take white Lozenges and Sper-'ma Ceti, ana ʒ iſs. Oil of ſweet 'Almonds, and Syrup of Balſam, 'ana ʒ iſs. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Powder of Liquerise, ʒ iii. 'Syrup of Maiden-Hair, and Oil 'of ſweet Almonds, ana ʒ i. Mix, 'S. A.'

Many more Examples might be given; but theſe are ſufficient to direct the manner by which this kind of Medicines are to be ordered, they admitting of but little Variation: ſome only being more deſign'd to ſoften and lubricate the Paſſages, and others to thicken tickling Rheums, and obtund the Acrimony of the Humors; according to either of which Deſigns, they may be made more or leſs oily, or ſated more or leſs with inſpiſſating Gums. They are to be taken by a Spoonful at a time, and repeated two, three, or four times a day, according to the Urgency of Symptoms. The oily Lambatives are moſt ordered in Aſthma's and Pleuriſies, and to heal Excoriations and Abſceſſes, and ſoften and relax the criſpy Tone of the Fibres, that ſtraitens the Capacities of the Veſſels. And thoſe with Gums and Balſamic Reſins, are more intended to envelop the active Salts which continually prick and ſtimulate the Fibres to cough, and thereby they may prevent Catarrhs. Thoſe which promote Expectoration, are of the following kind.

Detergents.

'Take Syrup of Hyſſop, ʒ iiſs. 'Oil of ſweet Almonds, ʒ i. Oil of 'Aniſeeds, gut. ii. Tincture of 'Myrrh, ʒ i. Powder of Orrice Root, '℈ iv. Flowers of Benjamin, ℈ ſs, 'Tobacco, gr. iv. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Syrup of Ground-Ivy, 'Hore-hound, ana ʒ iſs. Oxymel 'ſimple, ʒ i. Powder of Arum comp. 'of Orrice, and Gum Ammoniac, '(diſſolv'd in Cinnamon-water and 'ſtrained) ana ʒ i. *Elixir Proprietatis*, prepared with Oil of Sulphur

'by

'by the Bell, ʒ ſs. Flowers of Ben-
'jamin, gr. xii. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Balſam of *Tolu*, ʒ ii. rub
'it very fine and ſmooth with the
'Yolk of an Egg, and then put to
'it Syrup of Liqueriſe, ʒ iſs. Bal-
'ſam of *Peru*, gut. iv. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Syrup of Vinegar and
'Liqueriſe, ana ʒ i. Gum Ammo-
'niac diſſolv'd in White-Wine and
'ſtrain'd, ʒ i. Powder of Arum
'comp. and Myrrh, ana ʒ ſs. Mix,
'*S. A.*'

This latter is ſomewhat untooth-ſome from the Bitterneſs of the Myrrh: but where the Veſſels are greatly ſtuffed, it will do good ſer-vice; as alſo in nervous Aſthma's, which give not way to ordinary means.

'Take Syrup of the five Roots,
'ʒ ii. candied Garlick, ʒ ſs. Gum Am-
'moniacum diſſolv'd in Vinegar
'and ſtrain'd, ʒ ſs. Oil of Linſeed,
'ʒ i. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take fine *Venice* Soap ſliced
'thin, ʒ ſs. Oil of ſweet Almonds
'and Syrup of Violets, ana ʒ i.
'Mix, *S. A.*'

This is of an unſeemly Color, becauſe the *Soap* changes the Syrup green; but it powerfully expecto-rates, and is alſo a good Detergent in Foulneſſes of other *Viſcera* beſides the Lungs.

'Take Sperma Ceti, ʒ ſs. white
'Sugar-Candy, ʒ i. Syrup of the
'Balſam of *Tolu*, ʒ iſs. Mix them
'ſmooth, *S. A.*'

This ſtands greatly recommended for a Hoarſeneſs; and if ʒ i. of Linſeed Oil was added, it would mend it for that Purpoſe.

'Take Linſeed Oil newly drawn,
'white Sugar Candy finely pow-
'der'd, and Syrup of Ground-Ivy,
'ana ʒ i. Powder of Orrice, ʒ i.
'Flowers of Sulphur, ʒ ſs. Tincture
'of Gum Ammoniac, gut. xii. Oil
'of Anniſeeds, gut. iv. Salt of Harts-
'horn, gr. vi. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Balſam of *Capivi*, ʒ ii. rub
'it ſmooth with the Yolk of an Egg;
'then add fine Sugar-Candy in
'Powder, ʒ iii. Linſeed Oil, ʒ iſs.
'and Syrup of Marſhmallows, ʒ iiſs.
'Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Oxymel of Squills, Syrup
'of Saffron and Linſeed Oil, ana
'ʒ i. fine Sugar Candy in Powder,
'ʒ ſs. Mix, *S. A.*'

'Take Balſam of *Lucatellus*, ʒ ſs.
'of *Gilead*, ʒ iſs. Mix well with the
'Yolk of an Egg; then put Syrup
'of red Poppies, ʒ ii. Oil of ſweet
'Almonds, ʒ i. Spirit of Sulphur by
'the Bell, gut. xii. Mix, *S. A.*'

This latter well order'd makes a beautiful red Lambative; and all theſe help more or leſs to expecto-rate, as Symptoms are more or leſs urgent, by their reſpective Ingredi-dients. Moſt of theſe are too thick for common Phials, becauſe they are difficult to pour out; they ſhould therefore be put into ſuch as are made with wide mouths on purpoſe, or into Gally-pots, out of which they are frequently ordered to be taken by means of a Liqueriſe-Stick.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Of Electuaries.

INTO this *Form*, there are ſome things reducible almoſt for all Intentions; and as they convey moſt *Medicinal Simples* in Subſtance, they are generally to be depended on in Caſes of Importance and Difficulty; and the only things not convenient to be managed hereby, are ſuch as are extremely bitter and nauſeous, or of that efficacy, that their Doſes cannot be exactly enough adjuſted: theſe being aſſign'd generally by gueſs, in the quantity of a Nutmeg or the like: and for this reaſon will be found under this Diviſion, none of the bitter *Stomachics* nor of the ſtrong *Cathartics*, or *Narcotics*; the firſt, becauſe they cannot well be got down in this *Form*, and the two latter, becauſe their Doſes ought to be weighed with the utmoſt exactneſs, and are therefore proper only for Boles. The quantities of dry and liquid Ingredients are here to be proportioned ſo, as to make the Conſiſtence ſomewhat thinner than that of the officinal Electuaries; and where there are much Powder, they ought to be mixed very thin, becauſe they quickly ſtiffen with a few hours ſtanding, as when made with the Powder of the *Peruvian* Bark, and ſuch like dry Subſtances. Regard ought to be had, that ſuch things be not herein put together as will ferment, or not lie quiet in the Compoſitions; for *Volatiles*, ſuch as Salt Armoniac, Hartſhorn, and the like, will always be rarifying the Maſs until they eſcape. *Teſtaceous Powders*, with *Syrups* or *Conſerves* of any manner of Acidity, will ferment and ſpoil the whole: as likewiſe will all the Preparations of Steel, the *Salt* excepted, that lying quiet in moſt Mixtures. For want of Attention to this in Preſcription, many things are ordered together, which by that time they come to the Patient, cannot be contained in their Veſſels, and give a great deal of diſlike, upon ſuſpicion of a fault in the Materials, or the Apothecary; whereas it is really in the Preſcriber. But with the utmoſt Care many *Syrups* and *Conſerves*, in hot Weather, will be apt to ferment; and therefore theſe ought to be calculated in ſuch quantities, as may be taken within two or three days: for when they work, they ſpoil, and ought to be rejected.

Cephalics.

Electuarium Cariophyllatum, *Electuary of Clove-Gillyflowers.* 'Take 'Conſerve of Clove-Gillyflowers, 'ʒ i. of Red Roſes, ʒ iſs. Syrup of 'Citron Peels, q. ſ. to pulp them 'thro' a Sieve; to which add the 'Species of Aromaticum Roſatum, 'ʒ iſs. Ambergreaſe, gr. v. and make 'into an Electuary.'

This is a good warm Medicine in all nervous Decays, and raiſes the Spirits. In all Diſorders therefore from thoſe Defects, it is commended

to

to be taken two or three times in a day, with a Glaſs of Wine or any uſual Drink after it: the quantity of a Nutmeg is enough for an ordinary Doſe.'

Electuarium Ducis Sabaudiæ, *The Duke of* Savoy's *Electuary*. 'Take 'Sarſaparilla and Seeds of Dwarf-'Elder, ana ʒ iii. Seeds of St. John's-'wort, Leaves of Germander and 'Ground-Pine, ana ʒ ii. Angelica 'Root, round Birthwort, Cinna-'mon, ana ʒ iſs. Cloves, ℈ i. Saf-'fron, gr. xv. Reduce all into a fine 'Powder, and make into an Elec-'tuary with triple the quantity of 'clarify'd Honey.'

This is indeed fit for an officinal Medicine, and is as eaſily made in a large quantity as a ſmall one, and will keep. It is contriv'd on purpoſe againſt the Gout, and ought to be continued a long time, to anſwer Expectation. It greatly warms and ſtrengthens the Fibres, and therefore not only contributes to a regular Digeſtion and Concoction of Juices, but prevents any foreign Matters lodging upon them; eſpecially in the Joints, where it moſt commonly fixes, and ſpoils their Offices, and gives Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains. The Doſe is the quantity of a Nutmeg twice a day, with a Glaſs of ſtrong Wine.

Electuarium Paralyticum, *An Electuary againſt the Palſy*. 'Take 'Muſtard-Seed beat with Water, ʒi. 'pulp it through a Sieve, that all 'the Husk may be left behind; to 'it add Conſerve of Roſemary-'Flowers, ʒ i. Spirit of Lavender, 'ʒ ii. Make into an Electuary, *S. A.*'

This is an excellent Medicine for the uſe its Title expreſſes; and in the Decays of Age, when the Solids grow criſpy and dry, and ſubject the Limbs to Tremors, it will do great ſervice, and ought to be taken twice a day at leaſt, eſpecially in a Morning, the quantity of a large Nutmeg; drinking after it a Glaſs of rich Wine, or a Draught of ſome Julep or Diet-Drink of the ſame Intention, to which the Reader may turn.

Electuarium Cardiacum, *A Cardiac Electuary*. 'Take Conſerve of 'Gillyflowers, and of the yellow 'of *Sevil* Orange Peels, ana ʒ i. 'candy'd Citron Peel, green Ginger, 'Electuary of Saſſafras, Juice of 'Kermes ſtrain'd, ana ʒ ii. Oil of 'Cinnamon, gut. vi. Make into an 'Electuary with q. ſ. of Syrup of 'Cloves.'

This is very warm and ſtrengthning of all the nervous Parts, eſpecially the Stomach, where it expels Wind, helps Belchings, and Flatulencies from Indigeſtion. The quantity of a large Nutmeg is to be taken two or three times a day, drinking after it a Glaſs of ſome Liquor of the ſame Intention.

Electuarium Cephalicum, *An Electuary for the Head*. 'Take Male 'Piony Root in fine Powder, ʒ ſs. 'Human Skull and native Cinnabar, 'ana ʒ ii. Candy'd Nutmeg, ʒ i. 'Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers, 'ʒ ſs. Syrup of compound Piony 'q. ſ. for an Electuary.'

This is calculated for all Diſorders of the Head, and will in a great meaſure guard againſt Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Palſies, and an inveterate Head-ach. The *Native Cinnabar* is accounted a Specific for theſe Purpoſes, which ſee *Part* 2. *Sect.* 1. *Claſs* 1. N° 94. but this muſt not be made too thin, becauſe that will ſettle to the bottom by reaſon of its Weight. The Doſe is the quantity of a large Nutmeg two or three times in a day, with a Draught of any ſuitable Liquor.

Electuarium è Cinnabari, *The Cinnabar Electuary.* 'Take native 'Cinnabar, ʒ ſs. let it be rubbed 'very fine in a marble Mortar, and 'then mix with it fine Sugar, ʒ iſs. 'and make into an Electuary with 'q. ſ. of Juice of Kermes.'

This truſts altogether to the *Cinnabar*, and is given with ſucceſs in moſt convulſive Diſorders; but there is an Exception againſt this excellent Medicine, *viz.* That it be not too liberally adminiſtred to thoſe who have weak Nerves, becauſe its Force is reckon'd ſo powerful, as to ſhock ſuch even in their natural Textures, and thereby may diſpoſe to Tremors, and Paralytic Shakings. The Doſe of this is the quantity of an ordinary Nutmeg twice in a day.

Electuarium Cardiacum magnum, *The great Cordial Electuary.* 'Take 'Conſerve of Clove-Gillyflowers, 'of the yellow Peel of Oranges 'and Lemons, ana ʒ ſs. candy'd 'Citron, candy'd Nutmeg, candy'd 'Ginger, Electuary of Saſſafras, 'Juice of Kermes ſtrain'd, and 'compound Spirit of Lavender, 'ana ʒ ii. Oil of Cloves, Cinnamon, and Mint, ana gut. ii. Syrup of Raſpberries, q. ſ. to make 'into an Electuary.

This is a very grateful Medicine, and very warm and comforting to the Stomach, and all Parts that are affected therefrom by Conſent of the Nerves; and particularly the Head; it may be taken about the quantity of a Nutmeg at any time, upon Weakneſs, Faintneſs, Sickneſs, or any Diſorder at the Stomach, with a Glaſs of good Wine.

Electuarium de Viſco Quercino, *Electuary of Miſletoe.* 'Take Powder of Miſletoe, ʒ i. native Cinnabar finely levigated, ʒ ſs. comp. 'Spirit of Lavender, ʒ ii. Oil of 'Roſemary, gut. vi. Juice of Kermes, q. ſ. to make into an Electuary.'

This is nearly what Dr. *Fuller* gives under the ſame Title; but the quantity of Spirit of Lavender he orders, and the Syrup to make it up with, unleſs it be of a Conſiſtence almoſt hard, will let the *Cinnabar* fall to the bottom; yet this is an Error very frequently met with in extemporaneous Preſcription, for want of a better acquaintance with the Shops. This is alſo calculated againſt Diſtempers of the Head and Nerves, as is manifeſt from its reſpective Ingredients, whoſe Virtues ſtand fully explain'd in the *Second Part.* The quantity ought to be that of a Nutmeg two or three times a day, with a Draught of ſome medicated Wine of the ſame Intention.

Electuarium de Sinapi, *The Muſtard Electuary.* 'Take Powder of 'Muſtard-Seed, ʒ ſs. Conſerve of 'Rue, ʒ ii. Syrup of Stæchas, q. ſ. 'Oil of Roſemary and Lavender, 'ana gut. iv.'

This is from Dr. *Fuller*; but the Muſtard-Seeds will not powder if good, becauſe of their great Oilineſs; and therefore are they much better beat into a Maſh with q. ſ. of Syrup, and forced through a Pulping-Sieve. This makes an excellent Medicine, which will wonderfully quicken the Senſe and Motion of the Fibres in Conſtitutions overflow'd with cold Rheums and Defluxions. It is alſo a good Preſervative againſt Fevers of the worſt kind, which ſeize the Spirits, and diſcover their Malignities in the principal Parts of the animal Frame. It ought to be taken every Morning and Evening with ſome medicated Drink or Julep of the ſame Intention; and will be of great ſervice in Epidemical Contagions, of what kind ſoever.

Electuarium

Electuarium Stomachicum, *A Stomach-Electuary.* 'Take Conſerve 'of red Roſes and *Roman* Wormwood, ana ʒ i. of yellow Orange-Peels and green Ginger, ana ʒ ſs. 'long Pepper in Powder, ℈ i. Oil 'of Cinnamon, gut. iv. Syrup of 'Quinces, q. ſ.'

Electuarium Stomachicum alterum, *Another Stomach Electuary.* 'Take 'Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, 'ʒ iſs. Conſerve of *Sevil* Orange-Peels and candy'd Ginger, ana ʒ ſs. 'Powder of Saffron, ʒ ſs. Spirit of 'Sulphur by the Bell, gut. x. Syrup 'of Quinces, q. ſ. Make into an 'Electuary.' Or,

'Take Conſerve of Red Roſes, 'ʒ ii. of Hips, ʒ ſs. candy'd Ginger, 'ʒ iii. Saffron, ℈ i. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, gut. xii. Syrup 'of red Poppies or Juice of Kermes, 'q. ſ. to make into an Electuary, 'and paſs thro' a Pulping-Sieve.' Or,

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, 'ʒ ii. acidulate with q. ſ. of Spirit 'of Sulphur by the Bell, and pulp 'thro' a Sieve with a q. ſ. of 'Juice of Kermes, for an Electu-'ary.'

All that of this Form could be titled *Stomachics*, we have ſubjoin'd to this Diviſion, becauſe they are all of the *Aromatic* kind, and thereby claim equally to be *Cephalics*. The latter we have given, extend their Influences to the Head and whole nervous Syſtem, at the ſame time that they warm, comfort, and ſtrengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, and diſſipate Flatulencies, corrugate the Membranes, and promote Digeſtion: the laſt eſpecially is a moſt elegant Medicine, delightful to take, and highly conducive to theſe good Ends. The Doſe is as much as a large Nutmeg, two or three times in a day, with a Glaſs of good Stomach-Wine afterwards.

Carminatives.

All under the foregoing Claſs have ſome claim to this Title, becauſe all *Aromatics* are *Carminatives*, and diſcuſs Vapours and Flatus's pent up in the Stomach and Bowels, as explain'd under that Diviſion, *Part* 2. which ſee: there is therefore the leſs need of many Examples under this Head; ſo that the few following may ſuffice.

Electuarium Juniperinum, *The Juniper Electuary.* 'Take Juniper-'Berries, ʒ i. beat them in a Mortar 'with q. ſ. of Syrup of green Gin-'ger, till they are almoſt in a 'ſmooth Mixture; then paſs them 'through a Pulping-Sieve, and mix 'therewith Conſerve of Roſemary-'Flowers, ʒ i. Electuary of Bay-Ber-'ries, ʒ iii. Oil of Caraway, gut. vi. 'Make into an Electuary, with q. ſ. 'of Syrup of Clove-Gillyflowers, 'or of candy'd Ginger.'

This greatly warms the *Viſcera*, and diſſipates Wind; but if the Juniper-berries be thought too troubleſome to manage in this manner, a due proportion of the chymical Oil drawn from them may be put in; tho' that is not judg'd ſo good. This may be taken the Bigneſs of a Nutmeg three or four times in a day.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri extemporaneum, *The Bay-Berry Electuary.* 'Take Conſerve of Clove-'Gillyflowers and of Roſemary-'Flowers, ana ʒ i. Powder of Bay-'Berries, ʒ ii. Oil of Camomile 'chymical, gut. vi. Syrup of Cloves 'q. ſ. for an Electuary.'

Electuarium ex Angelicâ, *Electuary of Angelica.* 'Take Angelica-'Root green, waſh'd and clear'd 'from all that is not good, ʒ i. beat 'it with a ſufficient quantity of Sy-

'rup of green Ginger to a Paſte, 'which force through a Pulping-'Sieve, and to it put Conſerve of 'Clove-Gillyflowers, ʒ i. Oil of 'Caraway, gut. vi. and with q. ſ. of 'Spirit of Juniper make into an E-'lectuary.'

Either of theſe taken two or three times in a day, as much as a Nutmeg, will greatly break away Wind from the Stomach, and are good in all Hypocondriacal Flatulencies, as well as theſe following.

Hyſterics and Hypocondriacs.

Electuarium Hyſtericum, *An Hyſteric Electuary*. 'Take Conſerve 'of Rue, ʒ i. Electuary of Bay-Ber-'ries, ʒ ſs. Gum Ammoniac, ʒ i. 'diſſolv'd in q. ſ. of Tincture of 'Caſtor, Powder of Myrrh, ʒ i. 'Saffron, ʒ ſs. Syrup of ſtinking 'Orrice, q. ſ. Mix.'

This is good againſt all kinds of Fits and Convulſions that ariſe from Uterine Diſorders, and too high an Orgaſm of Spirits. It alſo helps to deterge the glandular Contortions, and make clear Paſſage for the nervous Fluids in the minuteſt Fibres. Give as much as a Nutmeg, two or three times in a day.

Electuarium Emmenagogum, *An Electuary to promote the Menſes*. 'Take Conſerve of *Roman* Worm-'wood and Wood-Sorrel, ana ʒ i. 'Electuary of Bay-Berries, ʒ ſs. Tro-'ches of Myrrh in fine Powder, ʒ ii. 'Saffron, ϑ i. Syrup of Mugwort, 'q. ſ. for an Electuary.'

This is an excellent Cleanſer for Women after Childbed, and greatly deterges the Uterine Glands, ſo as to fit all thoſe Parts again not only for their natural Secretion, but for freſh Impregnation; but it muſt not be uſed after Conception, for fear of Abortion. It may be taken twice a day, as much as a Nutmeg.

Electuarium Emmenagogum cum Chalybe, *A Steel-Electuary for the Green-Sickneſs*. 'Take Conſerve of '*Roman* Wormwood and Damask 'Roſes, ana ʒ iſs. Salt of Steel, ʒ ii. 'Saffron, ʒ ſs. Powder of Carda-'moms, ϑ i. Syrup of Steel, or of 'Rhubarb, q. ſ. to make into an 'Electuary.'

This is adapted to thoſe who labour under Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, and ought to be taken to the quantity of a large Nutmeg twice in a day, uſing Exerciſe with it. It is moſt proper for ſuch as are pale, and of thin Habits; but for the contrary Conſtitutions, the following is beſt.

Electuarium Emmenagogum cum Helleboro, *An Electuary to promote the Menſes with Hellebore*. 'Take 'Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, 'ʒ ii. black Hellebore in Powder, 'ʒ iii. Salt of Tartar, ʒ ii. Aſſafœtida 'diſſolv'd in q. ſ. of Tincture of 'Caſtor, ϑ i. Syrup of Rhubarb, 'q. ſ. for an Electuary.'

This agrees admirably with ſanguine Conſtitutions, who by ſome accident labor under Uterine Obſtructions; for it very powerfully breaks through them, without giving that Heat and Force to the Blood which *Chalybeates* ſometimes do, and occaſion that peculiar *Furor* which is difficult to allay: for this rather damps the Spirits, and checks their exorbitant Sallies, at the ſame time it operates ſo upon the Blood, by dividing and thinning it, as to carry it through the Uterine Veſſels, and cauſe a due Evacuation. Its Doſe as the former.

Electuarium Chalybeatum, *A Steel-Electuary*. 'Take Conſerve of Roſe-'mary Flowers, *Roman* Worm-'wood, Scurvygraſs, ana ʒ vi. *Spe-'cies Diambræ* and *Winter's* Bark 'in Powder, ana ʒ i. Salt of Am-'ber

'ber, ℈i. Steel prepared with Sul-
'phur, ʒiii. Syrup of candied Nut-
'megs, q. ſ. to make into an Elec-
'tuary.'

This is much in the Preſcriptions of a Phyſician now of great Note in Practice, not only in ſome Uterine and Female Diſorders, but alſo for Hypocondriacal Perſons, and ſuch who have a phlegmatic poor Blood. It gives Relief in the Spleen, and all Complaints thence ariſing. Brisk Exerciſe is of great advantage in the uſe of it, which ought to be taken twice or three times in a day with a Glaſs of White-Wine, or ſome medicated Drink of the ſame Intention.

Electuarium Splanchnicum, *A Splanchnic Electuary.* 'Take Con-
'ſerve of Roſemary-Flowers, ʒi.
'of *Roman* Wormwood, ʒſs. Ele-
'ctuary of Bay-Berries, ʒii. Powder
'of black Hellebore and Pellitory
'of *Spain*, ana ʒii. Salt of Amber,
'ʒi. Saffron, ℈ii. Gum Ammoniac,
'ʒii. diſſolv'd in q. ſ. of Tincture
'of Caſtor, Syrup of the five
'Roots, q. ſ. to make into an E-
'lectuary.'

The whole *Materia Medica* cannot furniſh out a more effectual Remedy againſt all thoſe Diſorders, which paſs under the names of *Hypo*, Spleen and Vapours. Its continued uſe for ſome time will not only render the Blood, and all the animal Juices, duly fluid; but ſo deterge and ſcour all the Receſſes and ſecret Meanders of the Body, that the Mind, or Director of the animal Actions, may meet with no Impediments. It may be taken two or three times in a day to the quantity of a Nutmeg, and will prevail even in *Maniacs*, if duly follow'd.

Strengtheners.

To prevent the trouble of too many Diviſions, we ſhall include under this Head all the ſubordinate Claſſes it ſtands divided into, in the *Second Part* concerning *Simples*, and take in even ſome that might more ſtrictly be ranked with *Stomachics*.

Electuarium Aſtringens, *The Aſtringent Electuary* 'Take Conſerve
'of Roſes, ʒiv. Japan Earth, ʒi.
'Alum, and Elixir of Vitriol, ana
'ʒii. Syrup of Quinces, q. ſ. to
'make an Electuary.'

This is very aſtringent, and is to be directed only in obſtinate Fluxes, and to ſtrong People: it is much uſed in ſome of the Hoſpitals.

Electuarium Incraſſans, *An incraſſating Electuary.* 'Take freſh
'Comfrey-Root, ʒii. Marſhmallow-
'Root, and that of white Lillies,
'ana ʒi. beat them into a Pulp,
'which force thro' a Sieve; then put
'to 'em ʒii. of fine Sugar, ʒſs. of
'*Species Diatragacanth, frigid.* and
'with q. ſ. of Syrup of Marſhmal-
'lows, make into an Electuary.'

This is ſomewhat troubleſome to make, and will not keep long. It ought to be taken the quantity of a Cheſnut, two or three times a day, whilſt a Milk-Diet is uſed. It is good to check the Heat and Motion of the Blood in Hectic Conſtitutions, and give it a ſofter and more balſamic Conſiſtence; it is of ſervice therefore to ſtop Bleeding at the Noſe, Spitting of Blood, or Hæmorrhages in any other Parts. Malt Liquors, and too much Exerciſe, agree not with Courſes of this Intention; nor a high ſpirituous Diet. This alſo allays the Heat of Urine, and is good in Gonorrhœa's, and that Weakneſs in Women call'd the *Whites*.

Electuarium de Symphyto, *The Comfrey Electuary.* 'Take Pulp of 'freſh Comfrey Root and fine Su-'gar, ana ʒ i. Conſerve of red Roſes, 'ʒ ſs. Powder of Maſtich, ʒ i. Syrup 'of Quinces, q. ſ. to make it into 'an Electuary; to which may be 'added Juice of Kermes, ʒ ii. Oil 'of Cinnamon, gut. iv.'

This is good againſt Fluxes of all kinds. It very much ſtrengthens the Reins, and is therefore particularly of ſervice in old Gleets and the *Whites.* In all Coughs from Catarrhs and Defluxions of tickling Rheums, this will much avail, and take away thoſe Irritations which are continually fretting and wearing the Lungs. The Doſe is the quantity of a Nutmeg three or four times a day.

Electuarium Analepticum, *A Reſtorative Electuary.* 'Take Powder 'of Chocolate and ſweet Almonds 'blanch'd, ana ʒ i. fine Sugar and 'Conſerve of Red Roſes, ana ʒ iſs. 'paſs all thro' a Pulping-Sieve, 'after beating them in a Mor-'tar with q. ſ. of Juice of Ker-'mes, and add to them Balm of '*Gilead*, ℈ ii. and Syrup of Bal-'ſam, ʒ i. Make into an Electu-'ary.'

This is an extraordinary Compoſition, to be conſtantly us'd for ſome Months together, by Hectic and Conſumptive Perſons, whom it much nouriſhes, and ſoftens the ſharp hot Humors, which in ſuch Perſons abrade and wear away the Subſtance of the Muſcles. It is to be taken three or four times a day at diſcretion.

Electuarium Analepticum Cordiale, *A Cordial Reſtorative Electuary.* 'Take powder'd Chocolate, ʒ ii. 'Juice of Kermes, ʒ ſs. Amber-'greaſe rubb'd with a little fine 'Loaf-Sugar, gr. viii. Oil of Cin-'namon, gut. iii. Syrup of Balſam, 'ʒ ii. or q. ſ.'

This is like the foregoing; but is ſomewhat warmer and more cordial, and cannot therefore be indulg'd in ſuch large quantities: as much as a Cheſnut may be taken three or four times a day. Theſe are both very excellent Recipe's, and rather ſuited to the Cloſets than the Shops; for which reaſon we never, or very rarely, meet with ſuch amongſt medicinal Preſcriptions, and becauſe the good Women delight to be their own *Apothecaries* as far as they can.

Electuarium Reſtorativum cum Chalybe, *A Reſtorative Electuary with Steel.* 'Take Conſerve of '*Roman* Wormwood and candied 'Nutmeg, ana ʒ i. Ginger candied, 'ʒ ii. Steel prepared with Sulphur, 'ʒ ii. Oil of Cinnamon, gut. ii. 'Make into an Electuary with q. ſ. 'of Syrup of the five opening 'Roots.'

This will much help to warm and reſtore a decay'd conſumptive Blood, and give new Vigor and Color to the whole OEconomy. It may be taken two or three times in a day with the *Spaw* Waters, or drinking afterwards any other proper Liquor.

Electuarium contra Catarrhum, *An Electuary againſt Catarrhs.* 'Take Conſerve of red Roſes, ʒ ii. 'Pulp of *Malaga* Raiſins, ʒ i. Pow-'der of fine Maſtich, ʒ ii. Nutmeg, 'ʒ ſs. Syrup of white Poppies, q. ſ. 'to make into a thin ſmooth Elec-'tuary.'

This is a good Medicine againſt all tickling Coughs, and covers the Larynx with what guards it from the Extillations of thin Rheums. It may be taken two or three times in a day; but particularly at going to bed, as much as a Nutmeg for a Doſe.'

Electua-

Electuarium ad Hernias, *An Electuary againſt Ruptures.* 'Take 'Pulp of Comfrey Root, ʒ ſs. Con- 'ſerve of red Roſes, ʒ i. Powder of 'Blood-Stone finely levigated, ʒ ii. 'Dragon's Blood, ʒ i. Sugar of Lead 'and Balſam of *Peru*, ana ʒ ſs. Oil 'of Cinnamon, gut. vi. Syrup of 'Coral, q. ſ. to make all into a 'ſmooth Electuary.'

This is a great Strengthener, and therefore may ſo draw up and harden the Solids, as to reduce Ruptures, and very much prevent them. It alſo may be uſed as a Reſtringent againſt Hemorrhages, and all kinds of Fluxes; to be taken two or three times in a day to the quantity of a Nutmeg, with any proper Liquor.

Electuarium contra Dyſenteriam, *An Electuary againſt the Bloody Flux.* 'Take Conſerve of red Roſes, ʒ iſs. 'Sperma Ceti, ʒ ii. yellow Wax, ʒ iii. 'Oil of ſweet Almonds, ʒ ſs. Syrup 'of Mint, q. ſ. to make into an E- 'lectuary.'

The Wax, *&c.* muſt be melted together, and then put to the Conſerve after it is pulped. It is of great ſervice in lining the Bowels with that Mucus, which defends them againſt the Irritations of ſharp Humors, and which a Flux has carried off, and opened even the Mouths of the Blood-Veſſels. I have known ſome Inſtances, where Ingredients of this kind, either in this Form or Pills, have prevail'd in Fluxes of long ſtanding; and that have been brought from both the *Indies*, after all the help that could be had from the uſual means, which are generally Reſtringents: but they will not ſucceed ſo well as theſe ſofter Balſamic Subſtances, which as it were a freſh Plaiſter over the Bowels, and by their yielding adheſive Qualities, ſtop up the Mouths of the Veſſels, and ſheath the acrimonious Humors.

Electuarium Stomachicum, *A Stomachic Electuary.* 'Take Conſerve 'of *Roman* Wormwood and of *Se-* 'vil Orange-Peels, ana ʒ i. Powder 'of Mint, ʒ ii. Oil of Cinnamon, 'gut. vi. Syrup of Quinces, q. ſ. to 'make into an Electuary.'

This ſtrengthens a weak Stomach that is apt to reject and loath Food, and ought to be taken about an hour before Meals, as much as a Nutmeg, ſucking afterwards the Juice of half a Lemon. It will alſo do good in habitual *Diarrhœa's*, and by degrees ſo fortify the Solids of the whole Body, as to remove all kinds of Fluxes.

Electuarium contra Abortum, *An Electuary againſt Abortion.* 'Take 'Conſerve of red Roſes, Marma- 'lade of Quinces, Juice of Kermes, 'candied Nutmegs, Syrup of Quin- 'ces, and Syrup of Coral, ana ʒ ſs. 'Species for the Confection of Hya- 'cinth, ʒ iii. Aromaticum Roſatum, 'and Aſtringent Saffron of *Mars*, 'ana, ʒ ii. Oil of Cinnamon, gut. vi. 'Make all together into a ſmooth 'Electuary.'

This greatly ſtrengthens Women in Child-bearing, and helps them to ſuſtain the Load, that otherwiſe might thro' Weakneſs fall away before its due time. It is a good Reſtringent and Cordial alſo, in all caſes attended with Weakneſs in either Sex, and ought to be taken three or four times in a day, as much as a Cheſnut for a Doſe.

Electuarium Reſtringens, *A Reſtringent Electuary.* 'Take Con- 'ſerve of red Roſes, ʒ ii. Diaſcor- 'dium, ʒ ſs. Bole in fine Powder, 'ʒ ii. Dragon's Blood, ʒ iſs. Balauſ- 'tines, ʒ ſs. Oil of Cinnamon, gut. 'iv. Syrup of dry'd Roſes, q. ſ. to 'make into an Electuary.'

Some calculate this on purpoſe againſt a *Diarrhœa*, and it is to be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg three or four times in a day; or after every Stool, refraining at the ſame time from all Malt Liquors: for in *Diarrhœa's* they will work as powerfully as Cathartics, and ſuffer nothing to take place while they are uſed: but this Note is to be made herein, that no *Diarrhœa* ought to be ſtopped, if it does not ſicken, and diminiſh the Strength of a Perſon; for ſometimes the Conſtitution finds means by this way to get rid of an ill Burden, and therefore ſuch Diſcharge is then to be rather encouraged than hinder'd; but when the Patient is thirſty, feveriſh and weak, theſe Helps are to be called in.

Electuarium de Cinnamomo, *Electuary of Cinnamon.* 'Take the 'fineſt Cinnamon in Powder, ʒ vi. 'Oil of Nutmegs by Expreſſion, ʒii. 'Saffron, ʒ ſs. Balauſtines, Cochineal, ana ϑi. Flowers of Benjamin, ϑ ſ. Juice of Kermes, q. ſ. 'to make an Electuary.

This is chiefly contriv'd for breeding Women. It is a good Strengthner, and will help to prevent Abortion. It is likewiſe a good Aſtringent in many other Caſes, and may be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg, as often as Symptoms require it to be repeated. The proportion of dry Powder is here ſo great, that it will be apt to grow too dry, and ſtand in need of moiſtening with freſh Juice or Syrup.

Electuarium contra Hæmoptoën, *An Electuary againſt Spitting of Blood.* 'Take white Poppy and 'Henbane-Seed powder'd, ana ʒ ſs. 'Conſerve of red Roſes, ʒ i. Syrup 'of Corn Poppies, q. ſ. to make into 'a ſmooth ſoft Electuary.'

This is an Electuary greatly recommended by Mr. *Boyle* for the purpoſes its Title expreſſes: it cools and thickens the Blood, and repreſſes its too great Motion; and is therefore good in all Hectics. It is to be taken at diſcretion, according as Symptoms are urgent.

Electuarium Poterii, Poterius's *Electuary.* 'Take the Anti-hectic 'of *Poterius*, ʒ ſs. *Haly's* Powder, 'freſh made, ʒ iſs. Syrup of Jujebs, 'q. ſ. to make into an Electuary.'

Dr. *Fuller* gives this, but it may be made with any *Pectoral Syrup*, or that of *Marſhmallows*, becauſe the *Syrup of Jujebs* is ſeldom or never made. He ſays it deſtroys all manner of exotic corruptive Sharpneſs, and Aſperities of the Blood and Juices, and induces a balſamic, ſoft and oleoſe Diſpoſition; that it is ſecond to none in a hectic Fever, and may be taken two or three times a day, with a Draught of Aſſes Milk, as much as the bigneſs of an ordinary Nutmeg.

Balſamics.

Electuarium Pectoral, *A Pectorul Electuary.* 'Take Raiſins and 'Conſerve of red Roſes, ana ʒ i. 'pulped with q. ſ. of Syrup of Maiden-Hair, Sugar-Candy in fine 'Powder, and *Species Diatragacanth. 'frigid.* ana ʒ ſs. Spirit of Sulphur 'by the Bell, gut. xv. Make into 'an Electuary with q. ſ. of the ſame 'Syrup.'

Electuarium Dialthææ, *Electuary of Marſhmallows.* 'Take Pulp of 'the Root of Marſhmallows (boil'd 'in Barley-water, and drove thro' 'a Sieve,) ʒ ii. of Raiſins, ʒ iſs. *Species Diatragacanthi frigid.* ʒ ſs. Syrup of Marſhmallows, q. ſ. Make 'into an Electuary.'

Electuarium de Spermate Ceti, *Electuary of Sperma Ceti.* 'Take 'Conſerve of Hips, and *Archangel*-Flowers, ana ʒ i. ſweet Almonds

' monds blanched, ʒ ſs. Sperma Ceti, ' ʒ ii. beat all ſo with q. ſ. of ' Syrup of Marſhmallows, that they ' may be pulp'd thro a Sieve; then ' add of the *Species Diatragac. frigid.* ʒ ſs. and with enough of the ' ſame Syrup, make all into a ſmooth ' Electuary.'

Theſe are all emollient, and will ſoften and lubricate all the Paſſages, and ſmooth acrimonious Humors, whereby they circulate with leſs Miſchief. And hence theſe are of great ſervice in all Catarrhs and Defluxions of ſharp Rheums from the Head, and Glands of the Throat, and will give Relief in obſtinate Hoarſeneſſes. They are likewiſe very friendly to the Kidneys, and defend thoſe Paſſages from the Irritations of ſandy Matter, that often waſhes thro them: they cool the Heat of Urine, heal Gonorrhœa's, and allay all Pains from *Stimuli*; but care muſt be had, while all theſe laudable Intentions are in view, that they do not relax and pall the Stomach too much, which they are too apt to do: for which Reaſons they are ſometimes acidulated with Spirit of Sulphur, or ſuch like things, which help to keep the Membranes of the Stomach in their due Tenſions. Theſe are to be given two or three times in a day, or oftner, if Symptoms are urgent, to the quantity of a Cheſnut for a Doſe; ſome ſoftening Broths or Emulſions being drank afterwards.

Electuarium Hæmorrhoidale, *An Electuary for the Piles.* ' Take ' Lenitive Electuary, ʒ iſs. Flowers ' of Sulphur, ʒ iii. Syrup of Violets, q. ſ. to make into an Electuary.'

This is very good for what its Title expreſſes, eſpecially where Perſons are ſubject to be coſtive for all Sulphureous Medicines are of ſervice in that Complaint. It is to be taken at Diſcretion.

Electuarium Reſtaurans, *A Reſtorative Electuary.* ' Take Conſerve of Hips, ʒ ii. Chocolate in ' Powder, Orrice-Root, ana ʒ ii. ' Extract of Colt's-Foot (made from ' a ſtrong Decoction evaporated) ' ʒ ſs. Syrup of Colt's-Foot, q. ſ. to ' make into an Electuary.'

Electuarium Conditorum, *An Electuary of Preſerves.* ' Take candied Satyrion-Root, candied Eryngo-Root, Nutmegs and Ginger ' candied, ana ʒ ſs. Chocolate in ' Powder, ʒ ſs. Juice of Kermes, ' q. ſ. to make into an Electuary.'

Electuarium ad Phthiſin, *An Electuary againſt a Conſumption.* ' Take Conſerve of Red Roſes, ʒ iſs. ' candied Eryngo Roots, ʒ i. ſweet ' Almonds blanched, ʒ ſs. Maſtich ' in Powder, ʒ i. Spirit of Sulphur ' by the Bell, gut. xv. Syrup of ' Red Poppies, q. ſ. to make into an ' Electuary.'

Electuarium ad Phthiſin alterum, *Another Electuary againſt Conſumptions.* ' Take Conſerve of Hips, ' ʒ i. candied Nutmegs and Eryngo-' Root, ana ʒ ſs. Viper's Fleſh dry'd ' and powder'd, ʒ ii. Ambergreaſe, ' ϑ ſs. Musk, gr. v. Syrup of Balſam, ' or Juice of Kermes, q. ſ. to make ' into an Electuary.'

Electuarium ———, *Another* ——— ' Take Extracts of Colt's-' Foot, and of new unhopt Ale, ana ' ʒ ſs. candied Nutmegs and Eryngo-' Root, ana ʒ ii. Flowers of Benjamin, ϑ i. Ambergreaſe and Musk, ' ana gr. v. Juice of Kermes, q. ſ. ' to make into an Electuary.'

Electuarium —— *Another* —— ' Take Extract of Bohea Tea, ʒ ſs. ' Satyrion-Root boil'd in Canary, ' and

' and pulped thro a Sieve, ʒ i. ' Chocolate and Viper's Fleſh pow- ' der'd, ana ʒ ii. Ambergreaſe and ' Musk, ana gr. v. Make all into ' an Electuary with q. ſ. of Viper- ' Jelly.'

In all languid waſting Conſtitutions, either from Age, acute Diſtempers, or too large Evacuations, according to the Exigency and Indication of particular Symptoms, may either of theſe be uſed, or others of the ſame kind contriv'd, to reſtore a due Elaſticity to the Solids, and give that generous Warmth and Conſiſtence again to the Juices, as may enable them to depoſite proper Supplies to the abraded Parts, as they circulate thro them. And in all Intentions of this nature, regard is chiefly to be had to the Temperament: where the Blood is hot and quick, it muſt have a load laid upon it by Agglutinants, and ſuch Ingredients as give a mucilaginous and an adheſive Property to any Fluids they are mixed with. But where the Blood is low, and the Skin pale and clammy, it muſt be inſpired with warm Aromatic Compoſitions, which at the ſame time carry along with them what is adheſive and nouriſhing; as the candied Spices and balſamic glutinous Subſtances of the Extracts and Jellies: and a ſuitable Diet and way of living muſt be comply'd with in all reſpects, or elſe theſe can avail but little. But where that Care is taken, and ſuch Auxiliaries as Medicine affords in other Forms comply'd with, there is not a curable Conſumption which ſome of theſe will not conquer. Another Uſe likewiſe this Claſs may be apply'd to with great Succeſs, and that is in Caſes of Impotency from a cold chilly Blood; for they not only afford due Matter to fill the Parts of Generation with proper Juices, but alſo will warm and ſtimulate them to Coition, eſpecially thoſe which are loaded with the *Sweets*. Theſe, as moſt others of this Form, are to be taken two or three times a day, to the quantity of a Nutmeg for a Doſe, drinking ſome convenient Liquor after each.

Electuarium Vulnerarium, *A Vulnerary Electuary.* ' Take Conſerve ' of Red Roſes, ʒ ii. new unſalted ' Butter, ʒ ſs. Yolk of an Egg; ' Powder of Balſam of *Tolu*, ϑ iſs. ' Baum of *Gilead*, ϑ ii. Make all ' into an Electuary, *S. A.*'

The Balſams, Butter, and Egg muſt be well incorporated firſt, and then the Conſerve added in a ſmooth Pulp. Dr. *Fuller* ſays this diſſolves tough thick Phlegm, beſmearing the *Bronchia*, and renders all the *Meatus* ſlippery, and eaſily paſſable; that it repairs and heals the Veſicles of the Lungs, when tumid and tenſe, and ſtrain'd beyond their natural Tone: and therefore it is of ſervice in a dry conſumptive Cough; to be taken the quantity of a large Nutmeg or Cheſnut two or three times in a day.

Electuarium ——— *Another* ——— ' Take Conſerve of Red Roſes, ' ʒ ii. Conſerve of Hips, ʒ i. *Lu-* ' *catellus*'s Balſam, ʒ ſs. Syrup of ' Balſam, q. ſ. to make into an Elec- ' tuary.'

Electuarium ——— *Another* ——— ' Take Balſam of *Tolu* in fine Pow- ' der, and rubbed with the Yolk of ' an Egg, ʒ ſs. Balſam of Capivi, ϑ ii. ' Pulp of the Conſerve of Red Roſes ' with q. ſ. of Balſamic Syrup, ' ʒ ii. Make all into a ſmooth Elec- ' tuary.'

Electuarium ——— *Another* ——— ' Take Pulp of Caſſia, ʒ iſs. *Venice* ' Turpen-

' Turpentine, and that of *Cyprus*, ' boil'd to a Brittleneſs, and pow- ' der'd, ana ʒ ii. Rhubarb, ʒ ſs. ' Gum Arabic and *Species Diatra- ' gacanth. frigid.* ana ʒ i. Syrup of ' Marſhmallows, q. ſ. to make an ' Electuary.'

Theſe have not only that adheſive Quality of the foregoing, but alſo ſomewhat that is, tho in a low degree, deterſive; whereby they take place in all Ulcerations and Tubercles of the *Viſcera*, but particularly of the Lungs and urinary Paſſages: for which Reaſons they, or ſuch as are nearly of this kind, are conſtantly met with in Practice, in Aſthma's, and all Infarctions of the Breaſt; and alſo in Foulneſſes of the Kidneys, which appear by conſtant Pains and a purulent Urine; and in the worſt of Gleets, for they will deterge and heal a *Gonorrhœa* with ſafety, when the Infection is off, tho no other means are us'd. And the whole Bulk of Medicine can hardly ſupply a better Remedy than the laſt of theſe in any ſuch caſes: for the common Practice, by violent *Cathartics* and *Mercurials*, is too rough; inſomuch, that under a pretence of eradicating a Malignity, they ſo weaken the Parts, that it becomes difficult to reſtore them to their proper Tone again.

Electuarium de Guaico, *Electuary of Guaiacum.* ' Take Eryngo- ' Root candy'd, ʒ ii. with a ſufficient ' quantity of *balſamic* Syrup: pulp ' it through a Sieve; and to it add ' Extract of Guaiacum, ʒ i. and Ce- ' rus of Antimony, ʒ ii. and make ' into an Electuary with q. ſ. of the ' ſame Syrup.'

This is reckon'd much to promote natural Tranſpiration, and to be therefore of ſervice in all cutaneous Eruptions from a foul vitiated Blood; as alſo in Venereal Caſes. It is to be taken twice in a day, with a Draught of ſome Liquor ſuitably medicated after each Doſe.'

Electuarium Æthiopicum, *The Æthiops Electuary.* ' Take Æthiops ' Mineral, ʒ i. Vipers Fleſh in Pow- ' der, ʒ ſs. Gum Guaicum, ʒ ii. Con- ' ſerve of Red Roſes pulp'd with ' q. ſ. of Syrup of Clove-Gillyflow- ' ers, ʒ i. and with enough of the ' ſame Syrup make an Electuary.'

This is a moſt efficacious Preſcription in all Foulneſs of Blood whatſoever, that erodes and ulcerates the inner Parts, or deforms the Surface by breaking out upon the Skin. It is prevalent therefore in the moſt inveterate Venereal Caſes, and is infallible in the Itch, Leproſy, and all tetterous Erruptions. It may be taken twice a day, the quantity of an ordinary Nutmeg, drinking a Glaſs of any ſuitably medicated Liquor after each Doſe.

Electuarium Aſthmaticum, *An Aſthmatic Electuary.* ' Take Flow- ' ers of Sulphur, ʒ i. Ginger, ʒ ſs. ' Saffron, ʒ i. Muſk, gr. v. Honey, ' ʒ ii. and make into an Electuary ' with q. ſ. of Syrup of Saffron or ' common Sugar-Moloſſes.'

This, with a little Alteration, is a very common Preſcription in Aſthmatic Coughs and Infarctions of the Breaſt, and it is reckon'd to deterge the *Bronchia* powerfully from viſcous Adheſions; but it is not ſo elegant a Medicine by much, as the following, for the ſame purpoſe.

' Take Extract of *Engliſh* Lique- ' riſe, ʒ ſs. Sperma Ceti and Balſam ' of *Gilead*, ana ʒ i. rubb'd with a ' little Yolk of Egg, Conſerve of ' Wood-Sorrel and Roſemary- ' Flowers, ana ʒ i. Paſs all together ' through a Pulping-Sieve with ' q. ſ. of Syrup of red Poppies, and ' then add Saffron in fine Powder, ' ʒ ſs. Muſk, gr. v. and make an ' Electuary.'

This

This makes a good Medicine enough, and will do good ſervice in all Shortneſs of Breath, and Coughs thence ariſing. It may be taken as much as a large Nutmeg at a time, twice or thrice in a day, as Symptoms are more or leſs urgent.

Electuarium ad Strumas, *An Electuary for the King's Evil.* 'Take 'Æthiops Mineral and Cinnabar of 'Antimony, ana ʒ vi. Earth-worms 'prepared and powder'd, ʒ ii. Salt 'of Amber, Tartar of Vitriol and 'Cream of Tartar, ana ʒ iſs. Powder of Arum-Root, ʒ ii. of Steel 'prepared with Sulphur, ʒ iii. Syrup 'of the five opening Roots, q. ſ. to 'make all into a ſmooth Electuary.'

This is from the Preſcription of a Phyſician now in great Note, for a very obſtinate hereditary ill Habit, which was continually knotting the Glands, and ſhifting ugly Swellings from one part to another, and whichwould ſometimes ulcerate and be very troubleſome; and with the help of the Bath it procured a very tolerable Conſtitution. It was order'd the quantity of a Nutmeg twice a day, and was continu'd near three months; but for want of a little Conſerve, which wou'd only require the Doſe to be but a little larger, the Weight of the heavy Powders carry them to the bottom, and will not let them continue equally mix'd.

Diuretics.

Electuarium Lithontripticum, *An Electuary againſt the Stone.* 'Take '*Venice*-Turpentine, ʒ i. mix it very 'well with the Yolk of one Egg, 'and then put to it Burdock-Seeds 'and Gromwel Seeds, ana ʒ ſs. 'Winter Cherries, ʒ ii. and with 'q. ſ. of Syrup of Marſhmallows, 'make all together into a ſmooth 'Electuary.'

This will aſſiſt in cleanſing the Urinary Paſſages, and forcing away any obſtructed Gravel or gritty Matter. It may be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg, as Symptoms require, drinking a Glaſs of White Wine or Marſhmallow-Tea after each Doſe.

Electuarium Nephriticum, *A Nephritic Electuary.* 'Take of Leni'tive Electuary, ʒ iv. *Venice* Tur'pentine, ʒ i. Cream of Tartar, ʒ ii. 'mix them into an Electuary.'

This is ſaid to be uſed in ſome of the Hoſpitals, not only in all Obſtructions and Foulneſſes of the Urinary Paſſages, but chiefly in thoſe from Venereal Cauſes; and in a ſimple *Gonorrhœa* it is a very good Remedy, to be continu'd till the Matter is well color'd. To be taken the quantity of a Cheſnut every Morning, drinking a Meſs of Gruel or Broth afterwards.

Electuarium Terebinthinatum, *The Turpentine Electuary.* 'Take Pow'der of Jalap, ʒ i. Scammony and 'Liquoriſe, ana ʒ ſs. Reſin of Jalap, 'ʒ i. Salt of Tartar, ʒ ſs. *Venice* 'Turpentine enough to make into 'an Electuary.'

This is a good Purge in a *Gonorrhœa*, eſpecially in groſs Conſtitutions, and ought to be repeated every two or three days, about ʒ i. for a Doſe, till the matter is well conditioned. It is alſo uſed in the Hoſpitals.

Electuarium Ictericum, *An Electuary againſt the Jaundice.* 'Take 'green Ginger, ʒ vi. *Venice* Treacle, 'ʒ ii. Powder of Turmeric, ʒ ii. 'Powder of Saffron, ʒ i. Species of 'Diambra, ϑ ii. Oil of Juniper, 'gut. x. Mix into an Electuary, 'with, q ſ. of Syrup of Marſh'mallows.'

Elec-

Electuarium Splanchnicum, *A Splanchnic Electuary.* 'Take Conſerve of Scurvygraſs, ʒ ii. candy'd Elicampane Root, ʒ ſs. Powder of Arum Root, ʒ ii. Salt of Wormwood, ʒ ſs. and with q. ſ. of Syrup of Fumitory, or the five Roots, make an Electuary.'

Electuarium Diureticum, *A Diuretic Electuary.* 'Take Parſley and Fennel Roots, ana ʒ ii. Leaves of Marſhmallows, m. i. Make a ſtrong Decoction, which evaporate to an Extract, and to it put Conſerve of Scurvygraſs, ʒ i. Powder of Hog-Lice, ʒ ii. Salt of Amber and Saffron, ana ʒ ſs. and with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows, or of the five Roots, make into an Electuary.' Or,

'Take Pulp of a baked or roaſted Squill, forc'd through a Sieve, ʒ i. Powder of Marſhmallow-Roots, ʒ ii. Powder of Cinnamon, ʒ i. *Sal Prunellæ* and Saffron, ana ʒ ſs. Conſerve of Scurvygraſs, ʒ i. Syrup of Marſhmallows, q. ſ. to make an Electuary.'

All theſe are very detergent, and will wear off thoſe beginning Lodgments of foreign Matter upon the Bowels, which obſtruct and diſorder their Offices, and precipitate it chiefly by Urine. Therefore in the Jaundice, Spleen, Hypocondriacal Affections, Gravel, and Dropſies, they will do ſervice. In thoſe full Conſtitutions which ariſe from too frequent Tippling, and too little Exerciſe, which is the Caſe of many who keep Publick Houſes, and haſten to Dropſies, they are much better than thoſe ſtrong Cathartics which are uſually given, and the ſervice they do will be much more laſting: for ſtrong Cathartics only force off a great deal by Stool, which tho it may be at preſent pleaſing to the deluded Patient, yet they ſo much overſtrain the Springs of the Solids, that by loſing their Tone they ſoon fill again; whereas Medicines of this kind gradually break and divide the groſs and viſcid Juices, and fit them for the ſmaller Diſcharges, which becauſe they make no force upon the Conſtitution, are not much attended to: and alſo by degrees do they abrade ſuch Adheſions as had almoſt plugg'd up ſome of the *Viſcera*, and ſcour the minuteſt Veſſels in ſuch manner, that the neceſſary Fluids meet with no hindrance in their Circuit, and the Body has not an Over-load to ſuſtain. According to the Difference of Circumſtances, and Aggravations of Symptoms, theſe may be vary'd; and to anſwer any End of moment, ought to be given ſome time, becauſe ſuch habitual Illneſſes as they are deſign'd to remove, will not give way very ſoon. They alſo may be aſſiſted by ſuitable medicated Drinks.

Alexipharmics.

Ingredients of the moſt Efficacy under this Denomination are hardly to be truſted in this Form, becauſe the quantity to be taken at a Doſe cannot be ſo well adjuſted; and therefore they ſhall be reſerv'd for the next Section of *Boles*; which will much ſhorten this Part.

Electuarium Orvietanum, *An Electuary againſt Poiſon.* 'Take Roots of white Dittany, Biſtort, Tormentil, Maſterwort, Gentian, Carline Thiſtle, both kinds of Birthwort, Cinquefoil, Zedoary, Valerian the greater, Contrayerva, Angelica, Elicampane, *Virginia* Snake Root, Leaves of Carduus, of Devils Bit, Meadow-ſweet, Rue, Savin, Pennyroyal, Scordium, St. John's-wort, Citron Peel, Orange Peel, Cinnamon, Bay-Berries,

'ries, Juniper Berries, Toad's Fleſh, 'ana ʒ i. Viper's Fleſh, ʒ iii. beſt 'Saffron, ʒ ii. Reduce all into a 'fine Powder, to which add Extract 'of Juniper Berries, made with 'White Wine, and evaporated to 'the Thickneſs of Honey, q. ſ. to 'make an Electuary, *S. A.* to every 'Pound of which add Mithridate 'and *Venice* Treacle, ana ʒ ii.

This Dr. *Bates* ſays was communicated to him by Sir *Robert Talbor*, for a moſt powerful Remedy againſt the Plague and malignant Fevers, to be given from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. for a Doſe, and repeated as Symptoms indicate: but we have here omitted the *Oleoſaccharum's*, becauſe they make ſuch Forms leſs palatable, and add little or nothing to their Virtue. The whole indeed is more proper for an Officinal Medicine, than to have a place here; but it was thought too good a one to omit, eſpecially as it comes recommended to us.

Electuarium Anti-epidemicum, *An Electuary againſt the Plague.* 'Take 'Roots of Contrayerva, ʒ iii. of 'Valerian, of Maſterwort, and Ze-'doary, ana ʒ iſs. Seeds of Ange-'lica hull'd, Dittany of *Crete*, 'Myrrh, ana ʒ i. *Virginia* Snake-'Root, ʒ ſs. Saffron, ʒ iii. Opium, 'ʒ ii. Pulp of Juniper Berries ex-'tracted with *Malaga* Wine, q. ſ. 'and with enough of the ſame Wine 'to diſſolve the Myrrh and Opium, 'make all into an Electuary with 'the *Syrupus Epidemicus.*'

This Syrup may be ſupply'd with that of red Poppies, Saffron, or any of like kind, by thoſe who have a mind to make the Medicine; which is well enough contriv'd to anſwer the Intention expreſs'd by its Title, and may very properly be reſerv'd as a Family-Medicine in any ſuch Apprehenſions, by way of Preſervative; to be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg every night going to bed, and in Infuſion, as the Aggravations of Symptoms indicate.

Electuarium Camphoratum, *The Camphire Electuary.* 'Take Con-'ſerve of Rue, ʒ ii. *Venice* Treacle, 'ʒ ſs. Camphire, ℈ i. Syrup of red 'Poppies, q. ſ. to make into an 'Electuary.'

This is alſo a convenient Medicine to keep by way of Preſervative againſt peſtilential Contagions, and may be taken every night going to bed, and in a morning faſting, drinking a Glaſs of generous Wine afterwards: but theſe are ſeldom wanted in our Country, and therefore are moſt likely to be of uſe to ſuch as travel into Countries frequently alarm'd with ſuch kind of Infections.

Electuarium cum Cortice Peruviano, *The* Peruvian *Electuary.* 'Take 'the *Peruvian* Bark in fine Powder, 'ʒ i. make it into an Electuary with 'q. ſ. of Syrup of red Roſes.'

This is infallible in all *Intermittents*, and is to be given the quantity of a Cheſnut every three or four hours, betwixt the Fits.

Electuarium —— *Another* ——

'Take the *Bark* in fine Powder, ʒ ſs. 'Powder of Snake-Root, ʒ i. Mi-'thridate, ʒ ii. Syrup of red Poppies, 'q. ſ. to make into an Electuary.'

This is is fitted for thoſe Agues where the Intervals are not very diſtinct, but there remains ſome Indiſpoſition after the Fit is off. It is warmer than the former, and aſſiſts Tranſpiration, to the diminution of which, ſuch Diſorders chiefly owe their Riſe; and for which purpoſes alſo the following may be yet more proper in ſome Conſtitutions.

Electuarium —— *Another* ——

'Take fine Powder of the *Bark*, 'ʒ ſs. Mithridate, ʒ ii. Camphire, ʒ ſs. 'rubb'd fine with a little Oil of

'ſweet

'ſweet Almonds, and makes all into 'an Electuary with q. ſ. of Syrup 'of Cloves.'

Electuarium —— *Another* —— 'Take *Bark* in fine Powder, ʒ vi. 'Oil of Cinnamon, gut. vi. Spirit 'of Sulphur by the Bell, gut. xx. Sy-'rup of Raſpberries, q. ſ. Make into 'an Electuary.'

This is propereſt where there is a *Diarrhœa*, or grounds to expect one; for then theſe Preparations take no effect. The Acid alſo renders the Medicine rougher, and helps more to corrugate and ſtraiten the Fibres, in which the Operation of theſe conſiſts. Without the *Oil of Cinnamon*, this latter Preſcription likewiſe is very good to ſtop any Hæmorrhages, either of the Noſe, Womb, or any other part.

Electuarium —— *Another* —— 'Take *Bark* in fine Powder, ʒ vi. 'Steel prepared with Sulphur, ʒ ii. 'Powder of Saffron, ʒ ſs. Syrup of 'Steel, q. ſ. to make into an Elec-'tuary.'

This is ſuitable for Women where the *Menſes* are obſtructed, which is often their Caſe in *Agues*, or where there is any danger of it from the *Bark*. It will alſo help to warm and raiſe the Blood to that ſtate, as ſecures againſt a Return of the Diſtemper.

Electuarium —— *Another* —— 'Take *Bark* in fine Powder, ʒ vi. 'Æthiops Mineral, ʒ ii. Syrup of 'white Poppies, q. ſ. for an Elec-'tuary.'

In robuſt Conſtitutions, and where the Glands are foul and ſchirrous, this may with ſucceſs be uſed; becauſe the *Mercury* in the *Æthiops* helps both to break and thin the Juices; and open the obſtructed Glands: but in thin and hectical Conſtitutions, ſuch an addition is improper, becauſe the Glands lie too open already; and therefore the Conſumption would be aggravated by ſuch a *Deobſtruent*, although Fever-Fits may at preſent be remov'd. And thus, according to different Conſtitutions and Circumſtances, may this *Herculean Drug* be adminiſter'd alone, as in the firſt *Recipe*; or mix'd with other Medicines, ſuitable to any different Indications.

Mild Cathartics.

Electuarium Solutivum. *An opening Electuary.* 'Take Lenitive 'Electuary, ʒ i. Pulp of Caſſia, ʒ ſs. 'Rhubarb in fine Powder, ʒ i. Gin-'ger, ϑ i. Make into an Electuary 'with q. ſ. of Syrup of Violets.' Or,

'Take Pulp of ſtew'd Prunes, 'ʒ ii. Tamarinds and Caſſia, ana 'ʒ ſs. Powder of Rhubarb, ʒ ii. Sy-'rup of Violets, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Pulp of ſtew'd Prunes, 'ʒ iſs. Cream of Tartar, ʒ ii. Pow-'der of Rhubarb, ʒ i. Oil of Ani-'ſeeds, gut. iii. Syrup of Damask 'Roſes, q. ſ. to make an Electu-'ary.'

After the ſame manner may be contriv'd any ſolutive Electuaries, which are convenient for ſuch who are apt to be coſtive, as many lean People and moſt *Claret Drinkers* are. The quantity of a Nutmeg may be taken at any time, without any Obſervation of what is uſual in the ſtronger Purges.

Coolers.

Electuarium Refrigerans, *A Refrigerating Electuary.* 'Take Pulp 'of Tamarinds, and of the Con-'ſerve of Barberries, ana ʒ iſs. *Spe-'cies Diatrag. frigid.* ʒ ſs. Spirit of 'Sulphur by the Bell, gut. xx. Syrup 'of Lemons, q. ſ. Make into an 'Electuary.' Or,

'Take Pulp of Tamarinds and 'Sloes, ana ʒ iſs. Pulp of ſweet 'Almonds,

' Almonds blanch'd, with q. ſ. of Sy-
' rup of Raſpberries, to make into
' an Electuary.' Or,

' Take Conſerve of Barberries,
' ʒ ii. red Roſes, ʒ ſs. Spirit of Sul-
' phur by the Bell, gut. xv. Syrup of
' Cloves, q. ſ. for an Electuary.' Or,

Take Pulp of Tamarinds and
' Marmalade of Quinces, ana ʒ iſs.
' *Species Diatragacanth. frigid. Sal*
' *Prunellæ*, ana ʒ ii. Syrup of O-
' ranges, q. ſ. to make an Electu-
' ary,'

Electuarium Acidum. *The ſour Electuary.* ' Take Conſerve of Wood-
' Sorrel, ʒ iv. Cream of Tartar, ʒ vi.
' Tartar of Vitriol, ʒ ii. Syrup of
' Wood-Sorrel, q. ſ. to make an
' Electuary.'

Theſe are chiefly of uſe in Fevers to cool the Mouth, by holding it till it diſſolves away; and alſo to abate Heat of Urine, and promote its Diſcharge: but there are ſo many Fruits and Preſerves for ſuch Purpoſes, which are generally ſo much more agreeable to the Patient, that there is not often occaſion for Preſcriptions of this nature. The laſt indeed is ſometimes preſcribed in the Jaundice, and in all Redundances of Choler.

SECT. VI.

Of Boles.

THE preſent Practice very much uſes this *Form*, and it is indeed the moſt convenient of any for mixing things, eſpecially of ſuch efficacy, that their Doſes require to be exactly adjuſted; as the ſtronger *Alexipharmics*, *Cathartics*, and *Opiates*. When the Preſcriber has a mind to give Alteratives in the ſame *Form*, for many Patients will elſe fail of their propet Doſes, according to what is indicated; ſuch a Proportion of any Electuary in the foregoing Section may be taken, as will make a *Bole* not exceeding ʒ ii. In this Diviſion therefore we ſhall give Examples only under the following Heads.

Alexipharmics.

' Take *Lapis Contrayerva*, ℈ i.
' Mithridate, ℈ ii. Syrup of red Pop-
' pies. q. ſ. to make into a Bole.
Or,

' Take *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, ℈ i.
' Snake-Root, gr. viii. Saffron,
' gr. iii. Confection of Alkermes,
' q. ſ. to make into a Bole. Or,

' Take Mithridate, ʒ i. Contra-
' yerva Root in Powder, gr. xv.
' Syrup of red Poppies, q. ſ. to
' make into a Bole.' Or,

' Take Contrayerva Root in
' Powder, and *Virginia* Snake-
' Root, ana gr. x. *Venice*-Treacle,
' ʒ ſs. Syrup of Poppies, q. ſ.' Or,

' Take the Purple Powder, ℈ i.
' Saffron, gr. v. Conſerve of Wood-
' Sorrel, ʒ i. Syrup of red Poppies,
' q. ſ. to make into a Bole.' Or,

' Take *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, ʒ ſs.
' Powder of Saffron, gr. iii. Con-
' fection of Alkermes, q. ſ. to make
' into a Bole. Or,

' Take

'Take *Lapis Contrayerva*, ℈ i. 'Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers '3 ſs. Confection of Alkermes, q. ſ. 'to make into a Bole.' Or,

'Take *Goa*-Stone, gr. xv. *Virginia* Sake-Root and Saffron, ana 'gr. v. *Venice* Treacle, 3 ſs. Syrup 'of red Poppies, q. ſ. to make into 'a Bole.'

In an ordinary Fever any of theſe may be preſcribed, to be repeated every ſix hours, or ſooner or later as Symptoms appear, until a *Diaphoreſis*, or ſome critical Diſcharge, abates it: and theſe may be vary'd as any particular Circumſtances indicate, as where a *Diarrhœa* is to be check'd.

'Take *Lapis Contrayerva*, gr. xv. 'Diaſcordium without Honey, ℈ ii. 'Oil of Cinnamon, gut. i. Syrup of 'white Poppies, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Diaſcordium without Ho'ney, 3 i. Snake-Root and Saffron 'in fine Powder, ana gr. vi. Dia'codium, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take *Venice* Treacle, 3 ſs. red 'Coral and Bole, ana gr. x. *London* 'Laudanum, gr. i. Diacodium, q. ſ. Or,

'Take red Coral, ℈ i. Diaſcor'dium without Honey, 3 ſs. Oil of 'Cinnamon, gut. i. Diacodium, q. ſ. 'to make into a Bole.'

When Bliſters are uſed, and the Urine is hot, or difficult to make, the following Alterations may be ſuitable.

'Take Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel, '3 i. Saffron and Snake-Root, ana 'gr. v. *Sal Prunellæ*, gr. x. Syrup 'of Marſhmallows, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take *Venice* Treacle, 3 ſs. *Gaſ'coign*'s Powder, gr. xv. Saffron, 'gr. v. *Sal Prunellæ*, gr. x. Syrup of 'Raſpberries, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Contrayerva Root in fine 'Powder, ℈ i. Saffron, gr. v. *Sal Prunellæ*, gr. x. Balſam of Capivi, 'gut. vi. Syrup of Marſhmallows, 'q. ſ. to make into a Bole.'

And after theſe, inſtead of the uſual *Juleps*, Barley-water, Emulſions and White Wine may be plentifully drank. In a Delirium, and convulſive Twitches of the Tendons, the higheſt Alexipharmics are to be given, ſo that care be taken ſufficiently to dilute at the ſame time: ſuch as,

'Take of the Egg-Electuary, 3 ſs. 'Camphire, Saffron, and Caſtor in 'fine Powder, ana gr. v. Confec'tion of Alkermes, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Contrayerva Root, ℈ i. 'Snake Root, and Caſtor, ana gr. vi. '*Venice* Treacle, 3 ſs. Syrup of red 'Poppies, q. ſ.' Or,

Take Mithridate, 3 ſs. *Lapis Con'trayerva*, gr. xii. Caſtor, Salt of 'Amber, and Saffron, ana gr. iv. 'Alkermes Confection, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, ℈ i. '*Matthew*'s Pill, gr. vii. Camphire, 'Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, ana 'gr. v. Alkermes Confection, q. ſ.'

In the laſt Stage of the Diſtemper, when there is no other Hope, but that there is Life, and the Patient begins to hiccup;

'Take Contrayerva Root, ℈ i. 'volatile Salt of Harts-horn and 'Salt of Amber, ana gr. viii. Saf'fron, gr. v. Confection of Alker'mes, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Oriental Bezoar, gr. xv. 'Saffron, Caſtor, and volatile Salt 'of Harts-horn, ana gr. v. Mithri'date, 3 ſs. Syrup of red Poppies, 'q. ſ. to make into a Bole.' Or,

'Take Muſk, volatile Salt of 'Harts-horn, ana gr. x. Snake-Root, 'gr. xv. Confection of Alkermes, 'q. ſ. to make into a Bole.'

Theſe latter ought to be mix'd as near as poſſible to their being taken, becauſe the Volatiles will waſt. They may be repeated every three

or four hours, if Symptoms are preſſing, and help'd down with ſuitable Juleps, in which alſo may be dropt any volatile Spirits. Theſe are all in proportion for adult Perſons: for Children, and thoſe of weaker Conſtitutions, they may be accordingly leſſen'd. The Conſiſtence of a *Bole* ought to be ſomewhat ſtiffer than that of a common *Electuary*.

Cathartics.

'Take Powder of Jalap, ʒ ſs. 'Scammony rubb'd very fine with 'an oil'd Peſtle, gr. v. Oil of Cloves, 'gut. i. Syrup of Buckthorn, q. ſ. 'to make into a Bole.'

This powerfully purges watry and pituitous Humors, and therefore is very proper for robuſt corpulent Conſtitutions. Or,

'Take Powder of Jalap, ʒ i. Oil 'of Cloves, gut. i. Syrup of Buckthorn, q. ſ.'

There is hardly a better Purge than this in a Dropſy, altho' ſome give thoſe which are rougher: as,

'Take Gamboge, ℈ i. Cream of 'Tartar, ʒ i. Oil of Cloves and Aniſeed, ana gut. i. Syrup of Buckthorn, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Elaterium, gr. ii. Reſin of 'Jalap, gr. vi. Cream of Tartar, ʒ ſs. 'Oil of Juniper, gut. ii. Syrup of 'Buckthorn, q. ſ.'

The reſinous Subſtances muſt be very well rubb'd with the *Cream of Tartar*, or *Salt of Tartar*, elſe they will gripe intolerably. For milder Purges, take either of the following:

'Take Powder of Rhubarb, ʒ ſs. 'Lenitive Electuary, ʒ i. Syrup of 'Damask Roſes, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Powder of Jalap, ℈ i. Pulp 'of Caſſia, ʒ i. Powder of Nutmegs, 'gr. iii. Syrup of Rhubarb, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take either of the compound 'Powders of Sena, ʒ ſs. Pulp of 'Caſſia, ʒ i. or q. ſ. to make it into 'a Bole.' Or,

'Take Calomel, gr. xv. Conſerve of red Roſes, ʒ i. make into 'a Bole to take over-night, and 'take any common purging Potion 'or a lenitive Bole the next morning.'

For Children the Doſes of theſe may be proportionably leſſen'd: and where there is ſuſpicion of Worms, or ſlimy Humors in the Bowels, from a ſtinking Breath, and a hard Belly:

'Take the Counteſs of *Warwick*'s 'Powder, gr. x. lenitive Electuary, 'q. ſ. to make into a Bole.' Or,

'Take Rhubard in Powder, gr. 'viii. Calomel, gr. vi. lenitive Electuary, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Reſin of Jalap and Ca'lomel, ana gr. iv. Powder of Cin'namon, gr. i. Conſerve of Roſe'mary Flowers, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Scammony, gr. iii. Calo'mel, gr. vi. Powder of Cinnamon, 'gr. i. Syrup of Rhubarb, q. ſ. to 'make into a Bole.'

Where there is *Calomel* uſed, care muſt be taken that the *Bole* is not made too thin, becauſe its Weight will be apt to make it ſeparate, and be loſt in taking; and notwithſtanding the Prejudices of ſome againſt *Mercury*, yet theſe are as ſafe Purges as any, and may be given to Children in the firſt Year without hazard, if rightly prepared and proportion'd to their Strength.

Opiates.

'Take *Matthew*'s Pill, gr. viii. 'Mithridate, ʒ ſs. make into a Bole.' Or,

'Take *Venice* Treacle, ʒ ſs. *Lon*'don Laudanum, gr. i. Conſerve of 'Wood-Sorrel, ʒ ſs. make into a 'Bole.' Or,

'Take

'Take Diaſcordium without Honey, ʒi. for a Bolelc.' Or,

'Take Conſerve of red Roſes and Mithridate, ana ʒſs. liquid Laudanum, gut. xv. make into a Bole.' Or,

'Take *Venice* Treacle, ʒi. liquid Laudanum, gut. x. make into a Bole.'

SECT. VII.

Of Pills and Lozenges.

A Great deal is reduced to the firſt of theſe *Forms* for the Convenieacy of taking; becauſe they can be ſo wrapped up, as not to give any Taſt as they paſs; which is an Inducement to ſome, who will not be prevail'd upon by any other. The latter is likewiſe contriv'd in compliment to the Palats of ſome nice People, and is generally concern'd in things which are toothſome. For what further is neceſſary to be regarded in the Preſcription of theſe, ſee *Sect.* 6. *Part* 3.

Cephalics.

Pilulæ Antipodagricæ, *Pills againſt the Gout.* 'Take the beſt *Ruſſia* Caſtor, ʒſs. white Amber, Germander, Ground-Pine, ana ʒvi. Salt of Amber, Ceruſe of Antimony, Balſam of *Tolu*, Opopanax, ana ʒi. Roots of Butur-bur, ʒiii. *Chio* Turpentine, ʒii. Balſam of Sulphur terebinthinated q. ſ. to make into a Maſs for Pills.'

This is recommended from *Bates*, where it ſtands mark'd for being frequent in his own Practice. ʒſs. is order'd twice in a day, and to be continued ſome Months together, to prevent the Gout and Rheumatic Pains.

Pilulæ Succinatæ, *Amber-Pills.* 'Take Ambergreaſe, gr. ii. Musk, gr. i. Opium, gr. iii. Salt of Amber and Flowers of Benjamin, ana gr. vi. Balſam of *Peru*, q. ſ. to make into 9 Pills.'

Theſe are good in the Hiccup, when it happens upon an empty Stomach; and may be given at three Doſes, as there is occaſion.

Pilulæ Caſtoreæ, *Caſtor Pills.* 'Take *Ruſſia* Caſtor, ʒi. Salt of Amber, ʒſs. Balſam of *Peru*, q. ſ. to make into 24 Pills.'

Theſe are good in all nervous Diſtempers in either Sex, whether the Origin be in the Head or *Uterus:* five may be taken two or three times in a day, and continued as there is occaſion.

Pilulæ cum Cinnabari, *Pills with Cinnabar.* Take native Cinnabar 'finely powder'd, and human Skull, ana ʒii. Caſtor and Salt of Amber, ana ʒi. Oil of Marjoram, gut xii. Balſam of *Peru*, ʒi. Syrup of Piony, q. ſ. Make into Pills, 9 out of each Dram.'

Dr. *Fuller* rejects the human Skull with good reaſon, tho' it is inſerted in the *Recipe* only in compliance to the common Prepoſſeſſion of its Virtues. The other Ingredients of this are very good; and to take three of theſe Pills two or three times in a day for ſome time toge-

ther, will eradicate very obſtinate nervous Complaints, and do great ſervice to Perſons ſubject to the Head-ach, Giddineſs, Epilepſies, and the Palſy.

Trochiſci Apoplectici, *Lozenges againſt the Apoplexy.* 'Take Ambergreaſe, ʒ ſs. Oil of Roſemary, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, ana gut. ii. Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, ana gut i. Spirit of Lavender, gut. lxxx. fine Sugar, ʒ iv. Make into Lozenges with q. ſ. of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.'

Theſe are proper to chew and roll about in the mouth frequently, by ſuch who are ſubject to Apoplectic Diſorders: for this way the warm Aromatics more immediately penetrate the Fibres than when ſwallow'd at once into the Stomach.

Trochiſci Cephalici, *Cephalic Lozenges.* 'Take *Pulvis de Guttetâ*, and native Cinnabar, ana ʒ ſs. Oil of Roſemary and Nutmegs, ana ʒ ii. fine Sugar, ʒ ii. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, q. ſ.'

Trochiſci Paralytici, *Lozenges againſt the Palſy.* 'Take Sugar in fine Powder, ʒ i. Spirit of Lavender compound, gut. lx. Oil of Roſemary, gut. iv. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, q. ſ.'

Theſe may alſo be given at diſcretion to ſuch who are inclinable to nervous Diſorders, as they are beſt liked.

Trochiſci Odorati, *Perfumed Lozenges.* 'Take Musk and Ambergreaſe, ana gr. vi. grind them fine with a little white Sugar-Candy, and gut. x. of Spirit of Roſes; then put to them Powder of Orrice, ʒ iv. Starch, ʒ ii. fine Sugar, ʒ iv. and Gum Tragacanth, q. ſ.'

Theſe are of no great ſervice, unleſs to thoſe few who delight in *Sweets*, and to diſguiſe a ſtinking Breath.

Trochiſci Stomachici, *Stomach Lozenges.* 'Take *Spaniſh* Angelica Root in fine Powder, ʒ i. Oil of Cinnamon, Nutmeg, and Cloves, ana gut. ii. Oil of Mint and Wormwood, ana gut. i. fine Sugar, ʒ iv. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made with Orange-Flower Water q. ſ.'

Theſe are good to warm the Stomach, and diſſipate ſuch Flatulencies, which ſometimes communicate their Diſorders a great way further, and ſo are of ſervice to the Head.

Trochiſci ad emulgendam Salivam, *Lozenges to occaſion Spitting.* 'Take Pellitore of *Spain* in fine Powder, ʒ ſs. Maſtich, ʒ ii. Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, ana ʒ ii. Make into Lozenges or Pellets with q. ſ. of the beſt ſcented yellow Bees-Wax.'

Theſe may be of uſe to ſuch who want a Diſcharge of Rheum from the Glands about the Mouth, and cannot comply with the Cuſtom of ſmoking Tobacco for that purpoſe. For a great many Complaints ariſe from thoſe Parts being overcharg'd with Moiſture, for which this would be a convenient Drain; the Heat of it irritating the Glands to the Diſcharge of their Contents.

Hyſterics.

Pilulæ Emmenagogæ, *Pills to promote the Menſes.* 'Take Borax and Myrrh, ana ʒ i. Birth-wort and Saffron, ana ϑ i. Oil of Pennyroyal, Savin, and Cloves, ana gut. ii. Syrup of the five opening Roots, q. ſ. to make into Pills, 10 out of each ʒ i.'

Pilulæ Hyſtericæ, *Hyſteric Pills.* 'Take Galbanum ſtrain'd, Aſſafœtida, and Gum Ammoniacum, ana ʒ i. Caſtor, Camphire, and Salt of Amber, ana gr. xv. Oil of Amber, gut. iv. Balſam of *Peru*, q. ſ.

'to

'to make into Pills, 12 out of each '3 i.'

Pilulæ —— *Other* —— 'Take 'Powder of Savin, Dittany of *Crete*, 'ana 3 i. Myrrh, Galbanum, Gum 'Ammoniacum, Caſtor, ana 3 ii. 'Make all into a Maſs with Syrup 'of Mugwort, q. ſ. and form out of 'each 3 i. 12 Pills.'

Theſe all promote the Uterine Diſcharges, and do ſervice in many Hyſterical Affections; but they muſt not be meddled with upon any ſuſpicion of being with Child, for they are ſo forcing as to occaſion Abortion. To help the *Menſes*, they ought to be taken about the time of expecting them; and in other Caſes, for a Conſtancy, ſome Weeks together, three, twice in a day. They alſo would be of ſervice in all Diſorders of the Spleen in either Sex, for there is a great Affinity between thoſe, and what are term'd Hyſterical.

Strengtheners.

Pilulæ Cretaceæ, *The Chalk Pills.* 'Take Chalk, white Sanders and 'Nutmegs, ana P. E. and make 'them into Pills with q. ſ. of *Chio* 'Turpentine, 10 out of each 3 i.'

Pilulæ Terebinthinatæ, *Turpentine Pills.* 'Take *Venice* Turpentine 'boil'd in Water to a due Conſiſtence, ʒ ſs. Amber, Dragon's-'Blood, Bole, ana 3 ſs. make 10 'Pills out of each 3 i.'

Pilulæ Aſtringentes, *Aſtringent Pills.* 'Take fine Bole, Dragon's-'Blood, red Coral, Amber, Maſtich, 'aſtringent Saffron of Steel, ana '3 i. Oil of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, 'ana gut. vi. and make into a Maſs 'with q. ſ. of Turpentine, and 10 'Pills out of each 3 i.'

Theſe are good in all Weakneſſes of the Reins, and will be of ſervice in the *Whites* and *Gonorrhœa's*; four or five may be taken twice in a day; but they are not to be meddled with, where the running is virulent, until neceſſary Cathartics have been adminiſtred. They will do good likewiſe in Fluxes of the Belly, which ariſe from an habitual Relaxation. But ſome of the following are more directly calculated for ſuch purpoſes.

Pilulæ cum Sanguine Draconis, *Dragon's-Blood Pills.* 'Take fine 'Dragon's-Blood, ʒ iiſs. Sugar of 'Lead and Roch-Allum, ana gr. xv. '*Venice* Turpentine, q. ſ. to make 'into 48 Pills.'

Pilulæ de Terrâ Japonicâ, Japan *Pills.* 'Take *Japan* Earth, ʒ ii. Oil 'of Cinnamon, gut. vi. Diaco-'dium, q. ſ. to make into Pills, nine 'out of each 3 i. of the Maſs.'

Theſe greatly corrugate and draw up the relaxed Fibres of the Stomach and Bowels, and therefore will not only be of ſervice in Fluxes, but alſo aſſiſt in Digeſtion. They may be taken two or three times a day, four or five in a Doſe.

Pilulæ ad Dyſenteriam, *Pills againſt the Bloody Flux.* 'Take the 'beſt ſcented yellow Bees-Wax, ʒ ſs. '*Japan* Earth and Sperma Ceti, 'ana 3 i. Sugar of Lead, ʒ i. Oil of 'Cinnamon, gut. xii. Make into a 'Maſs by the Fire, 10 Pills out of 'each 3 i.'

This is a moſt effectual Medicine for what its Title expreſſes; for it not only ſtrengthens the Fibres, but alſo, as it were, a freſh plaiſters over the Bowels, with that *Mucus* they naturally are ſupplied with, and which the Acrimony of Humors had tore off, and waſh'd away. It is alſo excellent in old *Gleets*, and the *Whites* in Women. To which purpoſes likewiſe the following are calculated, but are not ſo eaſy or ſafe.

Pilulæ ad Gonorrhœam, *Pills for a Clap.* 'Take Sugar of Lead and 'Camphire, ana ʒ ii. Calomel, ʒ ſs. 'Make them into a Maſs with q. ſ. 'of *Venice* Turpentine, and form it 'into 120 Pills.'

This is an efficacious Compoſition, but is uncertain in its Operation; for ſome it will ſalivate, and others not, and therefore requires a great deal of Skill to manage it. The Doſe is five Pills every Night going to bed.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ, *Stomach Pills.* 'Take Powder of Cinnamon, Mace, 'Nutmeg, ana ℈ i. Cloves, long 'Pepper, Balauſtines, ana ℈ ſs. 'Extract of Gentian, ʒ iſs. *Elix. Proprietatis*, q. ſ. to make into 'Pills.'

Theſe warm a weak cold Stomach that is filled with Crudities and Flatulencies, and by degrees give a new Firmneſs and Strength to the Fibres; and procure a good Digeſtion.

Pilulæ Martiales, *Steel Pills.* 'Take 'Salt of Steel, ʒ ii. Galbanum 'ſtrain'd as much as needful to give 'a Conſiſtence, and Syrup of the 'five opening Roots, q. ſ. to make 'into Pills.'

Pilulæ —— *Other* —— 'Take 'Salt of Steel, Gum Ammoniacum, 'ana ʒ ſs. Zedoary and Extract of 'Gentian, ana ʒ ii. Syrup of Steel, 'q. ſ. to make into Pills, N° 9. out 'of each ʒ i.'

Theſe are very convenient for ſuch as cannot take Steel in any other Forms: the latter will beſt agree with cold weakly Stomachs, becauſe warm'd with the *Zedoary*; for Steel too bare, will with ſome be apt to prove *Emetic.* Either of theſe are excellent for young Girls, who meet with difficulty in the firſt Eruption of the *Menſes*, and are apt afterwards to have them obſtructed. They may be given twice in a day, three for a Doſe. There are many more examples of this kind from the preſent Practice, for which the following may ſuffice.

Pilulæ —— *Other* —— 'Take 'Salt of Steel, ʒ i. Saffron and Ga-'langal in fine Powder, ana ʒ ſs. 'Extract of Gentian, q. ſ.' Or,

Pilulæ —— *Other* —— 'Take 'Salt of Steel, ʒ i. Aloes, ʒ ii. Gum 'Ammoniacum, ʒ ſs. Balſam of *Peru*, 'q. ſ. to make into Pills.' Or,

Pilulæ —— *Other* —— 'Take 'Steel prepared with Sulphur, ʒ ii. 'Saffron, ʒ ſs. Extract of Gentian, 'q. ſ. to make into Pills.' Or,

'Pilulæ Gentianæ, *Gentian Pills.* 'Take Powder of Gentian, ʒ ii. Salt 'of Wormwood, ℈ ii. Extract of 'Gentian, ʒ i. Syrup of the five 'Roots, q. ſ.'

Pilulæ Febrifugæ, *Febrifuge Pills.* 'Take Powder of Camomile-Flowers, ʒ iiſs. Diaphoretic Antimony, 'ʒ i. Salt of Wormwood, ʒ ſs. 'Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, 'q. ſ.'

The two laſt are intended againſt Intermittents; and in old Agues that have returned after the uſe of the Bark, they will ſometimes ſucceed where nothing elſe will. They ought to be taken three or four times in a day, five Pills at a Doſe, that are made 10 out of each dram; and if they fail in this, they will be of ſome ſervice in mending the Stomach, and helping Digeſtion.

Trochiſci Hemoptoici, *Lozenges againſt ſpitting of Blood.* 'Take 'Japan Earth, ʒ ii. aſtringent Saf-'fron of Steel, ʒ i. Sugar of Lead, 'and Starch, ana ʒ ſs. fine Sugar, 'ʒ iv. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, 'q. ſ. to make them into Lo-'zenges.'

Theſe may be taken at diſcretion, by any who are ſubject to ſpit Blood and

and they will alſo do ſervice in any ſort of Fluxes, whether of the Belly or other Parts.

Trochiſci Peruviani, Peruvian *Lozenges.* 'Take of the *Peruvian* 'Bark, ʒ i. reduce it into a moſt fine 'Powder, Balſam of *Tolu*, ʒ ii. of '*Gilead*, ʒ ſs. Sugar, lb ſs. Mucilage 'of Gum Tragacanth, q. ſ. to make 'them into Lozenges.'

This is in Dr. *Fuller's Pharmacopœia*, with ʒ ii. of Balſam of *Capivi*, which would make it too nauſeous to take in ſuch a *Form*; for its Bitterneſs will render it troubleſome enough to many without that. They who can take theſe, will find ſervice from them in all hectic Indiſpoſitions, and beginning Conſumptions.

Balſamics.

Pilulæ Styracinæ, *Storax Pills.* 'Take Storax ſtrain'd, ʒ ii. Flowers 'of Sulphur, ʒ i. white Benjamin, 'ʒ ſs. Make into Pills with a warm 'Peſtle, and q. ſ. of Balſamick Sy-'rup.'

Theſe are good to thicken and dry up ſharp tickling Rheums, and prevent thoſe Coughs which proceed from them, and threaten a Conſumption without timely Remedy. They may be taken twice a day, 3 or 4 at a time, for a Month together.

Pilulæ Aſthmaticæ, *Pills againſt an Aſthma.* 'Take Gum Ammo-'niacum ſtrain'd, ʒ i. Saffron, Salt 'of Amber, Flowers of Benjamin, 'ana ʒ ſs. Balſamic Syrup, q. ſ. to 'make into 48 Pills.'

Theſe are good for the ſame as the foregoing, being alſo ſomewhat deterſive; ſo that they are of ſervice in many nervous Caſes, wherein Aſtma's have very often a ſhare. They may be taken 3 for a Doſe, and repeated 3 or 4 times in a day.

Pilulæ ——— *Others* ——— 'Take 'Millepedes, ʒ iii. Gum Ammoniacum ſtrain'd, ʒ iſs. Flowers of Benjamin, ʒ i. Saffron and Balſam of '*Peru*, ana ϑ i. Balſam of Sulphur, 'q. ſ. Or,

'Take Flowers of Sulphur and 'Benjamin, ana ʒ ſs. Saffron, ϑ i. 'Gum Ammoniacum ſtrain'd, ʒ i. 'common Tar, q. ſ. to make into 'Pills.'

Theſe will do great ſervice, where the Lungs begin to be ſtuffed with viſcid or acrimonious Juices; and wear off thoſe ſhort husky Coughs, which are ſigns of Tubercles, and beginning Ulcerations. They ought to be taken 2 or 3 times in a day, 3 at a Doſe, drinking ſome convenient Pectoral Apozem after each.

Pilulæ Gileadenſes, Gilead *Pills.* 'Take white Sugar-candy powder'd, 'ʒ ii. the cold Species of Gum Tra-'gacanth, ʒ i. Balſam of *Tolu*, ϑ ii. 'Flowers of Benjamin, ϑ i. Balſam 'of *Gilead*, q. ſ.' Or,

Pilulæ cum Spermate Ceti, *Sperma Ceti Pills.* 'Take Sperma Ceti, 'ʒ i. white Sugar-Candy in Powder, 'ʒ ii. grind theſe well together; and 'then with a warm Peſtle, and q. ſ. 'of Syrup of Balſam, make them 'into Pills.'

Theſe are not only Balſamic and Emollient, with regard to the Lungs, but Vulnerary, and good to heal inwardly in Bruiſes, or other Injuries; and are very proper and convenient after Delivery; where Perſons cannot take the *Sperma Ceti* in any other Form, 3 or 4 for a Doſe may be taken twice in a day.

Pilulæ Pectorales, *Pectoral Pills.* 'Take Powder of Elicampane, Or-'rice, Liqueriſe, ana ϑ i. Saffron, 'Flowers of Benjamin, ana ϑ ſs. 'white Sugar-Candy, ϑ ii. Balſam 'of Sulphur aniſated, q. ſ.'

In Aſthma's, wheezing Coughs, and all Infarctions of the Lungs, theſe will do ſervice. They may be taken twice a day, 3 for a Doſe.

Pilulæ Reſinoſæ, *Reſin Pills.*

'Take common Reſin, Sugar of 'Lead, ana 3 i. Camphire, Balſam 'of Capivi, ana 3 ſs. Oil of Tur-'pentine, gut. xii. Make up into 'Pills, with q. ſ. of the Yolk of an 'Egg.'

Theſe are calculated againſt a *Gonorrhœa*, after due Evacuation. But tho' the *Sugar of Lead* is very binding, or rather in this caſe cicatrizing, yet the whole is admirably well guarded againſt its healing over any Ulcers in the Privy-Parts, before they are duly cleanſed. Theſe are likewiſe very proper for that Weakneſs which is call'd the *Whites* amongſt the Women. They may be taken at leaſt twice in a day, 3 or 4 for a Doſe.

Pilulæ Sanctæ, *The Holy Pills.*

'Take Gum of Guaiacum, and 'Reſin of the ſame Wood, ana 'ʒ iſs. Oil of the ſame, gut. xx. Bal-'ſam of *Peru*, q. ſ. to make them 'into Pills.'

Theſe are contriv'd for ſuch as care not for the uſual Diet-Drinks of the Wood; and are good for the like purpoſes to dry up ſuperfluous Humidities, aſſiſt Tranſpiration, and ſweeten the Blood. They may be taken twice a day, 3 for a Doſe.

Pilulæ Tolutanæ, *The* Tolu *Pills.*

'Take Balſam of *Tolu*, ʒ i. Gum 'Guaiacum, ʒ ii. Flowers of Ben-'jamin, Balſam of *Peru*, ana ʒ ſs. 'Oil of Juniper, gut. viii. Make 'into Pills with q. ſ. of Yolk of 'Eggs.'

Theſe are pretty much like the foregoing, but ſomewhat leſs abſorbent, and more balſamic. They are good not only where there is ſuſpicion of beginning Exulcerations about the Breaſt, but alſo in the urinary Paſſages; and are excellent in a *Gonorrhœa.* They may be taken every morning and night, 3 or 4 for a Doſe.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ, *Æthiopic Pills.*

'Take Æthiops Mineral, ʒ ii. Ce-'ruſe of Antimony, ʒ i. Gum Guaia-'cum, ʒ ſs. Extract of Sarſaparilla '(made at twice, with Spirit of 'Wine and Water, both being af-'terwards join'd) q. ſ. to make them 'into Pills, about 10 out of each ʒ i.'

Theſe we have from *Bates*, where they are ordered to be taken 40 or 50 days together, 5 for a Doſe; and recommended in Dropſies, Venereal Diſeaſes, and all cutaneous Diſtempers. It is indeed a very efficacious Medicine, and may be truſted to in caſes of the greateſt moment, if under the Direction of one able to manage it. There can hardly any thing be contriv'd more powerfully to open the Obſtructions of the minuteſt Paſſages, and obtund the Acrimony of eroding Humors; which makes it almoſt infallible in the King's-Evil, and the moſt obſtinate Leproſies, which we take to be the height of what is commonly ſuppoſed to ariſe from Venereal Intentions: but caution is to be had not to be too buſy with it in thin Conſtitutions, and thoſe which are inclining to a Hectic, for Reaſons intelligible only to ſuch who are acquainted with the true Cauſe of that Extreme of Habit; and for want of which, many by the indiſcreet uſe of Medicines of this kind, are cured of the Pox, to be kill'd by a Conſumption, or lingring Hectic.

Pilulæ contra Catarrhum, *Pills againſt a Catarrh.*' 'Take Pills 'of *Ruffus*, ʒ i. Storax Pills, ʒ ſs. 'Oil of Aniſeed, gut. iii. Make 'into 20 Pills.'

Theſe

Theſe are well contriv'd, both to ſtop the Defluxion of tickling Rheum, which continually provokes Coughing, and to divert it by a proper Diſcharge; whereby it is prevented from ſtraitening and ſtuffing any of the Paſſages, which otherwiſe it might do, and occaſion a ſhortneſs of breathing. Theſe may be taken two or three every night.

Pilulæ Catarrhales alteræ, *Other Pills againſt a Catarrh.* 'Take 'pure Opium, gr. i. Extract of 'Saffron, gr. iv. make into Pills.' Or,

'Take Pil. *Ruffi*, ℈ i. Opium, 'gr. i. Make into Pills.'

Both theſe are to be taken going to bed: and as the former is good to ſtop Defluxions of Humors upon the Glands of the *Fauces*, and promote its Diſcharge by the Skin; theſe are contriv'd to divert it by Stool, and are very good for that Purpoſe.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, *Ecphractic Pills.* 'Take Stomach-Pills with 'Gums, Aloephangine Pills, Gum 'Guaiacum, and Salt of Steel, ana '℈ iv. Salt of Wormwood and Extract of Gentian, ana ℈ ii. Make 'into Pills with q. ſ. of Gum Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in Vinegar of 'Squills, to out of each, ʒi.'

The Salt of Wormwood makes the Maſs ſo crumbly, as to be troubleſome to form into Pills, and therefore the more Gum is allowed, the better that is prevented; but then the Doſe ought to be increas'd, elſe the other Ingredients will not be taken in their intended quantity. The whole Compoſition is a powerful Deobſtruent, and is therefore of uſe in almoſt all chronic Diſorders from Obſtructions. They keep the Body moderately open, and will do great ſervice in Hypocondriacal Affections. They ought to be taken a Month together at leaſt, 4 or 5 for a Doſe every night going to bed.

Pilulæ de Allio, *Garlick Pills.* 'Take Juice of Garlick, ʒ ſs. Gum 'Ammoniacum, ʒ iſs. Saffron, ℈ i. 'Millepedes prepar'd, ʒ i. Flowers 'of Benjamin, ℈ ſs. Oil of Aniſeed, gut. iv. Elicampane in Powder, q. ſ.'

This is chiefly calculated againſt difficulty of Breathing, and will do good ſervice in moſt Complaints of that kind, for it powerfully attenuates, and heals the Viſcidities which ſtuff the Veſſels, and promotes Expectoration. To be taken five twice in a day.

Pilulæ de Guaiaco, *Guaiacum Pills.* 'Take Gum Guaiacum and Aloes, 'ana ʒ iſs. Balſam of *Peru*, q. ſ. 'to make into Pills.'

Theſe differ not much from the *Ecphractic Pills*, and avail in the ſame Complaints. To be taken 3 or 4 every night going to bed.

Pilulæ de Croco, *Saffron Pills.* 'Take Extract of Saffron, ℈. Flow'ers of Benjamin, ʒ ſs. Juice of Li'queriſe, ʒ i. Oil of Aniſeed, gut. iv. 'Make into Pills with q. ſ. of Bal'ſam of *Peru*.'

Theſe warm and thin the Blood, and make it fitter to paſs thro' the Lungs, and are therefore to be recommended in ſluggiſh heavy Temperaments, diſpoſed to Aſthma's and Dropſies. They may be taken 2 or 3 times in a day, 3 for a Doſe, ſomewhat warm being drank after them.

Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Magiſtrales, *The Magiſterial Ammoniac Pills.* 'Take Gum Ammoniac diſſolved 'in Vinegar of Squills, ʒ ii. fine 'Aloes, ʒ iſs. Myrrh, Maſtich, Benjamin, ana ʒ ſs. Saffron and Salt 'of Wormwood, ana ℈ i. Syrup 'of five Roots, q. ſ. to make into 'Pills.'

Theſe are recommended againſt the Spleen, and all Diſorders from a heavy

heavy Blood. They may be taken every night 5 for a Doſe.

Pilulæ Cachecticæ, *Cachectic Pills.* 'Take fine pick'd Gum Ammoniac in Drops, and the beſt *Succotrine* Aloes, ʒ iſs. Steel prepared with Sulphur, ʒ i. Oil of Aniſeed, gut. vi. Syrup of Steel q. ſ. to make into a Maſs, out of each Dram of which make 12 Pills.'

Many are of opinion, that *Steel* ought not to be given with *Cathartics*, becauſe they deſtroy its efficacy; but ſuch conſider not the different Intentions to be obtain'd by this one Ingredient: when it is given amongſt *Reſtoratives*, to warm and raiſe the Blood, they are certainly in the right; but when it is intended to open Obſtructions, for which it is very effectual, and to cleanſe the *Viſcera*, then *Aloes*, and ſuch deterſive Cathartics, are very conducive thereunto, and aſſiſt it in ſcouring off the Foulneſſes there lodged. This Compoſition, as many before likewiſe of the ſame kind, is judiciouſly contriv'd to open all manner of Obſtructions in the larger Paſſages; and therefore helps in the Spleen, Hyſterical Diſorders, and promotes the Menſes. Doſe 4 or 5 every night going to bed.

Pilulæ ——— *Others* ——— 'Take Gum Ammoniacum ſtrain'd, ʒ ii. Myrrh, Maſtich, Saffron and Caſtor, ana ʒ i. Salt of Steel calcined to whiteneſs, ʒ ſs. Oil of Nutmegs, gut. v. *Elixir Proprietatis*, or Vinegar of Squills, q. ſ. to make into Pills, about 10 out of each Dram.'

Theſe are much like the foregoing, but milder; and therefore may be more ſuitable to ſuch with whom Cathartics may not ſo well agree. They may be taken twice in a day 3 or 4 to a Doſe.

Pilulæ Spleneticæ, *Pills againſt the Spleen.* 'Take Spikenard in fine Powder, ʒ i. Aſſafœtida ſtrain'd and *Ens Veneris*, ana ʒ ſs. Oil of Amber, gut. viii. Balſam of *Peru*, q. ſ. to make into Pills.' Or,

'Take *Ens Veneris*, ℈ iv. Saffron, long Pepper, *Virginia* Snake-Root, Spikenard, ana ℈ i. Galbanum, ℈ iv. Tincture of Myrrh, q. ſ.'

In all Hypocondriacal Diſorders, and thoſe alſo call'd Hyſterical, theſe are very ſuitable; and by continuance for ſome time, 2 or 3 times in a day, 3 or 4 to a Doſe, they will prevail againſt the moſt obſtinate Complaints of this kind. The following alſo is calculated for the ſame purpoſes, by one heretofore of conſiderable Note in Practice, with the addition of ſome brisk Cathartics, which may not make them ſo proper for ſome.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, *Ecphractic Pills.* 'Take Species of Hiera, ʒ ii. Salt of Steel, ʒ ſs. and make into Pills, with Syrup of the five Roots, or Extract of Gentian.'

Theſe are good in all groſs and foul Habits inclining to the Jaundice and Dropſies; eſpecially in ſtrong robuſt Conſtitutions, which have been ſpoiled by Intemperance, and a groſs Diet; to be taken 5 or 6, twice in a day.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Sylvii, Sylvius's *Ecphractic Pills.* 'Take Gum Ammoniacum ſtrain'd, ʒ ii. Salt of Steel calcin'd to whiteneſs, ℈ i. Myrrh, Caſtor, ana gr. xv. Saffron, ℈ ſs. Troches of Alhandel, ʒ i. Reſin of Jalap and Scammony prepar'd, ana ℈ i. Oil of Fennel gut. v. *Elixir Proprietatis*, q. ſ. to make into 50 Pills.'

Theſe are very powerful in cutting and wearing away thoſe Viſcidities, which not only clog the *Viſcera*, but even ſur up, as it were, the

Paſſages

Paſſages of the Nerves; whereby Senſation, and what Communication the Mind has by their means, is much interrupted: Such things therefore are uſed not only with Succeſs in all Hypocondriacal Caſes, but will prevail, by a continu'd uſe, even in that height of Melancholy, which may juſtly be call'd Diſtraction.

Pilulæ Ictericæ, *Pills againſt the Jaundice.* 'Take Cream of Tartar 'and Cochineal, ana ʒ ſs. *Venetian* 'Soap, ʒ ii. make into Pills.' Or,

'Take *Venetian* Soap, ʒ ii. Saf-'fron, Salt of Steel, and Salt of 'Amber, ana ϑ i. Oil of Juniper, 'gut. x. make into Pills.' Or,

'Take Turmeric in fine Powder 'and Saffron, ana ʒ ſs. Gum Am-'moniacum diſſolv'd in Vinegar, 'and *Venice* Soap, ana ʒ iſs. Oil of 'Juniper, gut. xii. make into Pills, '12 out of each Dram.' Or,

'Take Tartar of Vitriol and Saf-'fron, ana ʒ ii. Salt of Amber, ϑ i. '*Venetian* Soap, ʒ ii. Oil of Juniper, 'gut x. make into Pills.' Or,

'Take *Venice* Soap, ʒi. Oil of Ani-'ſeeds, gut. xxx. Make into Pills.'

Any of theſe will conquer the moſt obſtinate Jaundice, if duly continu'd, and aſſiſted with the uſual aperitive Apozems: they may be taken five to a Doſe, two or three times in a day.

Theſe Examples of Preſcription may ſuffice for all Caſes that can be expected to happen under this Diviſion of *Balſamics*, from the ſofteſt and moſt emollient, to the moſt deterſive: which Subdiviſions have been avoided for Brevity only, and as not very neceſſary to one who has gone over the preceding Work. To theſe therefore we ſhall alſo ſubjoin a few Examples of what are deterſive in ſo manifeſt a degree, as to be powerfully *Diuretic*.

Pilulæ Diureticæ, *Diuretic Pills.* 'Take *Venice* Soap, ʒ ii. Salt of Am-'ber and Prunella, ana ʒ ſs. Oil of 'Juniper, gut. xii. Make into Pills.'

Pilulæ Nephriticæ, *Nephritic Pills.* 'Take Millepedes, crude Salt 'Armoniac and *Venetian* Soap, ana 'ʒ i. Saffron, ϑ i. Oil of Juniper, 'gut. x. make into Pills with q. ſ. 'of *Venice* Turpentine.' Or,

'Take Powder of Bees, ʒ ii. Salt 'Prunel, ʒ i. Salt of Amber, Muſ-'tard-Seed, ana ʒ ſs. Oil of Ani-'ſeed, gut. xii. *Venice* Turpentine, 'q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Crabs-Eyes prepared, ʒ i. 'Camphire, ϑ i. Cantharides in fine 'powder, ϑ ſs. *Venice* Turpentine, 'q. ſ. to make into ſmall Pills.'

Theſe are not be preſcrib'd but in Caſes of great Obſtinacy, that will not give way to milder Methods; for they ſtimulate ſo much, that it renders them inconvenient on many accounts, and there is nothing under this Intention that is reducible into Pills, which does not do the ſame: and therefore it will rarely happen in practice, that this *Form* will be required; for the ſafeſt *Diuretics* are ſuch as dilute and ſoften, and therefore are moſt to be expected amongſt the liquid *Forms*. The Operation of *Cantharides* in this reſpect, ſee *Part* 2. *Sect.* 5, N° 412. and of *Diuretics* in general, the Introduction to that Section.

Alexipharmics.

This is an inconvenient *Form* for moſt Alexipharmics, becauſe they generally conſiſt of Subſtances which are *aromatic* and *volatile*, and will not lie in a *Pill*, without extending their bounds, as has already in the preceding Part been ſhewn of volatile Salts; or elſe they will evaporate and be loſt. Therefore this is never to be made uſe of, but when the

Prejudic

Prejudices of a Patient will not ſo eaſily comply with what is neceſſary herein under any other Form; which will make a very few Examples in this Intention ſufficient.

Pilulæ Alexiteriæ, *Alexiterial Pills.*
'Take *Virginia* Snake-Root in fine
'Powder, ʒ i. Camphire and Salt of
'Amber, ana ʒ ſs. Make into Pills
'with q. ſ. of Diaſcordium, if it
'be not too thick, or Diacodium.'
Or,

'Take *Lapis Contrayerva*, ʒ ſs.
'Saffron, ϑ i. Cochineal, ϑ ſs. Salt
'of Amber and Caſtor, ana gr. vi.
'Diacodium, q. ſ. to make into
'Pills.' Or,

'Take Diaphoretic Antimony
'and *Goa* Stone, ana ʒ ſs. Saffron,
'Camphire, Caſtor, and Salt of
'Amber, ana ϑ ſs. Mithridate, q. ſ.'
Or,

'Take Powder of Scordium, ʒ i.
'Snake-Root and Saffron, ana ϑ i.
'Treacle of *Andromachus*, q. ſ. to
'make into Pills.' Or,

'Take Cochineal, ʒ ii. Saffron, ʒ i.
'Honey, q. ſ. to make into Pills.' Or,

'Take *Virginia* Snake-Root, ʒ iſs.
'Saffron, Camphire, and Salt of
'Amber, ana ϑ ſs. Make into Pills
'with q. ſ. of Mithridate.'

Thus any of the *Boles* in the preceding *Section* may, by a ſmall quantity of Fluid, be reduced into Pills, when a Patient will not otherwiſe take them: and of moſt of theſe if 12 Pills be made out of each ʒ i. of the Maſs, about five will be a Doſe, and may be repeated every 3 or 6 hours, according to the Urgency of Symptoms, and particular Circumſtances of the Patient.

Cathartics.

Pills are the moſt convenient *Form* for Ingredients of this Intention; and therefore we ſhall be more particular in Examples herein.

Pilulæ Crapulariæ, *Pills againſt a Surfeit.* 'Take Diagrydium and
'Species Hieræ, ana ʒ ii. Aloes ſuc-
'cotrine, ʒ ſs. Oil of Cloves, gut. x.
'Make into a Maſs, with q. ſ. of
'Syrup of Saffron.'

Theſe are proper to take after any Debauch, or feeding upon what does not digeſt; and are little different from the common *Hiera*, only ſomewhat quicker by reaſon of the *Scammony*. They may be taken early in the Morning, 5 to a Doſe, if 10 Pills be made out of each Dram. They will likewiſe do ſervice in preventing the Gout, and many other Diſeaſes frequent amongſt thoſe who live high.

Pilulæ Catholicæ, *The Catholic Pills.* 'Take Pill Cochiæ, ʒ i. Ex-
'tract of *Rudius*, ϑ ii. Reſin of Ja-
'lap, ϑ i. Oil of Aniſeed, gut. ii.
'Make into Pills, with q. ſ. of Bal-
'ſam of *Peru*.'

Theſe very well deſerve to be kept in the Shops ready mix'd thus, for a common Purge, being well fitted for moſt Caſes that want Evacuation. Or they may be thus made:

Pilulæ —— *Others* ——— 'Take
'Pill Cochiæ and Extract of *Rudius*,
'ana ʒ i. Reſin of Jalap and Ca-
'lomel, ana ʒ ſs. Oil of Cloves,
'gut. iii. Balſam of *Peru*, q. ſ. to
'make into Pills.'

Theſe are yet ſomewhat briſker than the former, and will ſuit with moſt who want purging. If 10 Pills be made out of each Dram, 4 will be enough for a Doſe in moſt Conſtitutions; and for weakly People it may be proportionably abated.

Pilulæ Cephalicæ, *The Head Pills.*
'Take *Pil. fœtidâ* of the *College*,
'gr. xv. Reſin of Jalap, Caſtor, and
'Salt of Amber, ana gr. v. Oil of
'Amber, gut. ii. Spirit of Lavender,
'q. ſ. to make into 5 Pills.'

It

It is the common Opinion that *Pills* are more proper for the Head than any other *Form*, becauſe they lie longer in the Stomach, and by their Irritations there occaſion a Flux of Humors from the Nerves and remote parts, which they carry down with them by Stool. Theſe are only for one Doſe, and are moderate in Operation. They will work notwithſtanding with the ſtrongeſt Bodies; for the *Salt of Amber*, tho not *Cathartic* in it ſelf, yet greatly promotes their Operation, as was ſhewn under its Preparation, *Part* 2. The uſual way of taking theſe, is 2 over night, and the reſt the morning following: but it ſeems much better to take them early in the morning; for thoſe over night which are given under a notion of preparing the Humors for the other to carry off, will be ready to operate by the morning, and leave a *Nauſea* at the Stomach, that makes the next to be taken very loathſome, and apt to be thrown up again.

Pilulæ Chalybeatæ Catharticæ, *Purging Steel-Pills.* 'Take *Ruffus*'s Pill, ℈ i. Salt of Steel, gr. v. 'make into five Pills, with q. ſ. of 'Balſam of *Peru*, or Syrup of Rhubard.'

'Theſe are very proper to purge thoſe who are inclining to a *Chloroſis*, and may be taken every night for a week together; for they will work but little if the *Ruffus*'s Pill is good, and made of the beſt *Aloes*.

Pilulæ —— *Others* —— 'Take 'Gum Ammoniacum, ʒ ii. Salt of 'Steel, ʒ ſs. Scammony prepared 'with Sulphur, ʒ i. Oil of Cloves, 'gut iii. make 10 Pills out of each 'Dram, after it is made into a Maſs 'with q. ſ. of Syrup of *Buckthorn*.'

This is not only good, as the former, againſt the *Green-Sickneſs*, but is alſo proper in all Hypocondriacal Caſes and Hyſterical Diſorders. It may be given every other morning for three or four times together, five to a Doſe.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ Catharticæ, *Pills to purge the Stomach.* 'Take '*Ruffus*'s Pill, ℈ i. Reſin of Jalap 'and Salt of Tartar, ana gr. v. Oil 'of Mint, gut. i. Make into five 'Pills, with q. ſ. of *Elixir Proprietatis*.'

This very well anſwers the ſame Intention as the *Tinctura Sacra*, when the Bitterneſs of that cannot be endured by ſome Patients. It makes but one moderate Doſe, and may be taken early in the morning every ſecond or third day, for three or four times together. This is likewiſe good to promote the *Menſes*, if taken about the time they ought to flow.

Pilulæ Cholicæ, *Pills againſt the Cholic.* 'Take *Pil. ex Duobus*, ʒ ſs. 'Calomel, ℈ ſs. *London* Laudanum, 'gr. ii. make into five Pills.'

It requires great Skill to know when purging is neceſſary in the *Cholic*; for in ſome that are from hyſterical Diſorders, *Cathartics*, and even *Clyſters*, can hardly be endur'd, becauſe the leaſt *Stimulus* promotes Convulſions; and therefore Opiates and Anodyne Fomentations only are of uſe. But in a *Bilious Cholic*, to give Opiates only, would quiet the Bowels, until they had ſtrain'd ſo much into the Blood as to cauſe a Fever; and therefore it is neceſſary the Humors ſhould be carry'd off by purging. But becauſe the *Periſtaltic Motion* is in this Diſtemper often interrupted, if not quite inverted, and a *Cathartic* alone ruffles too much; therefore *Opium* is very conveniently added, to procure ſo long Truce from Pain, that the Purge may, as it were unfelt, act upon and help downwards the offending

fending Humors; which is likewiſe much aſſiſted by ſoftening Diluters. In theſe caſes likewiſe, and under this Management, Purges may be given much ſtronger than at other times, not only becauſe the Diſtemper requires it, but becauſe the *Opium* mitigates its Severity. For the like purpoſe the following alſo, which is ſomewhat more gentle, may be given.

Pilulæ —— *Others* —— 'Take 'Extract of *Rudius*, ʒ ſs. *London* 'Laudanum, gr. iſs. Oil of Camomile chymical, gut. iii. Make into 'Pills.' Or,

'Take Pill Cochiæ, ʒ ſs. *Thebaic* 'Extract, gr. iſs. Oil of Cloves, 'gut. i. make into 5 Pills.'

Pilulæ Hydragogæ, *Pills to purge Water.* 'Take Gamboge, gr. xv. 'Oil of Juniper, gut. ii. Mithridate, 'q. ſ. to make into 5 Pills.' Or,

'Take Reſin of Jalap, gr. v. Gamboge and Salt of Tartar, ana gr. x. 'Oil of Aniſeed, gut. iii. Balſam Capivi, q. ſ. for 5 Pills.' Or,

'Take Gamboge, ℈ i. Salt of Tartar, gr. v. Oil of Aniſeed, gut. iii. 'Balſam of *Peru*, q. ſ. to make into '5 Pills.'

Theſe are all good in Dropſies, but are fit only for ſtrong Conſtitutions, and where the *Viſcera* are ſound; and therefore in an *Anaſarca*, and OEdematous Swellings, they will force away abundance of Water, and ſtrangely reduce the unwieldy Bulk. But if Reſtoratives and warm *Stomachics* are not given after, the Parts will ſoon fill again, becauſe they are rather more ſtrain'd by ſuch forcible Medicines.

Pilulæ Arthriticæ Catharticæ, *Purging Pills againſt the Gout.* 'Take 'Reſin or Extract of Turpeth, Reſin of Jalap and Calomel, ana ℈ i. 'Opium, gr. iii. Soap of Tartar, gr. 'xv. Balſam of Capivi, q. ſ. to 'make into 15 Pills.'

Three of theſe may be taken over night, and they will hardly operate till next morning, and then with a great deal of Eaſe and Moderation: ſo that in the Gout or Rheumatiſm they may be taken five nights together, and they can hardly fail of doing good; and in many Inſtances they have been known at the ſecond or third Doſe to have carry'd the Fit quite off. And it is upon this Baſis only that ſuch obſtinate Diſtempers are to be reach'd, *viz.* by ſending in powerful Cathartics, which ſhall be reſtrain'd by *Opium* from exerting themſelves in the firſt Paſſages, and therefore fitted to operate upon the moſt diſtant Parts, where the offending Humors have their Scene of Action. The following are of the ſame kind, and may be depended upon.

'Pilulæ —— *Others* —— 'Take 'Panacea of Antimony, gr. iv. Opium, gr. iſs. Extract of black Hellebore, gr. iii. or q. ſ. to make into 'one or two ſmall Pills.'

This, given over-night, will procure Eaſe, gently promote a *Diaphoreſis*, and next day go off with a few Stools, without any griping or trouble. It may be repeated as often as convenient and needful, and will frequently do ſervice in the Gout, but it is almoſt infallible in the Rheumatiſm. Other Preparations of Antimony, that are ſtrongly purgative, may be managed in the ſame manner; and it is by theſe, many Empirics have got great Fame, when Perſons of Learning and Judgment are backward in adventuring on things where there is any hazard; tho theſe by a skilful Hand can never do harm. They are the Baſis of *Lockyer's* Pill, and many that are now in great eſteem in the moſt obſtinate Rheumatiſms, tho made and and ſold only by ignorant People.

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Of Powders.

FOR the neceſſary general Directions under this Diviſion, turn to *Sect.* 7. *Part* 3. In extemporaneous Preſcription, this is the readieſt Form for many things in ſubſtance; and this alſo may be obſerv'd, that the Doſe of any thing in *Powder* is juſt enough with q. ſ. of any Liquor (ſome convenient Syrup is generally uſed) to make into a *Bole*.

Cephalics.

Becauſe theſe are of a volatile nature, no Powder under this Diviſion ought to be made long before it is to be taken; and where volatile Salts, ſuch as thoſe of Harts-horn, and the like, are preſcribed, Directions ſhould be given to mix them but juſt as they are to be taken, or to be included in the mean time in a cloſe ſtopt Bottle; which it is difficult to do, if divided into Doſes.

Pulvis Cephalicus, *A Powder for the Head.* 'Take Species Diambræ, 'Powder of Crabs-Claws com-'pound (*i. e. Gaſcoigne's* Powder) 'ana ʒ i. Oil of Cinnamon, gut. i. 'Mix and divide into ſix Doſes.'

Pulvis —— *Another* —— 'Take 'Marjoram, *Arabian* Stæchas-Flow-'ers, ana gr. v. Nutmegs, gr. iii. 'Muſtard-Seed, gr. ii. Oil of Roſe-'mary gut i. Make into a Powder 'for one Doſe.

Pulvis —— *Another* —— 'Take 'Nutmegs, ʒ i. Cinnamon, ʒ ſs. 'Mace, Cloves, Marjoram, Betony, 'Roſemary, Lavender-Flowers, ana 'ϑ ſs. Make all into a fine Pow-'der, and divide into Doſes, of ʒ ſs. 'each.'

Pulvis —— *Another* —— 'Take 'Rhodium Wood, ʒ i. yellow San-'ders, *Florentine* Orrice, ana ʒ ſs. '*Spaniſh* Angelica, ϑ i. Mace, gr. x. 'Apoplectic Balſam, gr. ii. Make 'into a groſs Powder.'

The laſt of theſe is deſign'd only for the Scent, but might alſo be of ſervice if powder'd fine, and taken inwardly; for which reaſon, *Damask Roſes* are left out, which ſome put in. The former are of ſervice in all nervous Diſorders, and they ſtrengthen and fortify the Head againſt Fumes and Vapors from Indigeſtion and a diſtemper'd Fluid; which they purge and clear away from the Fibres, as much as a common *Cathartic* cleanſes the firſt Paſſages. They may be taken Morning or Night, or both, in any convenient Liquor, or made into a Bole with Marmalade.

Pulvis —— *Another* —— 'Take 'the white part of Peacock's Dung, 'gr. xv. Salt of Amber, gr. v. make 'into a Powder for one Doſe.'

This by ſome is accounted a Specific in an Epilepſy and Vertigo, but the preſent Practice does not much regard ſuch things. It is order'd twice a day, in a Glaſs of Wine, or made into a Bole.

Pulvis —— *Another* —— 'Take 'male Piony Root, humane Skull, 'ana gr. v. native Cinnabar, ϑ ſs. 'mix in a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take *Pulvis de Gutteta*, gr. xv. 'Caſtor, and Troches of Myrrh, 'ana

' ana gr. vi. Saffron, gr. iii. Make ' into a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

' Take Miſletoe in Powder, Cin- ' nabar native, ana ʒ ſs. Salt of Am- ' ber and Caſtor, ana gr. v. Make ' into a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

' Take Troches of Myrrh, gr. xv. ' Saffron, Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, ' ana gr. v. Oil of Roſemary, gut. i. ' Make into a Powder for one Doſe.'

Theſe are more deſign'd for regulating the Diſorders that ariſe from a diſtemper'd nervous Fluid, than to repair its Waſt and fortify the Tone of the Nerves, as thoſe of the aromatick kind are: and therefore theſe are alſo of ſervice in hypocondriacal and hyſterical Affections, and to be prescribed in Spaſms or Convulſions of any kind whatſoever. And it is with this ſort that the Convulſions of Children are to be encounter'd; only leſſening the Doſes in proportion to their Age. They are to be repeated as often as particular Symptoms require.

Pulvis—— *Another* —— ' Take ' Muſtard Seed, Cloves, ana gr. xv. ' Nutmegs, ʒ i. Cinnamon and Mace, ' ana ʒ ſs. Marjoram and Lavender ' Flowers, ana ℈ i. Make into a ' Powder, in Doſes of ℈ ſs. each.'

This is as it were a Mixture of the two former kinds of *Cephalics*; for the *Muſtard* deterges, as the *Aromatics* warm and ſtrengthen the Nerves. It may be taken once or twice a day in any convenient Liquor; or being ſprinkled upon a Toaſt, and ſoak'd in Wine or Ale, it may be eat.

Carminatives.

Pulvis Carminativus, *Powder to expel Wind.* ' Take Seeds of Aniſe, ' ſweet Fennel, ana ʒ i. Cinnamon, ' Nutmegs, Cloves, Saffron, ana ' ʒ ſs. Make all into a fine Powder ' for eight Doſes.'

Pulvis—— *Another* —— ' Take ' Aniſeed and ſweet Fennel-Seed, ' ana ʒ ſs. Nutmeg and Cinnamon, ' ana ℈ i. long Pepper and Cloves, ' ana gr. vi. Maſtich, ℈ i. Make all ' into a fine Powder for ſix Doſes.'

Pulvis—— *Another* —— ' Take ' Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, ' Cloves, and Ginger, ana ℈ i. Seeds ' of Aniſe, Caraway, Coriander, ' ſweet Fennel, Bay-Berries, ana ' ʒ ſs. Loaf-Sugar, ʒ ii. Make into ' a fine Powder, and divide it into ' Doſes, of ℈ ii. each.

Pulvis—— *Another* —— ' Take ' the thin yellow Rind of *Sevil* Oranges, Cummin Seed, ana gr. x. Caſtor, gr. v. long Pepper, gr. i. Make ' into a Powder for one Doſe.'

Pulvis—— *Another* —— ' Take ' Seeds of Coriander, ʒ i. Aniſeed ' and ſweet Fennel-Seed, ana ℈ i. ' Nutmeg, gr. x. Cinnamon, Cloves, ' ana ℈ i. white Sugar, ʒ ii. Make ' into a fine Powder, to be divided ' into Doſes, of ʒ ſs. or ℈ ii. in each, ' or kept together to rub upon a ' Toaſt.'

Theſe are all of ſervice to break Wind off the Stomach, and diſperſe thoſe Flatulencies that ariſe from Indigeſtion, but chiefly from the Spleen and a heavy Blood: for a weak Stomach is not ſo much fortify'd by theſe things, as by Bitters, and Subaſtringents: for their Oilineſs palls the Stomach, eſpecially if they be loaded with an addition of chymical Oils, as ſome injudiciouſly order; and they occaſion troubleſome and offenſive Belchings. Where the Diſorder is therefore only in the Stomach, half a Lemon, or its Juice ſqueez'd out, is a much better Digeſtive. But theſe are of ſervice in the *Flatus*'s of Hypocondriacal Perſons, and will help to give eaſe in all Hyſterical Cholics, eſpecially if join'd with ſomewhat of narcotic

Qua-

Quality. To young Children who are much ſubject to the Gripes, a proportionable Diminution of the Doſe will frequently procure Eaſe, if given in their Victuals, or any other convenient Vehicle.

Hyſterics.

Pulvis Hyſtericus Vulnerarius, *A Healing Hyſteric Powder.* 'Take 'Sperma Ceti, ʒ ſs. Caſtor and Saf-'fron, ana gr. iii. white Loaf-Sugar, 'ϑ ſs. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Zedoary, ϑ i. in fine Pow-'der, Troches of Myrrh and Sper-'ma Ceti, ana gr. xv. Balſam of '*Peru*, gut. ii. Mix in a Powder.' Or,

'Take Sperma Ceti and fine 'Loaf-Sugar, ana ʒ ſs. Make into 'a Powder.'

Theſe are moſt ſuited to cleanſe and heal the *Uterus* after Delivery, and are proper to take, whether any hyſterical Symptoms appear or not, becauſe they forward thoſe neceſſary Cleanſings, which being obſtructed will do a great deal of miſchief.

Pulvis Hyſtericus Fœtidus, *The Fetid Hyſteric Powder.* 'Take 'Troches of Myrrh, gr. xv. Caſtor, 'Salt of Amber, and Saffron, ana 'gr. v. Aſſafœtida, gr. ii. Make 'into a Power for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Myrrh, Caſſamunair-Root, 'ana gr. x. Caſtor, and Salt of Am-'ber, ana gr. v. Make into a Pow-'der for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take wild Valerian-Root, ϑ i. 'Caſtor and Saffron, ana gr. v. 'Aſſafœtida, gr. iii. Make into a 'Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Powder of Savin, Myrrh, 'ana gr. x. Caſtor and Saffron, ana 'gr. iv. Grains of Paradiſe, gr. ii. 'Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take wild Valerian Root, Caſ-'ſamunair Root, ana gr. viii. Tro-'ches of Myrrh, gr. x. Saffron and 'Caſtor, ana gr. iii. Make into a 'Powder for one Doſe.'

Theſe are of that kind as deaden and deſtroy that inordinate Emotion of the nervous Fluid, which ariſes from uncommon Titillation or Irritation of the Uterine Fibres; and in ſome meaſure alſo help to deterge and empty the Glands of thoſe Parts, whoſe Turgeſcency contributes to ſuch Diſorders. For this reaſon they are by no means proper for Perſons with Child, for fear of Abortion. On the ſame account likewiſe, the following are to be uſed with like Caution.

Pulvis Emmenagogus, *A Powder to promote the Menſes.* 'Take Salt 'of Steel and Myrrh, ana gr. viii. 'Saffron and Caſtor, ana gr. v. Oil 'of Savin, gut. i. Make into a 'Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Borax, Salt of Steel, Saf-'fron, ana gr. v. fine Loaf-Sugar, 'ϑ i. Oil of Pennyroyal, gut i. 'Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take Powder of black Helle-'bore, gr. x. of Savin, Caſtor, and 'Saffron, ana gr. v. Salt of Amber, 'gr. iv. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Powder of black Helle-'bore, gr. xv. Salt of Amber, gr. vi. 'Saffron, gr. v. Make into a Pow-'der for one Doſe.'

In all Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, and the proper Uterine Diſcharges, theſe will be of ſervice, whether to ſingle or child-bearing Perſons. It has been already ſhew'd where the Steel and where the Helleb ore Compoſitions are moſt ſuitable for theſe purpoſes. Theſe may be given once or twice a day, in a little Pennyroyal-Water, or White Wine, or made into Boles with Syrup of Mugwort,

Pulvis Hyſtericus Odoratus, *The Sweet Hyſteric Powder.* 'Take 'Caſſamunair Root, ℈ i. Aromati- 'cum Roſatum, gr. x. Musk and 'Camphire, ana gr. iii. Make into 'a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take *Pulvis de Gutteta*, Cinna- 'bar native, ana gr. xv. Musk and 'Camphire, ana gr. iv. Make into 'a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take *Species Diambræ*, ℈ i. Cam- 'phire and Salt of Amber, ana 'gr. iii. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Borax, gr. x. *Species Di- 'ambræ* and Saffron, ana gr. v. 'Salt of Amber, Musk, and Cam- 'phire, ana gr. iii. Make into a 'Powder for one Doſe.'

There are not many Hyſterical Caſes wherein *Sweets* will agree, yet they ſometimes chance to hit when nothing elſe will; but in Hypocondriacal Diſorders, which are near akin in the other Sex, they frequently take Place with ſucceſs. They may be given once or twice, or oftner in a day, in White Wine, Pennyroyal Water, or any other convenient Vehicle, as Symptoms indicate.

Strengtheners:

Pulvis Incraſſans, *An incraſſating Powder.* 'Take Root of Comfrey, 'Mouſe-fleſh dry'd in an Oven, 'ana ℈ ſs Powder of Gum Traga- 'canth, gr. v. Make into a Powder 'for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Powder of a whole 'Hedge-Hog bak'd dry in an Oven, '℈ i. Maſtich and Gum Tragacanth, 'ana gr. v. Make into a Powder 'for one Doſe.'

Theſe are principally directed againſt involuntary making of Urine, and are accounted Specifics in ſuch Caſes; therefore we ſhall not pretend to reaſon upon their *Modus Operandi*, but leave them to the Practice of ſuch as have Faith in them, with the Powder of a Female Secundine, Cock's Gizzard, and the like Conceits.

Pulvis —— *Another* —— 'Take 'Seeds of Henbane, and of white 'Poppies, ana gr. vi. ſealed Earth 'and Bole, ana gr. x. Sugar of 'Roſes, gr. viii. Make into a Pow- 'der for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take *Solomon's* Seal, Comfrey- 'Roots, ana gr. x. fine *Armenian* 'Bole and *Japan* Earth, ana gr. v. 'Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take Marſhmallow Root, Gum 'Arabic, Dragon's-Blood, ana gr. v. 'fine *Armenian* Bole, gr. x. Make 'into a Powder for one Doſe.'

Theſe do all conduce both to thicken and ſoften the Blood, and cement lacerated Veſſels, and are therefore good againſt Hemorrhages of all kinds, and alſo contribute to prevent, if not reſtore Ruptures, and thoſe unnatural Diſtenſions of ſome Parts from a Weakneſs. They ought to be uſed for ſome time together, and given at leaſt twice a day, in a Glaſs of red Wine, or any other convenient Liquor, or made into Boles with Marmalade or Syrup of Quinces.

Pulvis Aſtringens, *An Aſtringent Powder.* 'Take Kermes-Berries 'and Tormentil Root, ana gr. xv. 'Oil of Cinnamon, gut. i. Mix for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take *Japan* Earth, and Spe- 'cies for the Confection of Hya- 'cinth, ana gr. xv. Oil of Cinna- 'mon, gut. i. Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Balauſtines, and Powder 'of Cinnamon, ana gr. x. Species 'for the Confection of Hyacynth, 'and *Diambræ*, ana gr. v. Mix for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take

'Take aſtringent Saffron of Steel, 'gr. x. Dragon's-Blood and Alum, 'ana gr. v. Sugar of Lead, gr. ii. 'Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take Gum-Lac and Dragon's-'Blood, ana gr. x. aſtringent Saf-'fron of Iron, gr. xv. Mix into a 'Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Maſtich and *Japan* Earth, 'ana gr. x. Sugar of Roſes, gr. xv. 'Oil of Cinnamon, gut. i. Make 'into a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take *Lemnian* and *Japan* 'Earth, Bole and Dragon's Blood, 'ana gr. v. Oil of Cinnamon, gut. i. 'Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take aſtringent Saffron of Iron, 'Seeds of Henbane, ana gr. x. Su-'gar of Lead, gr. iii. Make into a 'Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Alum and Nutmeg, ana '℈ i. Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.'

Theſe are from moderately binding to powerfully ſtiptic, and therefore may be preſcrib'd as particular Symptoms and Exigencies require. Some are good againſt Abortion, and all thoſe Weakneſſes which Women are moſt ſubject to, particularly the Whites; and a continued Uſe will prevail againſt old Gleets in either Sex: *Diarrhœa*'s likewiſe are to be removed by them. But for ſuch ſymptomatical Fluxes as happen in Fevers, at their firſt appearance, eſpecially thoſe which precede the Small-Pox and Meaſles, the following may be yet more convenient.

Pulvis —— *Another* —— 'Take 'Species for the Confection of Hy-'acynth, ℈ i. red Coral, gr. xv. Oil 'of Cinnamon, gut. i. Mix for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take Species for the Confection 'of *Fracaſtorius*, ℈ i. red Coral, gr. x. 'Oil of Cinnamon, gut i. Mix for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Species for the Confection 'of Hyacinth, and of *Fracaſtorius*, 'ana gr. xii. Oil of Cinnamon, 'gut. i. Mix for one Doſe.'

Theſe ought to be repeated every 3, 4, or 6 hours, as the Symptoms are more or leſs preſſing; care being taken that ſuch diſtance be obſerv'd, that gr. ii. of *Opium* is not exceeded in 12 hours time.

Pulvis Abſorbens, *An Arſorbent Powder.* 'Take white Chalk, 'Crabs-Eyes and fine Loaf-Sugar, 'ana ℈ i. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Oriental Pearl prepared, 'and Crabs-Eyes, ana gr. xv. white 'Chalk, gr. x. fine Sugar, ℈ i. Make 'into a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Bole, red Coral, ana 'gr. xv. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take calcin'd Hartſhorn, levi-'gated, and *Armenian* Bole, ana 'gr. xv. white Chalk and fine Su-'gar, ana gr. x. Make into a Pow-'der for one Doſe.'

Theſe may be given almoſt at diſcretion, in any convenient Liquor; and are chiefly good in immediately deſtroying that Corroſion at the Stomach from ſome ſharp Humors, which is commonly call'd the Heart-burn. But they are of moſt ſervice to Children, the Doſes being proportionably leſſened, becauſe they are much more ſubject to Acidities in the firſt Paſſages, and indeed owe moſt of their Diſorders to ſuch Cauſes; upon which account theſe are properly term'd *Sweetners*: but in thoſe Foulneſſes of Blood, which deform the Skin with Blotches, and which are ſuppos'd to want ſuch Correctors, theſe will avail very little; and therefore the common Practice relies too much upon them in ſuch Caſes.

Pulvis Æthiopicus, *The Æthiopic Powder.* 'Take Æthiops Mineral 'made without Fire, lb ſs. Crude 'Antimony, lb i. Mix into a Pow-'der.'

This is an admirable Medicine in all thoſe obſtinate cutaneous Foulneſſes, wherein the foregoing will not take place; and will conquer almoſt the worſt Leproſies. It may be given half a dram 2 or 3 times in a day, and it would be of advantage to have the Patient well vomited firſt. This is preſcribed for one of our publick Hoſpitals. And I have been informed it is a great Secret amongſt Farriers and ſome skilful Leaches, for curing what they commonly call the Mange in Cattle.

Stomachics.

Pulvis Stomachicus Amarus, *A Bitter Stomach Powder.* 'Take 'Powder of Gentian Root, gr. xv. 'yellow Peel of *Sevil* Orange, gr. 'viii. Saffron, gr. v. Make into 'a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Gentian Root, Bay-Ber-'ries, ana gr. x. Galangal and Saf-'fron, ana gr. v. Make into a Pow-'der for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Camomile Flowers, Gen-'tian Root, and *Winter's* Cinna-'mon, ana gr. x. Saffron, gr. iv. 'Make into a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Gentian Root, Nutmeg, 'and Roch Alum, ana ʒ i. Oil of 'Cinnamon, gut. i. Cochineal, gr. v. 'Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.'

Theſe warm and invigorate a cold relax'd Stomach, and where they can be thus comply'd with in ſubſtance, are in ſome Caſes of better ſervice than Tinctures made with them. In old Agues, that have eluded the Force of the *Bark*, theſe will often make a Cure; and the latter will ſeldom fail to do it, if taken twice in a day, the well days, and an hour before the coming of the Fit. They are alſo good in thoſe Cachexies which tend towards a Dropſy, and will deſtroy Worms. And becauſe what is principally for this laſt Intention, has amongſt the *Simples, Part* 2. been given under this Diviſion, we ſhall ſubjoin a few Examples of ſuch are generally in extemporaneous Preſcription for ſuch Purpoſes.

Pulvis Anthelminthicus, *Powder to kill Worms.* 'Take Powder of 'Coralline, and Æthiops Mineral 'made without fire, ana gr. xv. 'Saffron, gr. ii. Make into a Pow-'der for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Powder of Tin, gr. x. 'Æthiops Mineral, gr. xv. Powder of 'Savin and Saffron, ana gr. iii. 'Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take Tin reduced to an impal-'pable Powder, ʒ i. Æthiops Mine-'ral, gr. x. fine Sugar, gr. vi. Make 'into a Powder for one Doſe.'

For young Children the Doſes may be proportionably leſſen'd, and one may be given every night and morning in a little common Treacle; for they will not conveniently mix with thin Liquors: Their Uſe ought to be continued ſome days together, and then they will hardly ever fail of deſtroying what Worms are in the Bowels. But where ſuch things alſo require the Help of Cathartics, as generally they do, then every third day give ſome of thoſe hereafter to be met with under that Diviſion, in this Section.

Balſamics.

There are few *Simples* of this Claſs reducible into the *Form* of a *Powder*, becauſe they are generally 'na-

natural Balſams, and not hard enough for any but the *liquid Forms*. But little therefore can be conveniently preſcrib'd in this manner for the purpoſe of a *Balſamic*.

Pulvis Balſamicus. *A Balſamic Powder.* 'Take Balſam of *Tolu*, 'gr. x. Myrrh and Benjamin, ana 'gr. v. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Sperma Ceti and Crabs-'Eyes, ana ʒ i. Make into a Pow-'der for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Sperma Ceti, ʒ i. Myrrh, 'gr. x. Flowers of Benjamin, gr. v. 'fine Loaf-Sugar, gr. x. Make into 'a Powder for one Doſe.'

Theſe are healing and pectoral, and may be given twice in a day, either with a Spoonful of Sugar, or made into a Bole with any convenient Pulp or Syrup; for they will not eaſily mix with a thin aqueous Liquor, becauſe of the Fatneſs of the *Sperma Ceti*. It is here alſo to be noted, that there is a Balſam of *Tolu* too thin for this purpoſe; but ſome there is which comes over in Shells quite brittle, and will eaſily powder with rubbing.

Pulvis——*Another*—— 'Take 'Maſtich and Myrrh in fine Powder, 'ana gr. xv. Flowers of Benjamin, 'gr. v. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Olibanum, Powder of 'Gum Tragacanth and of Benja-'min, ana gr. x. *London* Lauda-'num, gr. i. Make into a Powder 'for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Powder of Gum Arabic, 'Maſtich and Myrrh, ana gr. x. 'Flowers of Benjamin, gr. v. *Lon-'don* Laudanum, gr. iſs. Make in-'to a Powder for one Doſe.'

Theſe are good in Catarrhs and tickling Defluxions of Rheum, and may be given every night going to bed, either mix'd with ſome proper Liquor, or made into a Bole with Marmalade.

Pulvis Splanchnicus, *A Powder for the Viſcera.* 'Take Spikenard, 'Saffron, Maſtich, long Pepper, 'and Rhubarb, ana gr. v. Turme-'ric, gr. x. Make into a Powder 'for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Spikenard, Cinnamon, 'Maſtich and Rhubarb, ana gr. vi. 'Saffron, gr. v. Make into a Pow-'der for one Doſe.'

Steel is very conveniently preſcribed with things of this Intention, and therefore may be added to the foregoing. Or,

'Take Rhubarb, gr. x. Cinna-'mon and Maſtich, ana gr. v. Salt 'of Steel and Saffron, ana gr. v. 'Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take Cinnamon, Spikenard, 'Salt of Steel, Saffron, and Rhu-'barb, ana gr. v. Make into a Pow-'der for one Doſe.'

Theſe are of ſervice in all Cachexies, Foulneſſes of the *Viſcera*, and particularly in the Jaundice and Dropſy; but other Forms ſo much more conveniently ſupply us with plenty for this purpoſe, that there is need of no more Examples of this kind here.

Diuretics.

Pulvis Diureticus, *A Diuretic Powder.* 'Take Salt Prunel, gr. xii. 'Egg-Shells powder'd, gr. viii. Salt 'of Amber, gr. iv. Sugar, ʒ i. Make 'into a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Crabs-Eyes levigated, 'gr. xv. Cream of Tartar, Salt Pru-'nel, ana gr. viii. Salt of Amber, 'gr. iv. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Tartar of Vitriol, and 'Salt Prunel, ana gr. vi. Powder of 'Crabs-Eyes, gr. xv. Make into

'a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Tartar of Vitriol and 'Cream of Tartar, ana ʒ i. Oil of 'Cloves, gut. i. Make into a Pow- 'der for one Doſe.'

Theſe are for little elſe than to cool the Urine in *Gonorrhœa*'s, and where the Parts are eroded or hurt by the raking of Gravel; for they are not much to be encourag'd in Obſtructions of Urine, becauſe they force ſo much that way, that if they cannot break thro', they will render the Obſtruction more obſtinate. The laſt of theſe is after the manner of ſuch, who imagining all Diſtempers owe their Original to an *Alkaly*, conſtantly preſcribe *Acids*; but as this *Hypotheſis* was not founded on Experiments, nor conducted by a *mechanical* Way of Reaſoning, it is now entirely forgot. For ſuch Diuretics, which ſoften and widen the Paſſages, which is much the more laudable Practice, take the following for Examples.

Pulvis——*Another*——'Take 'SaxifrageRoot and Marſhmallow- 'Root, ana ʒ i. Crabs-Eyes and 'fine Loaf-Sugar, ana ʒ ii. Salt Pru- 'nel, ʒ ſs. Make into a Powder and 'allow ʒ ſs. to each Doſe.' Or,

'Take Millepedes prepared, Salt 'Prunel, and Sperma Ceti, ana 'gr. vi. fine Loaf-Sugar, ϑ i. Make 'into a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Powder of Marſhmallow- 'Root, gr. x. Salt of Amber, gr. v. 'fine white Sugar, ϑ i. Make into 'a Powder for one Doſe.'

At the ſame time that theſe forward the Diſcharge by Urine, they alſo relax and widen the Paſſages; which is the ſureſt and moſt ſafe way to procure ſuch Evacuation. And all that can be conveniently preſcrib'd for this Intention, does alſo at the ſame time anſwer that of a Cooler: ſo that there will not be occaſion to inſtance any thing of this Form under that Diviſion, theſe being ſufficient for the ſame.

Alexipharmics.

A great deal that was order'd for this Intention in the Form of a Bole, may be ſuitable alſo to this, by omitting the liquid Ingredients, and giving the other in Powder: however, the following Examples may be of ſome ſervice.

'Take *Lapis Contrayerva*, ϑ i. 'Saffron, gr. v. Make into a Pow- 'der.' Or,

'Take Contrayerva Root, ϑ ſs. '*Virginia* Snake-Root and Saffron, 'ana gr. v. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take *Goa*-Stone, Contrayerva- 'Root, ana gr. x. Caſtor and Saf- 'fron, ana gr. v. Make into a 'Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, ϑ i. '*Virginia* Snake Root, gr. viii. Saf- 'fron and Caſtor, ana gr. iv. Make 'into a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take *Virginia* Snake Root, *Spa- 'niſh* Angelica, and Contrayerva- 'Root, ana gr. vi. Myrrh and Saf- 'fron, ana gr. v. Make into a 'Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Vipers Fleſh powder'd, '*Virginia* Snake Root, and Contra- 'yerva-Root, ana gr. viii. Saffron, 'gr. iv. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Vipers Fleſh powder'd, 'gr. xv. Saffron and Camphire, 'ana gr. v. Opium, gr. i. Make 'into a Powder for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Diaphoretic Antimony, 'gr. xv. *Virginia* Snake Root, gr. 'viii. Camphire and Saffron, ana 'gr. iii. Make into a Powder for 'one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Tormentil Roots, ʒ ii. '*Spaniſh* Angelica, *Virginia* Snake- 'Root, Contrayerva-Root, Zedoa- 'ry, Spikenard, *Celtic* Nard and 'Saffron, ana ϑ i. Mace, ʒ ſs. Camphire,

'phire, Opium, ana gr. xv. Make 'all into a fine Powder, ʒ ſs. for a 'Doſe.'

This laſt is proper for an Officinal Medicine, and is very good in in all kinds of Fevers, where either a Diaphoreſis or Reſt is to be encouraged. We have in ſome of theſe, as well as in thoſe of another Form, order'd *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, more for Cuſtom-ſake than any other Reaſon: but have not therefore truſted it except in company with other Ingredients of ſome virtue and efficacy. And theſe may be given in convenient Juleps, as often as the State of a Fever requires. If volatile Salts are as any time judg'd neceſſary to be mix'd with them, they ought to be ſo order'd at the moment of taking, for Reaſons before given. In *Intermittents* the *Cortex* may be given by it ſelf, from ℈ i. to ʒ i. at a Doſe, and repeated in the Intervals of the Fits as often as may be required; or where the Intervals are not very diſtinct, it may be join'd with ſome proper *Alexipharmics*: but when they ſettle into confirm'd Agues, the following I have often uſed with ſucceſs.

'Take Camomile Flowers, Myrrh, 'Gentian, Bay-berries, ana ʒ i. 'Flowers of Benjamin and Saffron, 'ana ʒ ſs. Make into a Powder, ʒ ſs. 'for a Doſe.'

Many truſt to the *Camomile Flowers* only, with ſome Salt of Wormwood; but ſuch do not conſider, that the Air will fuſe the Salt, tho' indeed the Medicine will often anſwer its Intention. Theſe ought to be continued ſome time, and follow'd cloſe, *viz.* 3 or 4 times in a day; and the Patient ought to live upon a warm ſubaſtringent Diet, and drink ſtrong rough Liquors, ſuch as red Wine, or old ſtale Beer; and when the Diſeaſe is once conquer'd by this means, there is no fear of a Return, as there is after it is put away with the *Bark* only.

Cathartics.

All the dry Ingredients that are in Pills or Boles of this Claſs, may be eaſily reſerv'd in this Form; but for example, we ſhall further give a few Inſtances here.

Pulvis Catharticus, *A purging Powder.* 'Take Reſin of Jalap 'and Scammony, ana gr. v. Cream 'of Tartar and fine Loaf-Sugar, ana 'gr. xxv. Oil of Cloves, gut. i. 'Make into a Powder for one 'Doſe.' Or,

'Take Jalap Root in fine Pow'der, ℈ ii. Oil of Cloves, gut. i. 'Mix for one Doſe.' Or,

'Take Jalap, ℈ i. Gamboge, gr x. 'Cream of Tartar, ʒ ſs. Mix for 'one Doſe.'

There are few of the milder Cathartics reducible to this Form; and it is moſt cuſtomary to order a proper Doſe of ſome of the Officinal Purging Powders, given in the foregoing Part, without any Mixture. For Children, *Rhubarb* and the *Cornachine* Powders are the uſual Purges.

Sternutatories.

There have been many Compoſitions of Medicines under this Form, for purging the Head by ſneezing, but they now all give place to the Powder of *Aſarum* Leaves, or what at the phyſical Stalls, the Women call *Aſſarabacca*; which is an admirable Medicine for this purpoſe; and therefore it is not worth the Pains of inſerting any thing elſe here for this uſe. The common Tobacco Snuffs are ſufficiently in Faſhion, and want no Recommendation to bring them into uſe, but

rather the contrary; many taking them to great Exceſs. For an ordinary and pleaſant Cephalic Snuff likewiſe in ſome particular diſorders of the Head, eſpecially thoſe attended with *Vertigo's* and Faintneſs, the ordinary *Sal Volatile*, diluted ſmall enough to take up the Noſe, excels every thing; and has not thoſe Inconveniences of drying and ſtuffing the Noſe, as the powder'd Snuffs have.

SECT. IX.

Of Glyſters, Injections, and Suppoſitories.

THE firſt of theſe was formerly call'd in to anſwer many Intentions which the preſent Practice has no recourſe to, having contriv'd more effectual and leſs troubleſome means of Cure. And they are now ſeldom us'd, but to make a ſudden Diſcharge, whence Relief may be ſooner had than from the Courſe of an ordinary *Cathartic*; as in Cholics, wherein purging Glyſters are commonly preſcrib'd: or where the Nature of a Diſeaſe will not admit of the Operation of a Purge at the Stomach, as in acute Diſtempers; and then *Emollients* are order'd to relax the Bowels, and juſt keep the Body open. And in Fluxes and Over-Weakneſs of the Inteſtines, they are now ſometimes order'd with *Cordial Reſtringents*, becauſe they more immediately bring the Medicine to the Seat of the Diſeaſe, than when it is taken otherwiſe. In all thoſe Intentions take the following for Examples.

Enema Commune, *The Common Glyſter.* 'Take common Glyſter-'Decoction (deſcrib'd *Part* 3. *Section* 11.) ℥x. Honey of Mercury, 'ʒii. common Salt, ʒſs. Oil of 'Camomile, ʒi. Mix for a Glyſter 'to give milk warm.' Or,

'Take common Glyſter-Decoc-'tion, ℥xii. Pill Cochia the leſſer, 'ʒi. diſſolv'd in Syrup of Damask 'Roſes, ʒi. Oil of Camomile, ʒiſs. 'of Aniſeeds, ʒſs. or gut. xx. 'Make into a Glyſter.

Theſe are proper in ordinary Caſes to relax the Belly, and give two or three Stools; and where theſe wou'd be too ruffling, even Milk and Sugar may ſuffice. But in Apoplectic and Lethargic Caſes, and alſo in the dry Gripes, and obſtinate Coſtiveneſs with great Pain, the following may be more to the purpoſe.

Enema Catharticum, *A Purging Glyſter.* 'Take common Decoc-'tion, ℥x. *Pil. ex Duobus*, ʒiſs. Sy-'rup of Buckthorn, ʒi. Oil of Ju-'niper, ʒii. of Camomile, ʒi. Mix 'for a Glyſter.' Or,

'Take common Decoction, ℥x. '*Vinum Benedictum*, ʒii. Sal Gem, 'ʒſs. Oil of Camomile, ʒi. Mix 'for a Glyſter.' Or,

'Take common Decoction, ℥viii. '*Pil. ex Duobus*, ʒi. *Vinum Bene-'dictum*, ʒii. Sal Gem, ʒſs. Oil of 'Amber, ʒii. Oil of Camomile, ʒi. 'Mix for a Glyſter, to be given 'milk-warm.

It has been controverted more than a little, how high in the Inteſtines *Glyſters* may extend their Influence;

fluence: and by all it is agreed that they get not beyond the Valve of the *Colon*, unleſs the Periſtaltic Motion, with the Diſpoſition of that Valve, be quite inverted; as in ſome Caſes it ſo manifeſtly is, that *Glyſters* have been thrown up by Vomit. But if it be ſuppos'd that they reach no further than the *Rectum*, it may eaſily be conceiv'd how they help to fetch down the Contents of the whole inteſtinal Tube, by irritating and pulling the Fibres of the *Rectum* ſo forcibly, that they are ſhook quite to the remoteſt Part. And theſe ſtrong ones laſt deſcribed are ſuppos'd to aſſiſt in Apoplexies, and other great Diſorders of the Head, not ſo much by the immediate Diſcharge they make, as by pulling and ſhaking the whole nervous Syſtem; which promotes their natural Vibrations, and throws off a great deal of adheſive ſuperfluous Humors, as Water may be ſhook off a Sheet. In ſuch Caſes therefore *Glyſters* cannot well be made too ſtrong, nor can they be too bitter when they are given to deſtroy Worms; the *Aſcarides* particularly, which ſometimes are very troubleſome in the *Rectum*. As for example:

Enema Anthelminthicum, *A Glyſter to deſtroy Worms.* 'Take Colloquintida, ʒ iſs. ty'd up in a Rag, Savin, Rue, ana m. i. Boil in lb i. of Water to lb ſs. to which add chymical Oil of Wormwood, gut. xv. Pill Cochia the leſſer, ʒ i. Syrup of Damask Roſes, ʒ i. Oil of Camomile, ʒ iſs. Mix for a Glyſter.'

But this Caution ought generally to be obſerv'd, not to be too buſy with theſe for Hyſterical People; for by Proximity and Conſent of Parts, it is not poſſible to give any conſiderable Irritation to the *Rectum*, but the *Uterus* will ſo far feel it, as to be thrown into ſtrange Diſorders: which makes *Glyſters* in general be inconvenient for theſe People. But if any thing neceſſarily indicates any Aſſiſtance from hence, uſe the following or ſomewhat like it.

Enema Hyſtericum, *An Hyſteric Glyſter.* 'Take round Birthwort-Root, ʒ i. Rue, Pennyroyal, Camomile-Flowers, ana m. ſs. Boil in q. ſ. of Water to ʒ x. in which ſtrain diſſolv'd Aſſafœtida, ʒ i. Oil of Amber, ʒ ii. of Camomile, ʒ i. and brown Sugar a Spoonful or two. Mix for a Glyſter.'

When Wind is very troubleſome in the Bowels, and, by being ſometimes pent, occaſions Cholic Pains, the following may be of ſervice, or ſomewhat like thereunto.

Enema Hemorrhoidale, *A Glyſter for the Piles.* 'Take Galls bruiſed, ʒ iii. boil them in q. ſ. of Spring-Water, to ʒ vi. and ſtrain it out for a Glyſter.'

This is much extolled by ſome for what its Title expreſſes. It is to be repeated as there is occaſion.

Enema Carminativum, *A Carminative Glyſter.* 'Take Camomile-Flowers, m. i. Bay-Berries, Juniper-Berries, ana ʒ i. ſweet Fennel and Cummin-Seed, ana ʒ ſs. Juſt ſimmer in q. ſ. of Water to ſtrain ʒ x. to which add Oil of Aniſeed, ʒ ii. common Sallet Oil, ʒ iſs. brown Sugar, one Spoonful. Mix for a Glyſter.'

Some Authors have very odd Conceits of Wind in the Bowels, and make a ſtrange diſtinction between what they call ſo and Vapors; but ſuch Confuſion ſeems altogether to ariſe for want of rightly underſtanding the *Sanctorian Perſpiration*. For there is little elſe in all thoſe Diſorders ſuppos'd to proceed from Wind, than a perſpirable Matter flying

ing off from ſome Parts, and collected together in Vapors too groſs to paſs through ſome others, until by ſome means it can be rarify'd thin enough to paſs, or ſome Paſſage open'd to give it vent, as has been explain'd already, *Claſs* 2. *Sect.* 1. *Part* 2. The diſtinction of a *nervous* Cholic, many of which are thoſe call'd *hyſterical*, from an *humoral*, is made with good reaſon; not that it is from a *Gas*, or ſome imaginary Spirituality, as the metaphyſical *Helmont* uſed to talk; but from Spaſms of the Nerves, owing to the ſame Cauſes which will draw them into Convulſion in any other Part: and therefore are they always beſt treated with *Emollients*, and ſuch things as ſoften and relax the Fibres, or make them inſenſible of thoſe Vellications, which before convuls'd them. And the ſame things that anſwer this Intention, likewiſe are good in bilious Cholics; becauſe the ſame which relax the Fibres, ſheath and blunt the Points of the irritating Humors; and becauſe to this purpoſe greater quantities of Oils, and ſome Ingredients which cannot well paſs the Stomach, are beſt convey'd to the Parts affected by a *Glyſter*.

Enema Emolliens, *An Emollient Glyſter.* 'Take Milk, ʒ x. Oil of 'Camomile, ʒ iii. Pulp of Caſſia, ʒ i. 'Mix for a Glyſter. Or,

'Take thin-ſtrain'd Gruel, ʒ x. 'Oil of Olives, ʒ iii. Pulp of Caſſia, 'ʒ i. brown Sugar a Spoonful. 'Make into a Glyſter.' Or,

'Take fat Mutton, or Veal, or 'Chicken-Broth, ʒ x. Oil of ſweet 'Almonds, ʒ iv. Sugar a Spoonful. 'Mix for a Glyſter.' Or,

'Take Linſeed Oil and common 'Oil of Camomile, ana ʒ iv. Oil of 'Turpentine and Aniſeed, ana ʒ ii. 'Mix for a Glyſter.'

Theſe are proper in all bilious and convulſive Cholics; and becauſe the latter often happen from the Gravel or Stone, by conſent of Parts, with Lenients are alſo ſometimes given ſuch things as are ſuppos'd to reach even the Seat of the Diſorder immediately, beſides what they do by relaxing by conſent all the Parts near to where they are injected, which is common to them with all other Glyſters: for Examples of which, take the following.

Enema Terebinthinatum, *A Turpentine Glyſter.* 'Take *Venice* 'Turpentine, ʒ i. beat it with the 'Yolk of an Egg, and then mix it 'with ʒ x. of common Decoction 'for Glyſters, and add to it Oil of 'Juniper, ʒ ii. Oil of Turpentine, 'ʒ i. Syrup of Marſhmallows, ʒ ii. 'and coarſe brown Sugar, ʒ i. 'Mix for a Clyſter.' Or,

'Take *Venice* Turpentine, ʒ ſs. 'by the help of Yolk of Egg mix 'it with ʒ viii. of Milk; to which 'add Linſeed Oil, ʒ iii. Syrup of 'Marſhmallows, ʒ ii. Oil of Tur'pentine and Aniſeed, ana ʒ ii. 'brown Sugar one Spoonful, or ʒ i. 'Mix for a Glyſter.' Or,

'Take Balſam of Capivi, ʒ ii. 'mix with the Yolk of an Egg, and 'diſſolve by degrees with ʒ viii. 'of common Decoction, in which 'has been boil'd to Solution ʒ ſs. 'of *Caſtile*-Soap; to which add 'common Oil of Camomile, ʒ ii. 'Oil of Juniper and Aniſeed, ana 'ʒ iſs. brown Sugar, ʒ i. Mix for a 'Glyſter.'

But beſides evacuating and ſoftening the Bowels by this means, there is an Intention of great moment, which is conveniently aſſiſted this way; and that is, ſtrengthning and aſtringing them, in long and obſtinate Diarrhœa's and Dyſenteries.

Enema

Enema Balſamicum, *A Healing Glyſter.* 'Take the Broth made of 'a Sheep's Inwards, or of the Head 'chopp'd to pieces, ℥ x. Yolk of 'Eggs, N° ii. Sheep's-Suet, ℥ ii. *Lucatellus*'s Balſam, ℥ ſs. Mix for a 'Glyſter, and give warm enough 'for the *Suet* to remain melted.' Or,

'Take Broth made of a Sheep's 'Head very ſtrong, ℥ x. Diaſcordium, ℥ ſs. Yolk of two Eggs, Bees-Wax, ℥ i. Mix for a Glyſter, to be 'given pretty warm.'

Theſe will greatly heal, and as it were plaiſter over the Bowels, after made raw by long Fluxes; and where they are very much relax'd, theſe may be made yet more reſtringent: As,

Enema Reſtringens, *A Reſtringent Glyſter.* 'Take Diaſcordium 'made without Honey, ℥ ſs. diſſolve 'it with the Yolks of two Eggs in 'the white Harts-horn Drink, ℥ viii. 'and mix for a Glyſter.' Or,

Take Balauſtines, Red Roſe-'Leaves, ana ℥ ſs. Pomegranate-'Peels, ℥ i. burnt Harts-horn, ℥ ii. 'boil in ſtrong Mutton-Broth, ℥ xiv. 'to ℥ viii. in which diſſolve Diaſcordium made without Honey, ℥ ſs. 'and the Yolk of two Eggs; and 'mix for a Glyſter.' Or,

'Take ſtrong Sheep's Head Broth, '℥ vi. Powder of Cinnamon, ʒ i. 'of *Japan* Earth, ʒ ſs. the Yolk of 'two Eggs. Mix for a Glyſter.' Or,

'Take of the white Drink, ℥ vi. 'Diaſcordium, ℥ ſs. *Venice*-Treacle 'and Bole Armen. ana ℥ ii. Mix 'for a Glyſter.'

What are contriv'd for this Intention ought always to be in a little quantity, becauſe they will remain the longer, whereas a greater would ſooner occaſion their Diſcharge; and likewiſe ought they to be given chiefly juſt before going to bed, that by ſleeping upon them they may be retain'd if poſſible till morning, or as long as can be. Whether *Alexipharmics* given in this manner may contribute to a *Diaphoreſis*, or *drive the Radii of the Miaſms outward, from the Centre to the Circumference*, as ſome very unintelligibly talk, who have encouraged this Practice, is not worth our Enquiry, becauſe there is now no Dependance upon it for ſuch purpoſes: or whether a Perſon may in ſome extraordinary Injuries at the Stomach, or the firſt Paſſages, receive their Nouriſhment this way, becauſe ſuch Caſes ſo very ſeldom happen; tho' the Hiſtories of Phyſic confirm to us many Inſtances of Succeſs in this Practice: and it is not ſtrange, becauſe there are many Lacteals within the reach of *Glyſters*, tho they are not here ſo plentiful as in the ſmall Guts. How a Cordial can be ſupplied this way too, is not to our purpoſe, becauſe there can be no neceſſity ſo to ſupply it: but as to ſpirituous Liquors injected by *Glyſters* affecting the Head, we have ſomething remarkable from Dr. *Fuller*, who from the effects of Brandy-Glyſters uſed in *Jamaica*, as related by Dr. *Stubbs* (Philoſ. Tranſ. N° 37.) which would fuddle thoſe who thus took it, altho uſed in leſs quantity than when drank, decreas'd the quantity ſo given to two or three Ounces, and often found ſafety and ſucceſs in it: which agrees not with the account of *Salmon*, if any regard can be given to ſuch a Pretender in Medicine, who ſays it was his common Practice, and after the true manner of an Empiric, gives ſome confident Inſtances of Cures done by it. But for ſuch uncommon Caſes as may require Glyſters warmer, and more narcotic than any of the former, take the following for Examples.

Enema

Enema Anodynum, *An Anodyne Glyſter.* 'Take Diaſcordium without Honey, ʒ ſs. the Yolks of two new-laid Eggs, Canary, ʒ vi. liquid Laudanum, gut. xxx. Mix for a Glyſter. Or,

'Take Henbane and white Poppy Seed, ana ʒ ſs. Balauſtines and red Roſes, ana m. ſs. boil in Smiths Forge-Water, lb i. to lb ſs. Strain, and add to it Mithridate, ʒ iii. Spirit of Cinnamom, ʒ i. Mix.' Or,

'Take *Venice*-Treacle, ʒ ii. Yolk of an Egg. Mix them with Canary lb ſs. and give for a Glyſter.' Or,

'Take Conſerve of red Roſes, ʒ i. Diaſcordium without Honey, ʒ ii. ſimmer in Canary, ʒ vi. Spirit of Cinnamon, ʒ ii. ſtrain and mix the Liquor with the Yolk of an Egg, which give for a Glyſter.'

Oils, and ſlippery things, are all improper for *Glyſters* of this kind, becauſe they make the Parts too lax to retain them long enough to be of any conſiderable ſervice. In ſome long obſtinate *Diarrhœa's*, theſe may be continued every night for ſome weeks together; and if a ſuitable Diet, and way of living, be conform'd to at the ſame time, a great deal of ſervice may be done; eſpecially if now and then, a Doſe of *Ipecacuanha* be given, which may aſtringe the Stomach, promote a better Digeſtion, and cut off a ſupply of ſuch Humors as irritate the Bowels, and ſollicite their Evacuation oftner than Nature requires.

There is another Purpoſe for which *Glyſters* are given; when the Bark is abſolutely neceſſary, and a Patient thro Prejudice or Obſtinacy cannot take it any other way, which is often the caſe in young Children: For we have many Inſtances of its Succeſs in *Glyſters*; and for the manner of giving it ſo, take the following Example.

Enema Febrifugum, *A Febrifuge Glyſter.* 'Take *Peruvian* Bark in Powder, ʒ i. boil it in q. ſ. of 3 or 4 different Waters, to make all, when put together, lb ſs. to which add *Fracaſtorius's* Confection without Honey, ʒ ſs. and give for a Glyſter.'

This may be made ſtronger or weaker, and be in a greater or leſſer quantity, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient. What is here, is ſufficient for a middle Conſtitution full grown, and is proportionably to be leſſen'd for thoſe of fewer Years. The manner is to give them as ſoon as a Fit is off, and repeat them after every Stool: or if they come not away, three or four may be repeated in a day. Dr. *Helvetius* of *Paris* is the Perſon who has given moſt credit to this Practice, and there is no fear of its ſucceeding, if it be carefully managed; but he gave the Powder it ſelf in common Water warm, tho we take boiling it to be better, when not half need be ſtrain'd out, if it be finely powder'd and well boil'd. It may be check'd with Aſtringents and Opiates, as the Patient is more or leſs diſpos'd to a Laxity; for if they continue not in the Bowels, but come again ſoon away, they will do little good.

Injections are a Form of Medicine uſed for the more immediate Conveyance to the affected Part, than by the common courſe of Circulation it could be ſuppos'd to arrive there; as into the Ears, *Penis*, or *Uterus*. And this is done by a Syringe, or Glyſter-Pipe, as they beſt ſuit the Part to be injected. For thoſe into the *Uterus*, the Syringes made to give Glyſters with, are the moſt convenient; or where the Patients are their own Operators, a common Glyſter-Pipe.

In-

Injectio Auricularis, *An Injection for the Ears.* 'Take Roſemary-'Flowers, m. ii. boil in Boy's Urine 'from lb iſs. to lb i. to the ſtrain-'ing of which add Honey of Roſes '℥ iv. for an Injection.' Or,

'Take Roſemary-Water, lb i. '*Hungary*-Water, ℥ i. common Ho-'ney, ℥ ii. Mix together for an In-'jection.' Or,

'Take White-Wine, lb i. *Hun-'gary*-Water, ℥ ſs. Honey, ℥ ii. Mix 'for an Injection.'

Theſe are us'd to ſyringe the Ears with, in order to waſh out the Wax that hardens there, and obſtructs the Hearing. Care muſt be had that it be not thrown in too forcibly, for fear of injuring the Membranes which are extremely fine, eſpecially the Tympanum; and it is to be done with a ſhort-piped Syringe made on purpoſe for ſuch uſes; and the Liquor ſhould be moderately warm. But that this may be done with the more ſucceſs, ſomewhat like the following is to be dropped into the Ears every Night going to bed for ſome Nights together, and kept in with a little Cotton or Wool, which alſo by its warmth aſſiſts the Operation.

'Take Oil of bitter Almonds, ℥ i. 'of Amber, of Roſemary, and of 'Marjoram, ana gut. i. Mix toge-'ther, and inſtil two or three Drops 'into each Ear, or that moſt af-'fected, every Night till the Cauſe 'ceaſes.'

Injectio ad Gonorrhœam. *An Injection for a Gonorrhœa.* 'Take '*Rhaſis*'s white Troches, ℥ iii. Cam-'phire, ℈ i. diſſolve them in Spring-'Water, ℥ xii. for an Injection.'

This injected into the *Urethra* 2 or 3 times a day, will allay the Pain and Heat which is caus'd by the Urine, and Sharpneſs of Matter diſcharg'd by a venereal Ulcer, and help to dry and heal it; but if it be an Excoriation only from a hot ſandy Urine, the following it better to be us'd.

'Take Marſhmallow-Root and 'Linſeed whole, ana ℥ ii. boil in 'lb i. of Water till it grows ſoft, 'and almoſt as thick as a Syrup: 'then ſtrain it, and uſe it for an 'Injection.'

This admirably cools and lubricates the *Urethra*, and even in a *Gonorrhœa* it will greatly defend it againſt the Eroſion of purulent Matter, and prevent a *Cordee*.

Injectio —— *Another.* ——' Take '*Venice*-Turpentine, ℥ ii. mix it with 'q. ſ. of the Yolk of Egg to in-'corporate with Linſeed Oil, ℥ i, 'and by degrees mix with it Barley-'Water, lb i. for an Injection.'

This is an excellent Medicine even inwardly in any *Gonorrhœa*, as may be ſeen under *Potio Alba*; but if injected, will ſoon cleanſe and heal up with ſafety any Ulceration, from whence the Matter runs, if us'd 2 or 3 times in a day. There are other *Injections* for this purpoſe, which ſee under the Preparations of *Copper, Part* 2. but Practice does not ſo much fall into this way as it deſerves, for want of a truer knowledge of the Diſtemper, as well as thro fear of making too ſhort Cures.

Injectio Uterina, an *Injection for the Womb.* 'Take *Rhaſis*'s white 'Troches, ℥ ii. Sugar of Lead, ℈ i. 'diſſolve in Barley-Water, in which 'has been boil'd m. i. of red Roſe-'Leaves, lb i. for an Injection.' Or,

'Take *Roman* Vitriol, ℥ ii. Bole, '℥ i. boil in Smiths Forge-water, lb ii. 'to lb i. when cold, filter it, or ſettle 'it fine by ſtanding for an Injection.'

The *Uterus* is ſubject to a great many Ails from Weakneſs, and thereby are occaſion'd Ouzings and Defluxions of Humors, which are very

very troubleſome, and ſometimes there is a continual bleeding, eſpecially if the Glands grow cancerous, as they do in many ſcrophulous Conſtitutions, eſpecially ſome time after Child-bearing and the flowing of the *Menſes* is over. In all ſuch Caſes therefore much help may be had from hence; and acording to the degree of Relaxation, or Aggravation of the Symptoms, may they be made more or leſs reſtringent, and be injected once in a day, as there ſhall be occaſion: tho as to thoſe Bleedings which come ſome Years after the ſtoppage of the *Menſes*, we have the Authority of *Hippocrates* that they are fatal. But when they happen after hard Labor, or difficult Miſcarriages, they are to be remedied by ſuch things as reſtringe and reſtore the *Uterus* to its natural Tone; and in Weakneſſes ſometimes, merely from ſuch Cauſes, the following may perhaps be yet more ſuitable.

Injectio —— *Another* ——

'Take red Wine mulled with Spice 'as uſual, q. ſ. inject it milk-warm, 'or ſit over the Steams of it hot, 'ſo that they may be receiv'd by 'thoſe Parts.' Or,

'Take Mint, Red Roſe-Leaves 'and Sanicle, ana m. i. Cinnamon 'and Pimento, ana ʒ ii. boil in lb i. 'of Water to lb ſs. then add lb i. of 'red Wine, and after a little ſimmering together, ſtrain out the Liquor for an Injection, to be uſed 'juſt warm; or to ſit over its 'Steams, when quite hot, without ſtraining it.

Suppoſitories are us'd either when a Perſon cannot be put into a ſuitable poſture of Body, to receive a *Glyſter*, or when a *Glyſter* is not likely to be retain'd long enough to be of any ſervice, either thro Weakneſs, or want of Knowledge to hold it; as in Children, and Perſons not ſenſible in acute Diſtempers. And they are likewiſe much leſs troubleſome, when only a Stool is wanted.

'Take Sal Gem, ʒ vi. boil with a 'ſufficient quantity of Honey to 'ſuch a Conſiſtence, as will roll up 'into a convenient bigneſs and 'ſhape, to thruſt up the Fundament.' Or,

'Take Sal Gem and Hiera Picra, 'ana ʒ ſs. Honey, q. ſ. to make a 'Suppoſitory, to be us'd as the o-'ther.'

There are many to be contriv'd ſomewhat different from theſe; and ſome uſe a bit of the Aloephangine Pill, or the Extract of *Rudius*; and for Children moſt commonly what the *Confectioners* ſell by the Name of a *Violet Comfit*. They are firſt to be dipped in Oil, or juſt rubbed over with a little Butter, to eaſe their Paſſage.

SECT.

SECT. X.

Of Gargles, Lotions, and Collyriums.

THE firſt of theſe are uſed chiefly either to cool and cleanſe the Mouth from Phlegm, and are acid and ſubaſtringent; or to ſoften and heal it when ſore and parched, and are ſmooth and mucilaginous. There are in the Writings of this kind many under this Diviſion for other purpoſes; but as the preſent Practice rejects them, and becauſe thoſe Intentions are better anſwer'd by other means, we ſhall not take up any room with them here.

Gargariſma Detergens, *A Detergent Gargle.* 'Take Spring-Water, 'ʒ vi. Roſe-Water, ʒ ii. Syrup of 'Mulberries, ʒ iſs. Oil of Vitriol, 'gut xv. or q. ſ. to make it agreeably acid.' Or,

'Take Verjuice, lb ſs. Syrup of 'Raſpberries, ʒ ii.' Or,

'Take Spring-Water, lb ſs. Roſe-'Water, ʒ ii. White of two Eggs 'beaten fluid, Salt Prunel, ʒ i. Syrup 'of Mulberries, ʒ ii.' Or,

'Take Elm-Bark, ʒ i. boil in lb i. 'of Water to lb ſs. to the ſtrain'd 'Liquor add Syrup of Mulberries, 'ʒ ii. Spirit of Vitriol, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Tincture of Roſes (to be 'deſcribed hereafter) well acidulated, lb ſs.'

The laſt of theſe is in moſt caſes the beſt Gargle that can be us'd for a Cooler and a Detergent. As for Compoſitions under this Management to draw Rheum from the Brain, or raiſe Phlegm from the Paſſages to the Lungs, it is a ridiculous Practice; and therefore for what is of uſe, theſe Examples may be ſufficient: where the Mouth has white Specks, as is common to young Children, theſe may be made yet more ſour, and rubbed hard upon thoſe places with a Rag tied upon a Spoon or Skewer.

Gargariſma Emolliens, *An Emollient Gargle.* Take Roots of 'Marſhmallows, Liqueriſe, and 'Pearl-Barley, ana ʒ i. Gum Ara-'bic, ʒ ſs. Figs N° viii. boil in lb iii. 'of Water, to lb iſs. and to the 'ſtrain'd Liquor add Syrup of 'Marſhmallows, ʒ iii.' Or,

'Take Quince-Seeds, ʒ ii. beat 'them in a Mortar, and draw out 'their mucilaginous Subſtance, as in 'making Emulſions, with lb. ſs. 'Spring-Water, Roſe-Water, ʒ ii. 'and put to it Syrup of Mulberries, 'ʒ iii.' Or,

'Take Linſeed, ʒ ſs. boil it in a 'Pint of Water till it is ſmooth, and 'almoſt as thick as a Syrup; then 'ſtrain the Liquor, and put to it 'Syrup of Mulberries, ʒ ii. for a 'Gargle.'

When the Mouth is parched and dry with a Fever, theſe laſt are very uſeful to cool and ſoften the Parts, and ought to be retain'd as long as can be, without ſwallowing or ſpitting them out.

Lotions are ſuch as ſtrictly ſpeaking concern beautifying the Skin, by cleanſing it of thoſe Deformities, which a diſtemper'd Blood ſometimes throws upon it, or rather is made by

a preternatural Secretion: for generally thoſe Diſtempers of the Skin, which are commonly accounted Signs of a foul Blood, are from thoſe Salts which are natural in the beſt Conſtitution, thrown off by the cutaneous Glands, which ought to be waſh'd away thro the Kidneys: ſo that inſtead of thoſe inſignificant and ridiculous Tribes of *Sweetners*, which in this caſe are frequently uſed; promoting the urinary Diſcharge, or rectifying that of the Skin by proper Waſhes, Frictions or Ointments, or both together, is the only way to get rid of ſuch Diſorders. Under this Diviſion we ſhall therefore only give ſome Examples of what is proper for this purpoſe; tho many mix herewith ſuch as are more ſuitable for Fomentation, to which Head we refer them.

Lotio Repellens, *A Repelling Lotion.* 'Take Litharge of Gold, ʒ iv. 'White-Wine Vinegar, lb ſs. digeſt 'together three days, ſtirring it often, and then filter for uſe.' Or,

'Take Alum, ʒ ſs. boil it till diſſolv'd in Juice of Lemons, lb i. Or,

'Take Ceruſe, lb ſs. White-Wine 'Vinegar, and Elder-Flower-Water, ana lb iſs. boil lb i. away, and 'then let it ſettle fine for uſe.' Or,

'Take Spirit of Wine, lb ſs. Sugar of Lead, which diſſolve in it 'ʒ i.' Or,

'Take Litharge, ʒ i. Vinegar, 'ʒ vi. boil to the Evaporation of a 'Third: then put to it Alum and 'Salt, ana ʒ ſs. Roſe-Water, lb ſs. 'and after one boiling more, let it 'ſettle fine, and pour it off for uſe.'

In tetterous Eruptions, and Pimples, which with Heat are apt to break out upon the Skin, any of theſe are good to repel them; but this is to be always underſtood to be proper only, when a Perſon is otherwiſe well, becauſe in any critical Breakings out, they are by no means to be drove back, but encourag'd, elſe a great deal of Miſchief may be done. In ſuch Waſhes too it is to be obſerv'd, that they cannot be us'd but for the Face, and ſome particular Parts; becauſe ſo far as they are ſo us'd, they cannot but in ſome meaſure abate the natural Perſpiration, which will be attended with Inconveniency. There are ſome yet more repelling, but then their uſe is liable to more Miſchiefs, if due care be not taken: when therefore any thing of this kind is us'd, a Perſon muſt always regard, that ſome other Emunctory may be in readineſs, to diſcharge what is leſſen'd by the Application of this Medicine; and that which is moſt ſuited to compenſate for what the Skin is deficient in, is that by Urine: wherefore *Diuretics* are certain Auxiliaries to *Coſmetics*, and it is hardly ſafe to uſe one without the other. For what yet more repels, take either of the following.

'Take common white Vitriol, ʒ i. 'crude Alum, ʒ ii. boil in ʒ xii. of 'Spring-Water, to ʒ viii. take off 'the Scum, and put it up for uſe.'

This muſt be boil'd in an Iron Veſſel, becauſe it is ſo penetrating as to run thro any other. It will keep a long time, and may be diluted with Roſe-Water, ſo as to make a good *Collyrium*.

'Take white Vitriol, ʒ i. Sugar 'of Lead, ʒ ſs. diſſolve both in 'Roſe-Water, ʒ iv. and they will 'make it milky.' Or,

'Take Camphire rubbed ſmall in 'a Mortar, ʒ ii. put to it by a little 'at a time Juice of Lemons, ʒ i. 'When it is diſſolv'd, add White-'Wine, lb i. or Spirit of Wine and 'Roſe-Water, ana lb ſs.'

This

This laſt is a very good Lotion for all Spots or Redneſs of the Face, and may be freely uſed without fear of miſchief, which cannot be ſaid of all the Mercurial Lotions, tho' that miſchief is of another kind than the foregoing: but becauſe ſome will venture their Health, for the amendment of a Complexion, the following is as ſafe as any of that Tribe.

'Take white Sublimate, ʒ i. put it 'into a Pewter Pot with Water, 'lb iii. let it ſtand 24 hours, ſtirring 'it ſometimes with a Stick till it 'looks blackiſh: then filter thro' 'a Cap-Paper for uſe.'

Lotio Oleoſa, *An Oily Lotion.*

'Take Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, 'ʒ i. Oil of ſweet Almonds, ʒ ii. 'Roſe-Water, ʒ iv. ſhake together.' Or,

'Take Almond-Milk, (*i. e.* an 'Emulſion with blanched Almonds) 'ʒ iv. Sugar of Lead, gr. x. white 'Vitriol, ϑ i. Oil of Tartar, ʒ ii.'

Theſe ſmooth and ſoften the Skin, at the ſame time as they deterge or repel the Humors which deform it; and they may be uſed at pleaſure, chiefly to cleanſe away Freckles and Morphew. For more of this kind ſee under the Preparations of *Biſmuth*, *&c.* in *Part* 2.

Collyriums are Medicines ſuited to the Eyes, tho they might as well paſs under the general Appellation of *Lotions*; and of theſe there are none to any good Purpoſe, but to cool and repel hot ſharp Humors; and therefore moſt of the preceding being diluted, are proper: and they likewiſe more effectually anſwer their end, if they be aſſiſted by the inward uſe of *Diuretics* at the ſame time.

'Take *Rhaſis*'s white Troches, 'ʒ i. Roſe-Water, ʒ ii.' Or,

'Take Calamine levigated, ʒ ſs. 'Roſe-Water, ʒ ii.' Or,

'Take Tutty levigated, ʒ ſs. 'Roſe-Water, ʒ ii.' Or,

'Take white Vitriol and Sugar 'of Lead, ana gr. v. Roſe-Water, 'ʒ ii.'

With any of theſe the Eyes may be waſhed at diſcretion in all hot Defluxions; but when the Sight decays from a dryneſs or default of the Optic Nerves, ſuch things can avail but little.

SECT. XI.

Of Embrocations, Fomentations, and Baths.

BY the firſt of theſe is meant ſomewhat to be tranſmitted into the Skin, either to attenuate and diſlodge ſomething obſtructed underneath, to eaſe Pain, or to irritate the Part into more warmth and a greater ſenſe of feeling. Of the firſt kind are,

'Take Wood-Aſhes, ʒ ii. ſtrong 'White-Wine Vinegar, ʒ viii. digeſt 'them together, ſo as to make a '*Lixivium*, which filter for uſe.' Or,

'Take Oil of Tartar *per Deli-* 'quium, ʒ i. Spirit of Sal Armoniac, 'ʒ ii. Spirit of Wine, ʒ viii. Mix 'for uſe.'

Either of theſe rubbed upon any Part ſtuffed with cold Humors, will ſo help to thin them, as to diſpoſe them either for Tranſpiration, or to

be taken back by the refluent Blood; but in ſanguine inflammatory Swellings, ſuch things are not ſo ſafely meddled with. In Tumors attended with great Pains, as in the Rheumatiſm and the Gout, the following may be of uſe.

'Take Spirit V. R. ʒ vi. Spirit of 'Scurvygraſs, ʒ ii. Spirit of Sal Ar-'moniac, ʒ ſs. *Venice* Soap ſcrap'd 'thin, ʒ i. Camphire, ʒ vi. Opium, ʒ i. 'Saffron, ʒ ſs. digeſt all together, 'ſhaking it now and then for three 'or four days: then let it ſettle 'clear for uſe.' Or,

'Take *Venice* Soap, ʒ i. Cam-'phire, ʒ ii. Opium, ʒ iſs. digeſt in 'Spirit of Wine, lb ſs. for three 'days, and pour off for uſe.'

Theſe are powerfully penetrating and anodyne: and therefore in Rheumatic and Arthritic Swellings they not only do a great deal in diſlodging the Humors, and drawing them out by Sweat and Tranſpiration; but alſo give Eaſe and Relaxation to the irritated Fibres at the ſame time.

For Paralytic Numbneſſes, and to quicken the Vibrations of the Fibres and Motions of the nervous Fluids, the following may be of ſervice, if well rubbed into the Parts with a warm Hand or Cloth.

'Take the Queen of *Hungary*'s 'Water, ʒ i. Spirit of Lavender, 'and Spirit of Saffron, ana ʒ ii. A-'poplectic Balſam, ℈ i. Oil of Cloves, 'gut. x. ſhake them all well toge-'ther.' Or,

'Take camphorated Spirit of 'Wine, ʒ viii. *Venice* Treacle, ʒ i. 'Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, ana 'gut. xv. digeſt together 3 or 4 'days, and then pour it off for uſe.' Or,

'Take Spirit of Wine, ʒ iv. di-'ſtill'd Vinegar and *Hungary*-Wa-'ter, ana ʒ i. Oil of Cloves, gut. x. 'Mix together for uſe.'

Fomentations differ in little elſe from the former, than that they are made moſtly with aqueous *Menſtruums*, are more extenſive in their manner of Application and Operation, and are aſſiſted by actual Heat, and hot woollen Cloths; and when they are general, they are called *Baths*.

Fotus Arthriticus, *A Fomentation for the Gout.* 'Take Sage, Roſemary, 'Camomile, Mugwort, St. John's-'wort, and common Wormwood, 'ana m. vi. Bay-Salt, m. iii. Water, 'Cong. iii. boil to Cong. ii. and 'ſtrain out for a Fomentation.'

This is of ſervice to the Part affected, by breathing it, and giving more room for the offending Matter to perſpire; which is the moſt natural Outlet for it, and almoſt the only one it can be diverted by. It muſt be uſed hot once or twice in a day.'

Fotus —— *Another* —— 'Take Oil of Vitriol rectify'd, and 'rectify'd Spirit of Wine, ana P. E. 'Mix them very gradually together, 'and let them ſtand in a moderate 'warmth 10 days.'

This is a very ſharp Medicine, and will endanger Excoriation; and therefore not much to be encouraged: beſides, it is from things of this kind, that the gouty Matter is apt to be repelled, and thrown back upon ſome of the principal *Viſcera*, ſometimes to the immediate danger of Life. But from ſuch warm Fomentations as the foregoing, there is no ſuch danger; or the following.

Fotus —— *Another* —— 'Take 'Ground-Pine, Southernwood, ana 'm. iv. boil in lb vi. of Water to 'lb iv. in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſ-'ſolve

'solve Salt of Tartar and Salt Armoniac, ana ʒ ii.'

This is warm and ſtrengthening, and therefore will not only breath the Parts it is apply'd to, but render them abler to reſiſt freſh Attacks. Uſe it once, if not twice in a day, hot.

Fotus Scorbuticus, *A Fomentation againſt the Scurvy.* 'Take Ground-'Pine and Henbane, ana m. ii. '*Winter*'s Cinnamon, ʒ ſs. Horſe-'radiſh-Root, and Earth-Worms 'added at laſt, ana ʒ ii. boil in 'Lime-Water, lb iii. to ii. and to 'the ſtraining add Spirit of Scurvy-'graſs, ʒ ii. and Opium, ʒ i.'

This will help to chaſe away ſcorbutic and erratic Pains, where inward Remedies cannot prevail, or be comply'd with.

Potus Spleneticus, *A Fomentation againſt the Spleen.* 'Take dry'd 'Tobacco Leaves, ʒ i. infuſe in 'warm Water, lb iv. for two hours, 'and in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſ-'ſolve Gum Ammoniacum, ʒ ſs.'

The Region of the Spleen muſt be fomented with it extremely hot, and it will give eaſe, and diſcuſs troubleſome Flatulencies.

Fotus Carminativus, *A Carminative Fomentation.* 'Take Camo-'mile-Flowers, ʒ ii. Juniper and Bay-'berries, ana ʒ i. crude Salt Armo-'niac, ʒ ſs. boil in lb vi. to lb iv. 'adding at laſt Seeds of ſweet Fen-'nel, Caraway, Cummin and Aniſe 'bruis'd, ana ʒ ſs. and to the ſtrain'd 'Liquor add common Spirit of 'Wine, lb i.'

This may be of ſervice in any kind of Cholic, but is moſt uſeful and neceſſary when the Patient is ſo exceſſively coſtive that nothing will operate, and the Belly is ſwell'd and hard like a Drum; for it will ſoften the Membranes, and give liberty for the pent-up Vapours to tranſpire. It may be us'd very warm, and ſome emollient Liniment alſo may not be amiſs.

Fotus Emollients, *An Emollient Fomentation.* 'Take Marſhmallow-'Roots, white Poppy-Heads, ana 'ʒ ii. Seeds of Flax, Fœnugreek, 'Cummin, Bay-berries, ana ʒ i. 'Mallows, Feverfew, ana m. iii. 'Camomile-Flowers, m. ii. boil in 'Cong. i. of Water to lb iv.

Fotus ——— *Another* ———

'Take Roots of Marſhmallows, 'and white Lillies, ana ʒ iſs. Leaves 'of Mallows, Pellitory, Henbane, 'Flowers of Elder, Camomile, Me-'lilot, ana m. i. Seeds of Flax, Fœ-'nugreek, ana ʒ vi. boil in lb vi. 'of Water to lb iv.'

Theſe ſoften and diſcuſs all hard windy Swellings, and ſuddenly give eaſe to the Pain occaſion'd thereby; and will frequently provoke Urine in a *Stone-Cholic*, by its relaxing and opening thoſe Veſſels which were conſtring'd, and drawn up with violent Pain: to which end the following is on purpoſe contriv'd.

Fotus Diureticus, *A Diuretic Fomentation.* 'Take Smallage-Roots, 'ʒ iv. Roots of Fennel and Lin-'ſeed, ana ʒ ii. Leaves of Pellitory 'of the Wall, Mallows, and Arſmart, 'Camomile-Flowers, ana m ii. boil 'in lb vi. of Water to lb iv. and in 'the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve crude 'Salt Armoniac, ʒ ſs. common 'Soap, ʒ ii. and mix together.'

This not only is emollient and diſcutient, but carries ſomewhat alſo ſo penetrating along with it, as to be a means of opening Obſtructions upon a double account, by widening the Paſſages, and dividing the Humors thin enough to get through.

Fotus Erysipelatoſus, *A Fomentation againſt the St.* Anthony's *Fire.* 'Take the green Tops or Flowers,

' or in the Winter-time, when thoſe ' cannot be had, the inner Bark of ' Elder, m. iv. boil in lb vi. of Wa- ' ter to lb iv. and in the ſtrain'd ' Liquor diſſolve Soap, ʒ i.'

This will wonderfully break that Viſcidity which obſtructs the Capillary Veſſels, and at the ſame time ſo relax the Membranes, as to give vent to the included Humors, and draw them out by Tranſpiration: it would be of uſe alſo with an emollient Liniment to ſoften the Skin, if much ſtretch'd.

Fotus contra Hydropem, *A Fomentation againſt a Dropſy.* ' Take ' Salt-Petre, ʒ ii. crude Salt Armo- ' niac, ʒ i. diſſolve in Spirit of ' Wine, and Water, ana lb i. by a ' gentle Heat.'

This is recommended to thin the ſizy *Serum* in the lower Belly, that makes a Tympany, and help it off by its proper Veſſels, or by Tranſpiration, through the Subſtance of the Parts.

Fotus Pacificus, *A Pacific Fomentation.* ' Take Lettice, Houſe- ' leek, and Sorrel, ana m. ii. white ' Lilly-Flowers and red Roſes, ana ' m. i. white Poppy-Heads with the ' Seeds, ʒ ii. boil in Cong. i. of ' Water to lb iv. and in the ſtrain'd ' Liquor diſſolve Opium, ʒ ii.'

Fotus—— *Another* —— ' Take ' white Poppy-Heads with their ' Seeds cut and bruis'd, and Dill- ' Seeds, ana ʒ ii. Leaves of Hen- ' bane, Nightſhade, and Lettice, ' ana m. ii. Boil in lb vi. of Water ' to lb iv.'

Theſe are both good to aſſuage Pain in inflammatory Swellings; but ſuch things require great Skill, becauſe they elſe may do much miſchief, by diſpoſing to Mortification, and deſtroying the natural Heat of the Part they are apply'd to.

Fotus Aſtringens, *An Aſtringent Fomentation.* ' Take *Oak-Bark*, ʒ ii. ' Balauſtines and red Roſes dry'd, ' ana m. i. boil in Water, lb iv. to ' lb ii. ſtrain and add rough red ' Wine, lb ſs. To theſe may be ' alſo added Alum, ʒ ii. or ʒ ſs.'

This, or ſomething very like it, is the uſual Fomentation to ſet Perſons in, after being cut for the Stone; and it will greatly aſtringe the Fibres, not only ſo as to reduce a relax'd Part to its proper Tone, but alſo leſſen any Aperture of the Veſſels made by Inciſion, ſo as to haſten their re-uniting and healing up again. It ought to be uſed as hot as poſſible without ſcalding.

Fotus Sanguinem ſiſtens, *A Fomentation to ſtop Bleeding.* ' Take ' ſtrong White-Wine Vinegar, lb i. ' diſſolve in it over the Fire Salt- ' Petre, ʒ i. and Camphire, ʒ i.'

This is reported to be very effectual in ſtopping of Blood from the Noſe, if apply'd cold to the Breaſt: for there is in it a penetrating Chilleneſs, which may ſo very ſoon reach the Heart it ſelf, as to ſlacken or retard its compreſſive Force, by which the Blood will ceaſe to flow with ſuch ſwiftneſs to the extreme Parts. This is alſo ſaid to cure a drunken Fit, by applying it to the *Pubes* and *Teſticles*. But the Manner of Operation to ſuch a purpoſe, does not come within our compaſs of Reaſoning in ſuch matters; and it will ſeldom be thought worth trying in ſuch caſes, a few hours making a Cure without any ſuch help.

Fotus Hæmorrhoidalis, *A Fomentation for the Hemorrhoids.* ' Take ' Hounds-Tongue, Plantain, Yar- ' row, Elder-Leaves, ana m. iv. ' Pomegranate-Peels, ʒ i. boil in ' Water and rough red Wine, ana

' lb iii.

' lb iii. to lb iv. In the ſtrain'd Li-
' quor diſſolve Alum, ʒ ſs. Sugar of
' Lead, ʒ ii.'

This not only checks the inordinate Bleeding of the Hemorrhoidal Veins, but alſo an immoderate Flux of the *Menſes*; but the following is moſt ſerviceable in the dry Piles.

' Take Onions, Linſeed, ana ʒ iv.
' Henbane, Nightſhade, Yarrow,
' and Houſleek, ana m. ii. boil in
' Cong. *i.* of Water to lb iv. and
' in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve of
' the beſt Opium, ʒ ii.'

Where there is much Heat and Pain, if the Part be bathed with this pretty warm, it will ſoon give eaſe, and ſo ſupple and relax it, as to breath out a great deal of ill Humors by Tranſpiration, and leave it ſoft and eaſy.

Fotus Corroborans, *A Strengthning Fomentation*. ' Take Shavings
' of Saſſafras and Guaiacum, ana ʒ i.
' boil in lb iv. of Water to lb iii.
' To the ſtrain'd Liquor add Mo-
' ther of Thyme, Marjoram, Roſe-
' mary, Lavender, ana m. i. Muſ-
' tard Seed, ʒ ſs. Nutmeg, Mace,
' ana ʒ iſs. Cloves, ʒ i. Infuſe hot
' and cloſe, two hours, and then
' ſtrain it; and as it is uſed, drop
' in Spirit of Salt Armoniac, q. ſ.
' to make it quick.'

This is good to foment any ſprain'd Limb, or that is paralytic; and may alſo be uſed to the Head with Succeſs in any Diſorders from too much Moiſture and pituitous Defluxions.

Fotus Stomachicus, *A Stomachic Fomentation*. ' Take rough Red
' Wine, lb i. Brandy, Wine-Vine-
' gar, ana lb ſs. dry'd Mint, and
' Wormwood, ana m. ſs. Biſtort
' Root, ʒ ſs. Pomegranate Peels, ʒ ii.
' Cloves, Mace, Nutmeg, Cinna-
' mon, ana ʒ i. *Venice* Treacle, ʒ ſs.
' macerate cloſe, two hours, then
' ſtrain it out hard for uſe.'

This uſed hot to the Stomach or Belly, will be found of admirable ſervice for relaxed weak Stomachs that are ſubject to Diſtenſion from Wind; and will help to check immoderate Vomiting, when nothing can be retain'd long enough to take effect that is given inwardly; as likewiſe in a *Diarrhœa*.

Fotus Diſcutiens Communis, *The Common Diſcutient Fomentation*.
' Take St. John's-wort, common
' Wormwood, Centory, ana m. i.
' Bay-Berries, ʒ ii. Camomile and
' Elder-Flowers, ana m. ſs. boil in
' lb iii. of Water to lb ii. and to
' the ſtrain'd Liquor put common
' Spirit of Wine, lb ſs. and mix
' for uſe.'

This is the uſual Fomentation now amongſt our Surgeons, to eaſe and draw off the Humors from any part, either by Tranſpiration, or by thinning them enough to be waſhed back into the common Current by the refluent Blood. But where there is any Apprehenſion of a Mortification, the following is preferred.

Fotus —— *Another* —— ' Take
' common Wormwood, m ii. St.
' John's-wort, Centory, and Camo-
' mile-Flowers, ana m. i. Bay-berries
' ʒ iv. common Aſhes, lb ſs. boil
' in lb iv. to ii. and to the ſtrain'd
' Liquor add Spirit of Wine, lb ſs.
' and Spirit of Salt Armoniac, juſt
' when it is uſed, enough to make
' it quick.'

In groſs hydropic Habits, it is a difficult matter to cure the leaſt Hurt in the Legs, without ſuch Helps; becauſe there is ſuch a Coldneſs of Blood, and a Flux of Humors upon the Part, that it will continually keep open, unleſs they be warm'd and drawn away in Steam by ſuch penetrating hot Fomentations; which alſo prevent that Diſpoſition to

Mortification, which the Fleſh of ſuch Perſons is ſubject to.

Fotus Anthelminthicus, *A Fomentation againſt the Worms.* 'Take 'common Wormwood, Lavender-'Cotton, Tanſy, Savin, ana m. i. 'Bears-Foot, m. ſs. Colocynth and 'Aloes ana ʒ i. Boil them all to-'gether in lb iii. of Water to lb ii. 'and ſtrain out for uſe.'

When Children are troubled with Worms, and will not be prevail'd upon to take what is neceſſary inwardly, which often happens; ſuch kind of Fomentations, even by their bitter offenſive Steams which they ſend through into the Belly, ſo diſturb thoſe ugly Inhabitants, that they are, by this means, frequently forced away by Stool.

Baths differ not from Fomentations but in the manner of uſing; theſe being partial, and thoſe for the whole Body. Whatſoever Caſes therefore may be judg'd relieveable by ſuch means, a Bath may be eaſily contrived after any of theſe Examples, by proportioning the Ingredients to q. ſ. of Liquor, and ſuiting them as conveniently as can be to the Intention in view.

SECT. XII.

Of Oils, Liniments, and Plaiſters.

THESE are all much leſs frequent in the preſent Practice, than heretofore; becauſe they are found both diſagreeable to Patients of any Delicacy, and not of any great Efficacy in Caſes of moment. A few Examples therefore of each will here ſuffice.

Oleum Coſmeticum, *A Beautifying Oil.* 'Take Oil of bitter Al-'monds, ʒ iv. Oil of Tartar *per* '*Deliquium*, ʒ ii. and Oil of Rho-'dium, gut. vi. ſhake all well to-'gether till thoroughly mix'd.'

This is much like the oily Lotion in *Sect.* 10. but it is ſomewhat more ſoftening, and makes the Skin admirably ſmooth, as well as white, and frees it from Specks and Pimples.

Oleum Cremoris, *Oil of Cream.* 'Take the inner green Bark of El-'der freſh gather'd, m. iii. the beſt 'Cream, lb ii. Boil them well to-'gether till the Cream turns to an 'Oil, and boil it over again with 'freſh Bark.'

It is recommended as the beſt of Remedies againſt the Piles, and all hot inflammatory Tumors, which it both cools and breathes by Tranſpiration at the ſame time.

Oleum Acouiſticum, *Oil to help Hearing.* 'Take Oil of bitter Al-'monds, ʒ i. Oil of Nutmeg, Cum-'min, Marjoram, and Amber, ana 'gut. ii. Civet, gr. ii. Mix well to-'gether.'

This is to drop into the Ears every night, keeping them ſtopt warm with Wool or Cotton. It helps to ſoften and break away the Wax that fills up the Paſſage to the *Tympanum*, and fits it to be brought away eaſier by ſyringing.

Oleum Cephalicum, *A Cephalic Oil.* 'Take Balſam of *Peru*, ʒ i. 'Oil of Sage, Roſemary, Marjoram, 'and Nutmeg, ana gut. iv. Camphire, 'gr. xv. Mix all together ſmooth.'

This

This is directed to rub the Temples, Noſtrils, and Palms of the Hands, in any nervous Caſes, eſpecially ſuch as are tending to be Comatous, Lethargic, or Paralytic.

Oleum Paralyticum, *Paralytic Oil.* 'Take Oil of Amber and 'Saſſafras, ana ʒ i. of Roſemary, 'Marjoram, and Origany, ana ϑ i. 'of Cloves, Nutmegs, and Pepper, ana gut. xv. Mix, *S. A.*'

This is more particularly calculated for the Palſy, and may be uſed as the former, but principally rubb'd into the Part more immediately affected; and it will aſſiſt Fomentations of the ſame Intention, by applying it as ſoon as they are over.

Oleum ſeu Balſamum viride, *The green Oil or Balſam.* 'Take Lin-'ſeed Oil, lb i. fine Verdigreaſe, ʒ iv. 'boil them together till the Verdi-'greaſe is diſſolv'd.'

This is much uſed in contuſed and lacerated Wounds, and likewiſe in Gun-ſhot Wounds, and ſometimes alſo in foul Ulcers, it being conſiderably detergent, and will not ſuffer a Part to incarn too ſoon.

Linimentum Crinificum, *A Liniment to make the Hair grow.* 'Take 'Gum Labdanum, ʒ vi. Bears-Greaſe 'ʒ ii. Honey, ʒ ſs. Southernwood 'powder'd, ʒ iii. Oil of Nutmeg, ʒ i. 'Balſam of *Peru*, ʒ ii. Mix, *S. A.*'

This is recommended for thoſe Places which are bald, but they are firſt ordered to be rubbed with an Onion till very red, and then to be done over with this; which is to be repeated two or three times in a day for three months.

Linimentum Depilatorium, *A Liniment to take off Hair.* 'Take 'Quicklime, ʒ iv. Auripigment, ʒ iſs. 'Root of Orrice, ʒ i. Nitre and Sulphur, ana ʒ ſs. ſtrong Soap-Lees, 'lb ii. Mix and boil to a Conſiſ-'tence, and then add Oil of Cloves, 'gut. xx. and mix well together.'

This is rather a *Cataplaſm* than a *Liniment* or *Ointment*, (which differ in nothing material, more than that Liniment is the neater Term) and if it is not uſed with great Caution, it will do miſchief, and make an Eſchar upon the Part. Half an hour is enough for it to lie at a time; and after it is taken off, rub the Part with any common Oil; and after the Soreneſs it occaſions is over, apply it afreſh, and ſo continue till it has eat to the very Roots of the Hair, and make it all ſhed off.

Linimentum Opthalmicum, *A Liniment for the Eyes.* 'Take freſh 'Butter, without any Salt, ʒ iv. 'white Wax, ʒ i. Tutty prepared, 'ʒ ſs. Camphire, ϑ ii. Make into a 'Liniment, *S. A.*'

This is a very good Medicine for ſore inflamed Eyes, and may be uſed with the utmoſt ſafety; which cannot be ſaid of many things order'd for ſuch Purpoſes. They may be juſt ſtroak'd with it two or three times a day. The finer the Tutty is levigated, it is much the better. If the Eyes are blood-ſhot, ſome of it may be mix'd with as much Conſerve of red Roſes, and ſpread upon a cloth, and ty'd on all night.

Linimentum Cephalicum, *A Cephalic Liniment.* 'Take Oil of 'Nutmegs by Expreſſion, and Palm 'Oil, ana ʒ iſs. chymical Oil of 'Cloves, Roſemary, and Sage, ana 'ϑ i. Mix together ſmooth, *S. A.*'

Linimentum Paralyticum, *A Liniment for the Palſy.* 'Take of 'the Soldiers Ointment (deſcribed '*Part* 3. *Sect.* 9.) ʒ ii. Oil of 'Spike, of Amber, ana ʒ iii. Pow-'der of Euphorbium, ϑ i. Oil of 'Roſemary, ʒ iſs.'

Theſe are pretty much contrived

like the Oils juſt before under the ſame Titles, and they are to be uſed in the ſame manner, which ſee. Dr. *Fuller* very juſtly diſtinguiſhes in the uſe of theſe things, between a Palſy in any particular Part obſtructed by a viſcid and too heavy nervous Juice, and from a want of Fluid through ſome Diſorder above in the Origin: and tho' he generally expreſſes himſelf in a manner very peculiar, yet it is well worth tranſcribing here. He ſays, 'theſe 'things remove Dams and Ob'ſtacles in the Nerves ſtopt up 'with viſcid Juice, redintegrate 'the wonted Radiation of the Spi'rits, bring the ſlack Fibres into 'order, and recover their tonick 'Motion; exagitate the Blood, and 'give it a rapid Motion through the 'Part, and ſo reſuſciate natural 'Heat, Senſe, and Motion. But 'here it is heedfully to be ob'ſerved, that ſometimes the Para'lytic Part, by the ill uſe of Ex'ternals too intenſly hot, ſhrinks 'up and withers, to the irretrievable 'Damage of the Patient. And this 'happens moſt when the Tempe'rament is hot, and the Cauſe of 'the Reſolution not in the relax'd 'Part it ſelf, but in the Brain, or 'ſome Member at a diſtance; 'whence the Part which is ſound 'enough of itſelf, and rightly con'form'd, ſuffers by way of Eclipſe, 'being depriv'd of the Rays of the 'Spirits. For in that caſe, if ſuch 'heating and drying things be ad'miniſter'd as are immoderate, and 'beyond what the Temper of the 'Part can bear; then they ſcorch, 'dry, and ſhrink up the *Fibræ Mo'trices*, diſſipate their indwelling 'Spirits, and occaſion an incurable 'Contraction: for theſe *Fibræ Mo'trices* are not fit to perform the 'Function of Motion, unleſs they 'remain ſoft, flexible, moiſt and 'ſlippery.'

Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale, *A Liniment againſt the Piles.* 'Take 'Oil of Roſes, ʒii. *Emplaſtrum de 'Minio*, ʒi. white Wax, ʒſs. 'When they are melted together, 'ſtir in Æthiops Mineral, ʒii. 'Opium and Saffron, ana ʒi. 'and make into a ſmooth Lini'ment, *S. A.*'

This is given in *Bates* very injudiciouſly, which we have therefore corrected here. It is a good Medicine againſt the Piles, and will ſoon cool and procure Eaſe upon their being anointed with it. It is alſo of uſe in gouty and arthritick Pains, when they are confined to a narrow compaſs: but care muſt be had not to repel the Humors to more noble Parts.

Linimentum —— *Another* ——
'Take Ointment of Poplar Buds '(deſcribed *Part* 3. *Sect.* 9.) ʒi. 'Sugar of Lead, ʒi. Opium, ℈i. 'Oil of Amber and aniſated Bal'ſam of Sulphur, ana gut. x.'

This is more conformably to the preſent Practice than the foregoing, and upon the ſame Baſis may many more be contriv'd.

Linimentum Virilitatis, *A Liniment againſt Impotency.* 'Take 'clarify'd Honey, and Oil of Nut'megs by expreſſion, ana ʒſs. Pel'litory of *Spain*, black Pepper and 'Cubebs, ana ℈ſs. Civet, ℈i. Musk, '℈ſs. Balſam of *Peru*, ʒi. Make 'all into a Liniment, *S. A.*'

With this it is adviſed to rub over the *Penis* and *Perinæum*, in order to ſtimulate to Venery; but the ſole End ſuch means can anſwer, is only the Purchaſe of a ſhort Pleaſure; which by being ſo procured, more ſtrains, damages, and debilitates, than twenty times as much that is prompted only by natural Incentives

Linimentum Sympatheticum, *The Sympathetic Liniment.* 'Take 'Oil of Roſes, fine Bole, ana ʒ i. 'Linſeed Oil, ʒ ii. Man's Greaſe, 'Moſs of human Skull, of one 'kill'd by violence, in Powder, ana 'ʒ ii. Mummy and Man's Blood, ana 'ʒ ſs. Make a Liniment, *S. A.*'

We give this here only to oblige ſuch as are weak and whimſical enough to have any belief in ſuch things. If the Weapon by which a Wound is made, be dreſs'd with it, it is ſaid to cure as much as any Application immediately to the Part itſelf. But for ſuch Knowledge, the Reader may turn to Sir *Kenelm Digby*'s Treatiſe of the *Sympathetic Powder*, and meet with a Philoſophy as ridiculous, as the Facts are falſe upon which it is founded. But ſo eaſy is Deluſion to ſome Minds, that they are better entertain'd with Chimæra's, than demonſtrative Truth.

Linimentum Herpeticum, *A Liniment againſt Tetters.* 'Take 'Quick-lime and Auripigment, ana 'ʒ i. Tartar, Bay-Salt, common 'Soap, ana ʒ ii. Oil of Elder, q. ſ. 'to make into a due Conſiſtence.'

This is not ſo ſafe a Medicine, becauſe of the *Auripigment*, as it is efficacious; therefore the following is preferable.

'Take *Unguentum Nutritum* '(deſcrib'd in *Part* 3. *Sect.* 9.) 'ʒ ii. white Vitriol and Sugar of 'Lead, ana ϑ i. Oil of Roſes, q. ſ.'

This will check any Humors of this kind, which when they break out round the Waiſt, are by the common People call'd the *Shingles*: but ſuch things are to be uſed as ſparingly as poſſible, and only to the Part affected, becauſe they are apt to check inſenſible Perſpiration, which is very detrimental.

Linimentum ad Lumbricos, *A Liniment to deſtroy Worms.* 'Take 'common Wormwood, Mint, Tanſy, Rue, Leeks, Leaves of the 'Walnut-Tree, ana m. iii. Savin, 'm. iv. Bear's-foot, m. vi. Bruiſe 'them well with Worm-Seed ʒ ii. 'Freſh Briony-Roots, ʒ iv. Colocynth and Aloes, ana ʒ ii. Bullock's 'Gall, lb i. new Butter unſalted, 'lb v. White-Wine, lb ii. Boil with 'a gentle Fire to the conſumption 'of the aqueous Humidity, and 'then ſtrain for uſe.'

This is fitter for an Officinal Medicine, than to be made occaſionally, becauſe it is ſo troubleſome; and the Ingredients ought to be had freſh gather'd, and when they are in their prime. It is intended to anoint all the lower Belly with, for ſuch as are troubled with Worms, or cannot or will not take inwardly what is neceſſary to deſtroy and diſlodge them. This may be properly uſed after bathing with the Fomentation given in the preceding Section for the ſame purpoſe; which ſee.

Linimentum Laterale, *A Liniment for the Side.* 'Take Ointment of 'Marſhmallows, ʒ vi. Oil of Lillies 'and Bricks, ana ʒ iii. Camphire, 'ʒ ſs. Melt together into a Liniment.'

The Perſon from whom we are furniſh'd with many Materials for this Part, and has been frequently taken notice of before for his peculiar way of explaining the Operation of Medicines, ſays, that this ſmooths, lubricates, and compoſes into order the *Fibrillæ*, which by dolorific Spaſms being torn and rack'd, ſtrain'd and ſtiff, tangled in their Series, and confuſedly corrugated, deprave the internal Channels, by diſtorting them; and cloſe the cutaneous Vents, by purſing them up: alſo that it liquifies, exagitates and diſcuſſes the gelatinous *Lympha*, which by ſtuffing up the minute Paſſages of the Parts, and hindering

the Courſe of the Blood, occaſion'd the Inflammation. And for theſe reaſons, namely, compoſing the *Fibrillæ* in order, opening the Pores, reſtoring Circulation, taking down Inflammation, and quieting Pain; it muſt needs conduce very much in quieting Pains of the Side, eſpecially when the Muſcles and outward Parts are affected. But in a true internal membranous Pleuriſy, he does not remember it ever to have done any good, becauſe 'tis probable it cannot penetrate ſo far.

Linimentum Pectorale, *A Liniment for the Breaſt.* 'Take Palm-'Oil, ℥ ſs. Oil of Nutmegs by Ex-'preſſion, ʒ i. Oil of Comomile, ʒ ii. 'Spirit of Lavender, ʒ ii. Melt toge-'ther for a Liniment.' Or,

'Take Ointment of Marſhmal-'lows and Palm Oil, ana ʒ iii. Oil 'of Mace by Expreſſion, ʒ i. of 'Aniſeed, gut. iii. Spirit of Laven-'der and common Oil of Camo-'mile, ana ʒ ii. Melt together for 'uſe.'

In Aſthma's, and any painful Senſation or Straitneſs at the Breaſt, theſe ſometimes do good ſervice, by warming and relaxing the Fibres, and giving a greater Capacity to the containing Parts. The Spirit of Lavender, or any other warm Ingredient that may be thought proper of the like kind, will not indeed incorporate with the other unctuous things; but when warm and rubb'd upon the Part, has a great ſhare in carrying in with it what is agreeable, and proving a Cordial to all the Parts it touches. After long rubbing it in with a warm Hand, lay a brown Paper firſt greaſed with the Liniment upon it, and over that a warm Flannel.

Linimentum Digeſtivum, *A Digeſtive Liniment.* 'Take Yolk of 'one Egg, and mix it well with ℥ ii. of *Venice* Turpentine.'

This is a very common Digeſtive, and now much uſed by our Surgeons in their Dreſſings.

Linimentum ad Foveas, *A Liniment for the Small-Pox.* 'Take 'Oil of ſweet Almonds, ℥ ii. Sper-'ma Ceti, ʒ iii. Oil of *Rhodium*, 'gut. vi. Melt them together by a 'gentle Heat, and mix for a Lini-'ment.'

This is of admirable uſe in the *Small Pox*, and makes the Scabs fall off eaſily, and preſerves the Skin ſmooth. It muſt begin to be uſed as ſoon as they grow brown and harden, being juſt touch'd upon them with a Feather, ſo as to keep them always moiſt with it.

Linimentum Coſmeticum, *A Coſmetic Liniment.* 'Take Oil of 'ſweet Almonds, ℥ ii. Sperma Ceti, 'ʒ iii. Magiſtery of Biſmuth, ʒ i. 'Oil of *Rhodium*, gut. vi. Make 'into a Liniment.'

This is a pleaſant and grateful Beautifier, and keeps the Skin not only free from Freckles and Specks, but ſoft and ſmooth.

Linimentum Podagricum, *A Liniment for the Gout in the Feet.* 'Take black Soap, ℥ iv. Honey and 'Barbadoes Tar, ana ℥ iſs. and with 'the White of an Egg well beaten 'up, make into a Liniment.' Or,

'Take black Soap, ℥ ii. Camphire 'and Opium, ana ʒ i. Honey, ℥ ſs. 'Oil of Petre and *Barbadoes* Tar, 'ana ʒ ii. Make into a Liniment.

Theſe are efficacious Medicines, and ought to come into the hands only of ſuch as are well acquainted with the State of the Body, and the Condition of the Humors, ſo as to know whether they are fit to be ſo treated; otherwiſe the gouty Matter may be drove back upon ſome of the principal Parts, or drawn down faſter than the Patient can well bear.

Em-

Emplaſtrum Apoplecticum, *A Plaiſter againſt the Apoplexy.* 'Take 'Galbanum, Opopanax, ana ʒ ii. 'Pellitory of *Spain* and Caſtor, 'ana ʒ i. Oil of Amber, ℈ i. *Ve-'nice*-Turpentine, q. ſ. to make a 'Plaiſter.'

Emplaſtrum Cephalicum, *A Cephalic Plaiſter.* 'Take compound 'Betony-Plaiſter, ʒ iii. Gum Caran-'na and Tacamahaca, ana ʒ ii. Bal-'ſam of *Peru*, ℈ i. Make into a 'Plaiſter.' Or,

'Take Maſtich, Gum Juniper, 'Nutmegs, Cloves, ana ℈ i. Gum 'Labdanum, ʒ ſs. Make into a Plai-'ſter with q. ſ. of Oil of Maſtich.'

Any of theſe are to be ſpread upon thin Leather, and laid upon the Head freſh ſhaved, ſo as to cover all the Sutures. And they are of uſe in all nervous Caſes, eſpecially from cold Cauſes, becauſe they warm, contract, and invigorate the Fibres; whereby they are enabled to vibrate more ſtrongly, and ſhake off thoſe ſuperfluous Humidities, which clog and interrupt their Motions.

Emplaſtrum Nuchale, *A Plaiſter for the Nape of the Neck.* 'Take 'white Pitch, ʒ ſs. Powder of Marjo-'ram, ʒ ſs. Euphorbium, gr. v.' Or,

'Take white Pitch, ʒ ii. Galba-'num, *Venice*-Turpentine, ana ʒ ſs. 'black Pepper and Muſtard-Seed 'powder'd, ana ℈ i. Oil of Origa-'ny, gut. ii.' Or,

'Take Gum Caranna, ʒ iii. Oil 'of Amber, gut. iv. Mix.'

Theſe, ſpread to the Breadth of a Man's Hand, are often apply'd to the Nape of the Neck, to divert Rheums from the Eyes, and ſuch Humors as occaſion Pains in any part of the Head. In ſome they will bliſter the Skin by long lying, and in moſt they will collect a dewy Moiſture: and for the ſame purpoſes they are ſometimes alſo laid behind the Ears to take away Pain from the Teeth; which is a very convenient Place, becauſe the external jugular Arteries detach ſeveral Branches under the Ears, which entering the interior Jaw, are divided to carry Blood to the Roots of all the Teeth for their Nouriſhment.' Whence thoſe Parts are more immediately affected by ſuch Application than when the Plaiſters are laid upon the Temples, to which theſe are often applied, and the latter particularly, wherein ſome order a Grain or two of *Opium*.

Emplaſtrum Suppedale, *Plaiſter for the Feet.* 'Take Cephalic 'Plaiſter, ʒ vi. hard Pitch, ʒ ſs. Pow-'der of Euphorbium, ℈ ii. Cam-'phire and Oil of Amber, ana ℈ i. 'ſpread to apply to the Feet.' Or,

'Take *Burgundy* Pitch, ʒ ſs. *Ve-'nice*-Turpentine, Aſſafœtida, ana 'ʒ ii. Euphorbium, Camphire, ana 'ʒ i. volatile Salt of Armoniac, ℈ i. 'Oil of Amber, ℈ ſs. Make two 'Plaiſters for the Soles of the Feet.'

In Fevers attended with great Pains in the Head, Spaſms, and a *Delirium*, theſe are frequently order'd, becauſe by their Heat and Irritation at the Feet they are ſuppos'd to increaſe the Blood's Velocity that way, and of conſequence diminiſh it in the Head: and they may alſo ſometimes favor the critical Expulſion of ſome Humors which may be in the Cauſe of the Diſeaſe, and diſpos'd for Diſcharge by thoſe Pores. What has prejudiced ſome ſo much, as to order *Euphorbium* even out of the Cephalic Plaiſter of the *College*, for theſe uſes, it is not eaſy to gueſs; for the greater *Stimulus* is thus made, the better muſt certainly the Intention in view be anſwer'd. What is by many order'd, is the following.

'Take

'Take Galbanum and Cephalic 'Plaiſter, ana ʒ i.' Or,

'Take *Burgundy* Pitch and Gal-'banum, ana P. E.'

And often *Galbanum* is order'd alone, and ſometimes to wrap the whole Feet in, when indeed *Euphorbium* might be too hot, becauſe it would be apt to bliſter, tho' the Soles could bear it.

Emplaſtrum contra Paralyſin, *A Plaiſter againſt the Palſy.* 'Take 'Galbanum, Sagapenum, Ammo-'niacum, ana ʒ i. Pellitory of *Spain*, 'Muſtard-Seed, ana ʒ ſs. Wax, ʒ iſs. '*Venice*-Turpentine, q. ſ.'

This is of uſe to cold paralytic Limbs, to wrap them up with it, becauſe it will warm and cheriſh the almoſt dry'd Fibres.

Emplaſtrum Arthriticum, *The Gout-Plaiſter.*' 'Take Gum Elemi, 'Colophony, *Burgundy* Pitch, ana 'ʒ i. red Lead, Maſtich, ana ʒ ii. 'Oil of Petre, Spike, and Aniſe, 'ana ϑ i. Mix *S. A.*' Or,

'Take *Burgundy* Pitch, ʒ ii. Gal-'banum, ʒ i. live Sulphur, ʒ ii. Pow-'der of Amber, ʒ i. of Hermodac-'tyls, Orris-Root, Cummin-Seed, 'and Camomile-Flowers, ana ʒ ſs. 'Make into a Conſiſtence, with q. ſ. 'of Oil of Petre.'

Theſe may be apply'd to gouty Limbs when the Pain is much fix'd, but are chiefly adviſable in the *Sciatica* or *Hip-Gout*, becauſe that is ſometimes of long continuance: whereas in the Feet or Hands it frequently ſhifts places before a Plaiſter can well take effect. And to this purpoſe the following is alſo of great uſe.

'Take the volatile Salt of Ar-'moniac, ʒ ii. *Venice*-Turpentine, 'ʒ vi. Wax, ʒ ſs. Make into a 'Plaiſter.'

This ought immediately to be laid upon the Part, when made, and the volatile Salt will penetrate very far, and remove Pain ſometimes at a diſtance, where other things cannot reach. But this will make but an indifferent Conſiſtence to ſtick, and therefore the following may be preferable.

'Take Cummin-Plaiſter, ʒ ſs. com-'mon Reſin, ʒ i. yellow Wax, ʒ ſs. 'melt theſe together, and when al-'moſt cold, ſtir in fine Turpentine, 'ʒ i. volatile Salt of Armoniac, ϑ ii. 'Camphire, ϑ i. Oil of Amber, gut. 'xv. and made into an Emplaſter.'

Emplaſtrum Carminativum Late-rale, *A Plaiſter for the Side againſt Wind.* Take Cummin-Plaiſter, ʒ i. 'Camphire, ϑ i. Oil of Anniſeed, 'gut. xv. Mix into an Emplaſter.'

This may be apply'd where Stitches are obſtinate and laſting, and it will help to break away and diſcuſs the Cauſe; and in a nervous or ſpaſmodic Pleuriſy, it will do ſervice. Or,

'Take *Paracelſus*'s ſtictic Plaiſ-'ter, and the Soap-Plaiſter, ana ʒ ſs. 'Ointment of Poplar-Buds, ʒ ſs. 'Melt them together, and when al-'moſt cold, ſtir in Camphire in fine 'Powder, ʒ iii. for a Plaiſter.'

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum, *Epiſ-paſtic Plaiſter.* 'Take as much of 'the *diſcutient Plaiſter*, deſcribed 'in *Part* 3. as is neceſſary to ſpread 'thick upon a Leather, and work 'in as much Powder of the Cantha-'rides with your Fingers as will 'ſtick upon it.'

This is the common way in the Hoſpitals, and it is as good as any for the niceſt Patients; for what of the Flies lye in the Body of the Plaiſter, is of little Effect: and this way never fails; but then the Margin muſt be ſpread with ſome ſticking Plaiſter, to keep it faſt upon the Part.

Em-

Emplaſtrum Spleneticum, *A Plaiſter againſt the Spleen.* 'Take Cummin-Plaiſter, compound Melilot-Plaiſter, and Gum Tacamahaca, ana ʒ ii. Plaiſter of Hemlock with Ammoniacum, and Balſam of *Peru*, ana ʒ i. Mix for a Plaiſter.' Or,

'Take Cummin-Plaiſter, and of Hemlock-Plaiſter with Ammoniacum, ana P. E. Make into a Plaiſter.' Or,

'Take Hemlock-Plaiſter with Gum Ammoniacum, ſpread by it ſelf.'

Any of theſe laid to the Region of the Spleen, will frequently give eaſe, by ſending in ſuch ſubtile and active Particles, as help to ſhake the Spleen, and break thoſe heavy Grumes with which it is ſometimes almoſt obſtructed.

Emplaſtrum Hyſtericum, *An Hyſteric Plaiſter.* 'Take ſtrain'd Galbanum, ʒ ſs. Aſſafœtida, ʒ ii. yellow Wax, ʒ i. Camphire, ʒ ſs. Oil of Amber, gut. x. Make a Plaiſter for the Navel.' Or,

'Take the Hyſteric Plaiſter of the *College*, and ſtrain'd Galbanum, ana ʒ ſs. Aſſafœtida, ʒ i. or take Galbanum, q. ſ. alone.'

Theſe are reckon'd to be of uſe in all hyſterical Diſorders, and to looſen the Belly; but *Galbanum* alone is what is now generally preſcrib'd, and ſometimes a little *Civet* in the middle of it, upon Cotton, and a piece of Silk ſtuck over it: and where no *Civet* is order'd, for Neatneſs only, the Cotton and Silk are commonly put in the middle, to be placed juſt upon the Navel.

Emplaſtrum Anthelminthicum, *A Plaiſter againſt Worms.* 'Take Aloes, Myrrh, ana ʒ i. Species of Hiera and *Venice*-Treacle, ana ʒ ſs. Oil of Wormwood, gut. iv. Ox-Gall, ϑ i. Honey, q. ſ. to make a Plaiſter.' Or,

'Take Aloes, Savin, and Worm-Seed in fine Powder, ana ʒ ſs. Ox-Gall, ϑ i. Mithridate, q. ſ. with gut. v. of Oil of Wormwood.'

Theſe may be laid all over the Belly of Children troubled with Worms, and that cannot be prevail'd upon to take neceſſary Remedies inwardly. They will alſo looſen the Belly. For theſe purpoſes the ſtinking *Hepatic Aloes* is beſt; and where it can be diſpens'd with (for ſometimes weakly Children cannot bear it,) a Plaiſter may be contriv'd with little elſe in it: as,

'Take Hepatick Aloes, ʒ ii. Oil of Wormwood, gut. x. make them into a due Conſiſtence for ſpreading upon Leather, with q. ſ. of Ox-Gall.'

Emplaſtrum Febrifugum, *A Febrifuge Plaiſter.* 'Take Frankincenſe ʒ ii. Tacamahaca, ʒ i. Saffron in Powder, ϑ i. *Venice*-Turpentine, q. ſ. to make into a Plaiſter.' Or,

'Take the Febrifuge-Plaiſter deſcribed *Part* 3. *Sect.* 10. above.'

Theſe are ſpread on Leather and apply'd to the Wriſts, and ſometimes to the Pit of the Stomach, with a little Powder of Camphire rubb'd upon them; but they cannot be much truſted to, and are fit only for young Children, that will not be prevail'd upon by other means.

Emplaſtrum Ictericum, *A Plaiſter againſt the Jaundice.* 'Take Saffron in fine Powder, ʒ ii. make into a due Conſiſtence, with q. ſ. of Honey, to ſpread upon Leather, and apply to the right Side.'

This can be look'd upon only as a ſmall Auxiliary, where the Caſe is ſo obſtinate as to require help from all Quarters.

Emplaſtrum Nephriticum, *A Plaiſter againſt Gravel.* 'Take Powder of Opium and Saffron, ana ʒ i. *Caſtile*-Soap, ʒ ſs. Oxy-

'croceum

' croceum, ʒ ii. Oil of Juniper, ʒ ſs.
' Make into a Plaiſter for the Reins.'

This will be troubleſome to keep on, and muſt be done by ſwathing. It is contriv'd to help away Gravel lodg'd in the *Kidneys* and *Ureters*, by warming, ſtimulating, and ſhaking the Veſſels, by thoſe ſubtile Particles, which it is ſuppos'd to tranſmit through the Skin.

Emplaſtrum Anodynum, *An Anodyne Plaiſter.* ' Take Minium Plaiſter, ʒ i. Oil of Lillies, ʒ i. *Venice* ' Turpentine, ʒ ſs. Opium, Camphire, and Sugar of Lead, ana gr. ' xii. Mix for a Plaiſter.'

This is of uſe to aſſuage Pain in any Part, whether from the Gout, Rheumatiſm, or any ſcorbutic Cauſe; and will likewiſe give eaſe, if laid to the Loins, in Nephritic Tortures.

Emplaſtrum Pectorale, *A Plaiſter for the Lungs.* ' Take ſtrain'd ' Tacamahaca, ʒ ſs. *Venice* Turpentine, ʒ ii. When they are melted ' together, add Powder of Benjamin ' and Storax, ana ʒ i. Saffron, ϑ ſs. ' Oil of Anniſeed, gut. viii. of Nutmegs, gut. vi. Mix for a Plaiſter.'

This is to be laid all over the Breaſt, where there is any Diſorder of the *Thorax*; and it is reckon'd to comfort and aſſiſt weak Lungs, and to give eaſe in Aſthma's and Straitneſs of Breath.

Emplaſtrum Stomachicum, *A Stomach Plaiſter.* ' Take Gum Tacamahaca, ʒ i. Powder of Mint ' and Balauſtines, ana ʒ ſs. Oil of ' Cloves, Nutmeg, and Anniſeed, ' ana gut iii. Make a Plaiſter.' Or,

' Take magiſterial Stomach Plaiſter, ʒ ſs. Gum Tacamahaca ſtrain'd, ' ʒ ii. melt them together, and ſtir ' in Balſam of *Tolu* in Powder, ʒ i. ' Dragon's-Blood and Balſam of ' *Peru*, ana ʒ ſs. Oil of Nutmegs ' and of Cloves, ana gut. iii. Make ' into a Plaiſter.' Or,

' Take magiſterial Stomach-Plaiſter, ʒ i. ſpread upon Leather, and ' rub over it Oil of Mint, gut. iv. ' and of Cloves, gut. ii.'

In a weak Stomach, that is ſubject to Vomiting and Indigeſtion, theſe ſometimes help internal Means of the ſame Intention. They are indeed inconvenient for Men who have much Hair upon their Breaſt, and when they ſtick ſo indifferently as to want ſwathing: and they ought to be ſpread very thick, otherwiſe they will be ſoon dry.

Emplaſtrum Dorſale Corroborans, *A Strengthening Plaiſter for the Back.* ' Take Diachylon, ʒ ſs. Oxycroceum, ʒ ii. Oil of Amber, gut. x. ' Make into a Plaiſter.' Or,

' Take Minium Plaiſter, Diachylon, ana ʒ ſs. Gum Caranna, ʒ ii. ' Bole and Maſtich, ana ʒ i. *Venice* ' Turpentine, q. ſ.' Or,

' Take Galbanum ſtrain'd, ʒ iſs. ' Powder of Maſtich, ʒ ii. *Cyprus* ' Turpentine, ʒ ſs. hard Pitch, ϑ ii. ' Melt them carefully together, and ' add Oil of Mace by Expreſſion, ϑ i. ' and make into a Plaiſter.' Or,

' Take Diapalma, ʒ vi. *Cyprus* ' Turpentine, yellow Wax, ana ʒ iſs. ' Balſam of *Tolu*, in Powder, ʒ ſs. ' Oil of Nutmegs, gut. iv.' Or,

' Take Rupture-Plaiſter and Diapalma, ana ʒ ſs. fine *Armenian* ' Bole, and Maſtich in Powder, ana ' ʒ i. Oil of Mint, gut. vi.

Any of theſe may be apply'd to the Region of the Loins in all Weakneſſes of thoſe Parts, from what cauſe ſoever; and they will aſſiſt in a *Gonorrhœa*, and the *Whites*. For Children who are ricketty, they may be ſpread to cover quite down the Spine, from the Nape of the Neck to the Bottom of the Back.

Em-

Emplaſtrum contra Abortum, *A Plaiſter to prevent Miſcarriage.* ' Take Rupture-Plaiſter, ʒ i. Wax, ' ʒ ſs. Dragon's Blood, Maſtich, ' *Armenian* Bole, Galls, Biſtort-' Root, ana ʒ ſs. Amber, red ' Coral, and Nutmegs, ana ℈ ii. ' *Cyprus* Turpentine, q. ſ. to make ' a Plaiſter.' Or,

' Take Rupture-Plaiſter, ʒ i. *Cy-* ' *prus* Turpentine, ʒ ſs. Make a ' Plaiſter.'

Either of theſe may be laid both upon the Belly and Back, where there is any apprehenſion of Miſcarriage, and likelihood to prevent it; otherwiſe Strengthners do miſchief.

Emplaſtrum contra Strumas, *A Plaiſter againſt the King's-Evil.* ' Take Hemlock Plaiſter with Gum ' Ammoniacum, ana ʒ iii. ſtrain'd ' Galbanum, *Venice*-Turpentine, ' crude Mercury, ana ʒ i. Balſam of ' Sulphur, ʒ ſs. Make all into a ' Plaiſter.'

This is better than the Frog-Plaiſter, *Part* 3. *Sect.* 10. and much eaſier made. See the Virtues there.

SECT. XIII.

Of Cataplaſms.

CAtaphaſma Apoplecticum, *A Cataplaſm againſt Apoplexies.* ' Take freſh Bryony-Root, ʒ iii. ' Muſtard-Seed, black Soap, ana ' ʒ i. Cantharides, ʒ vi. Make ' into a Conſiſtence with q. ſ. of ' Vinegar.

The proper Conſiſtence for this *Form* is ſuch, as will eaſily ſpread upon a Cloth, ſo as not to run thro, nor be very ſoon dry: for which purpoſe unctuous Ingredients are ordered in moſt, eſpecially of the Emollient kind; but where they are deſign'd to ſtimulate, and give Uneaſineſs, as in this, ſuch care is needleſs. This is to be laid all over the Head where the Symptoms are threatning, in any nervous caſes; and it may be ſuffer'd to lie on ſome days, as particular Circumſtances may require; tho it will in 12 hours draw a great deal of Water away, although by reaſon of the Cuticle being tied ſo cloſe by the Hair, it cannot raiſe a Bliſter. After removal, a Melilot-Plaiſter may be laid on, and repeated as uſual till quite well.

Cataplaſma Cephalicum, *A Cephalic Cataplaſm.* ' Take Powder of ' Cloves and Nutmegs, ana ʒ ii. *Gui-* ' *nea* Pepper, ʒ ſs. Muſtard, ʒ vi. ſour ' Leven, ʒ iii. compound Spirit of ' Lavender, ʒ iſs. or q. ſ. and make ' into a ſmooth Poultis for the Head.'

This is much milder than the former, will not bliſter, and is very warm and ſtrengthning to the Nerves. It may therefore be applied to the Head, freſh ſhaved, in all Diſorders which have their Origin from thence, eſpecially if their Seat be in the Brain, and from a cold Cauſe; for it will irritate, and ſhake the Fibres in ſuch manner, as to throw off what is offenſive, and quicken the Motion of their proper Fluids. The following is directed to the ſame Intention, but not ſo good, tho from Dr. *Fuller*.

' Take

'Take Honey, Vinegar, and 'common Spirit of Wine, ana ʒ i. 'Muſtard-Seed powder'd, q. ſ. to 'make it into a due Conſiſtence.'

Cataplaſma Paralyticum, *A Pulteſs againſt the Palſy.* 'Take the 'Pulp of Turnips baked, ʒ viii. 'green Rue, m. iv. Muſtard Seed, 'ʒ ii. Oil of Amber, ʒ ii. Nerve 'Ointment, q. ſ. or ʒ ii.'

This is to cover over a Paralytic Member, and to be repeated when grown dry; if it be required more ſtimulating, it may be ſprinkled over with Powder of Euphorbium.

Cataplaſma Podagricum, *A Pulteſs againſt the Gout.* 'Take black 'Soap, ʒ iv. Yolk of Eggs, N° ii. 'Saffron, ʒ i. Oil of Spike, ʒ i. Mix 'them together, ſo as to make a 'ſmooth Pulteſs.' Or,

'Take Honey and black Soap, 'ana ʒ ii. Muſtard Seed, ʒ ſs. Opi-'um, ʒ ii. Camphire, ʒ i. the Soldi-'er's Ointment, q. ſ. or ʒ iſs.' Or,

'Take black Soap, ʒ ii. Honey, 'and Salt of Tartar, ana ʒ ſs. O-'pium, ʒ iii. Camphire and Saffron, 'ana ʒ i. Nerve-Ointment, q. ſ. 'or ʒ iſs.'

Either of theſe are very effectual penetrating Medicines, and will carry their Influence much beyond any Plaiſter or Liniment, becauſe they lie warm upon the Part if thick ſpread. They will not only give eaſe where the Pain is exquiſite, and intolerable; but in great meaſure alſo breath out the offending Humor by Tranſpiration. There can nothing poſſibly be contriv'd more effectual to this purpoſe, tho' there are innumerable Pretenſions made to it by Quacks and Impoſtors.

Cataplaſma Auriculare, *A Cataplaſm for the Ears.* 'Take Onions 'roaſted and pulped, ʒ iſs. Saffron, 'ʒ i. Oil of Amber, gut. xv. Powder 'of Cummin-Seed and Ointment 'of Marſhmallows, ana ʒ iii.'

This is to be apply'd to the Ears when there are Apprehenſions of Impoſthumation in the Head; and if attended with great Pain, ſome Portion of Opium may be added with ſucceſs, and there will be no danger: and if the Patient can bear ſneezing: Provokers thereunto are very proper at the ſame time to ſhake the *Cyſteſs*, and break way for the Matter as ſoon as ripe.

Cataplaſma Febrifugum, *A Febrifuge Pulteſs.* 'Take *Venice* Treacle 'ʒ ii. Muſtard-Seed, Grains of 'Paradiſe, ana ʒ iſs. Bay-Salt, ʒ i. 'black Soap, ʒ ii. Oil of Spike, ʒ i. 'Vinegar, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take freſh Bryony-Root, ʒ ii. 'black Soap, ʒ iii. Pickled Herrings 'or Anchovies, ʒ iv. Bay-Salt, ʒ i. 'Vinegar, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Horſe-Radiſh Root and 'Squills, ana ʒ ii. green Rue, Muſ-'tard-Seed, Salt, ana ʒ i. black Soap, 'ʒ ii. Vinegar, q. ſ.' Or,

'Take freſh Rue, ʒ ii. freſh ga-'ther'd Bryony Root, ʒ iv. ſour 'Leven, Bay-Salt, black Soap, ana 'ʒ iſs. Muſtard, m. iii. Vinegar, 'q. ſ.' Or,

'Take green Rue, m. i. black 'Soap, Bay-Salt, ana ʒ i. one pick-'led Herring ſtript from the Bones, 'Ointment of Marſhmallows, ʒ iſs. 'ſharp Vinegar, q. ſ. to make into 'a ſmooth Pulteſs.'

Any of theſe may be apply'd to the Feet in Fevers, where the Head is much affected, and attended with a *Delirium*; and they ought to be laid on thick, and renewed every 6 or 8 hours: the laſt is moſt ſuitable to the preſent Practice, and leaſt troubleſome to procure.

Cataplaſma ——— *Another for the Wriſts.* 'Take Powder of 'white

'white Hellebore ℥ ſs. Salt-Peter '℥ ii. Pulp of Figs q. ſ. to make a 'Pulteſs.' Or,

'Take Pouder of white Hellebore 'and Muſtard Seed, ana ʒ ii. Salt-'Peter ℥ ii. Oil of Amber gut. xx. 'Camphire ʒ ii. Pulp of Figs q. ſ.'

Theſe apply'd to the Wriſts, and repeated once in a day, will frequently abate Intermittents in Children without any other help; but ſometimes they are apt to bliſter, but can then do no harm, and will be more likely to anſwer the End propoſed. For the ſame purpoſe is the following, but not ſo eaſily made, nor ſo certain in its Succeſs.

'Take *Venice* Turpentine ℥ i. 'yellow paring of Orange-Rind ʒ ii. 'Bole ʒ iſs. Soot ℥ ſs. Pidgeon's 'Dung ℥ iſs. large Spiders Webs n° 'vi. black Soap ℥ ii. Vinegar q. ſ. 'to make into a ſmooth Poulteſs.'

Cataplaſma Anthelminthicum, *A Pulteſs againſt Worms.* 'Take *Ve-*'*nice* Treacle ℥ ſs. Worm Seed 'pouder'd ʒ ii. Hepatic Aloes ʒ i. 'Oil of Wormwood gut. xx. Make 'into a Pulteſs with q. ſ. of Honey.'

This is proper for young Children troubled with Worms, and that have large ſwelled hard Bellies; and who will not take other means. It looſens the Belly, and makes it ſhrink and ſoften.

Cataplaſma ad Hydropem, *A Cataplaſm againſt the Dropſy.* 'Take freſh Cow Dung ℔ i. white 'Bryony Root freſh gather'd ℔ ſs. 'Bay-berries pouder'd ℥ iv. Cum-'min Seed and Flowers of Brim-'ſtone, ana ℥ ii. Hog's Lard ℥ iii. 'Make into a Pulteſs with q. ſ. 'of ſtrong Lees.'

This is good to ſoak out the Water in the Legs by wrapping them up in it warm, and ſhifting it often; to which purpoſe ſcarifying is frequently neceſſary. It alſo may be laid to the Belly in a Tympany, but that is very troubleſom.

Cataplaſma Diureticum, *A Diuretic Pulteſs.* 'Take Juice of O-'nions, Parſley, Smallage, Fennel, 'ana ℥ ii. Crumb of white Bread 'q. ſ.'

This is to be apply'd to the lower part of the Belly, in Obſtructions of Urine, and will do the more ſervice, if an Emollient Fomentation be us'd before it, and the *Perinæum* be rubbed over with Oil.

Cataplaſma Synanchicum, *A Pulteſs againſt Quinſies.* 'Take Album 'Græcum ℥ i. Pulp of the Conſerve 'of Roſes ℥ ii. Syrup of white 'Poppies q. ſ.'

This is to be ſpread pretty thick, and apply'd to the Throat, from Ear to Ear, and renew'd every 6 or 7 hours, or oftner if dry.

Cataplaſma Stomachicum, *A Cataplaſm for the Stomach.* 'Take '*Venice* Treacle ʒ vi. Pouder of 'Cinnamon and Cloves, ana ʒ i. 'Oil of Mint gut. vi. Oil of 'Wormwood gut. ii. Vinegar q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Mithridate ℥ i. Pouder of 'Mint ʒ ii. Cinnamon ʒ i. Oil of 'Cinnamon and Mint, ana gut. iii. 'Oil of Mace by Expreſſion ʒ ſs. 'Spirit of Lavender ʒ ii. Vinegar 'q. ſ.' Or,

'Take Pulp of Quinces boil'd in 'Vinegar ℥ ii. Pouder of Cinnamon 'and Balauſtines, ana ʒ iſs. of Mint 'ʒ ii. Oil of Cloves, Nutmegs and 'Amber, ana gut. iv. Spirit of La-'vender q. ſ. to make a Pulteſs.'

In a great Debility of the Stomach, when it cannot retain the Food, theſe will greatly ſtrengthen the Fibres, and aſſiſt internal means. They ſhould be apply'd hot, and frequently renew'd.

Cataplaſma Laterale, *A Cataplaſm againſt the Pleuriſy.* 'Take

'Meal of Linſeed ℥ vi. Fœnugreek 'and Cummin, ana ℥ iſs. Honey '℥ ii. Linſeed Oil enough to bring 'into a Conſiſtence.'

This laid hot to the Side upon the affected part, will wonderfully diſcuſs the obſtructed Humors, relax the corrugated Fibres, and promote Tranſpiration and Expectoration. Some Authors of good Credit affirm, that *Butter* and *Cummin* Seed apply'd to the Breaſt will be taſted in the Mouth; and this ſeems not ſo ſtrange to thoſe who are acquainted with animal Tranſpiration, which is proved by a multitude of Inſtances, whereof we have too many Proofs to call them in queſtion. For many of this Claſs, and particularly Onions, from outward Application, will ſo penetrate into the Skin, and be taken up by the Blood, as to prove Diuretic, and make the Urine ſmell in the ſame manner as when they are eaten.

Cataplaſma Emolliens, *An Emollient Cataplaſm.* 'Take Pulp of 'Caſſia ℥ i. Elder Ointment ℥ ii. 'Sperma Ceti ℥ ſs. Pouder of Aga-'ric and Album Græcum, ana ℥ ſs. 'Make into a Cataplaſm.'

This is a better Medicine than the *Cataplaſma Synanchicum* above, which is from *Bates*'s *Pharmacopœia*, for the Quinſey, or any inflammatory Swellings of the Throat; but it is ſo unctuous, that the Heat will make it apt to get through a Cloth, unleſs it be many times doubled.

Cataplaſma Sambucinum, *A Cataplaſm of Elder.* 'Take green 'Leaves of Elder ℥ iv. cut and boil 'them in Milk till ſoft: ſtrain away 'the Milk, and to the Maſh add ſoft 'Soap ℥ i. ſpread it upon a double 'Cloth; ſtrew it over with Ceruſe, 'and apply it warm.'

This ſeems but an odd mixture, for the *Soap* is very fretting and penetrating, and the *Ceruſe* as much the contrary; for which the common excuſe is, that they qualify one another: but it is more commendable to have a Compoſition as near of a piece, as conveniently can be; in the room of this therefore take the following.

Cataplaſma——*Another.* 'Take 'green Leaves of Elder ℥ iv. boil in 'Milk till very ſoft; then ſtrain out 'and beat them to a Maſh, to which 'put Ointment of Elder-Flowers '℥ ii. Ointment of Poplar Buds '℥ i. Camphire in fine Pouder ʒ i. 'Make a Poulteſs.'

In all inflammatory Swellings, ſuch as are call'd the *St. Anthony's Fire*, this is an admirable Medicine, and it will to a wonder cool, eaſe, and relax the Part; ſo that the Humors may either tranſpire, or return by the refluent Blood into the common Maſs, thence to be rejected by ſome convenient Outlet. But unleſs a Caſe be very ſlight, outward Applications are by no means to be truſted alone; for ſometimes both Bleeding, Purging and Bliſtering are alſo neceſſary, and generally ſome of them.

Cataplaſma Hæmorrhoidale, *A Poulteſs for the Piles.* 'Take Yolks 'of Eggs boil'd hard n° iv. Oil of 'Amber ℈ ii. Linſeed Oil q. ſ.'

This is to cool the Piles when inflamed and angry, and it is ſofter much than many more reſtringent things generally uſed in ſuch caſes.

Cataplaſma Refrigerans, *A cooling Poulteſs.* 'Take Pulp of baked 'or roaſted Apples ℥ i. white Bread 'boil'd in Milk, and gently ſqueez'd, '℥ ſs. the White of one Egg well 'beaten up, and *Rhaſis*'s white 'Troches pouder'd ʒ ii. Mix into 'a Poulteſs with q. ſ. of Starch.'

This

This is intended for ſore inflamed Eyes, and is to be ſpread upon a fine Cloth pretty thick, and laid upon them going to bed.

Cataplaſma ad Paronychiam, *A Poulteſs againſt Whitloes.* 'Take 'Yolk of one new-laid Egg, and 'add to it common Reſin in fine 'Pouder q. ſ. Balſam of *Peru* gut. 'vi. or vii. and mix well together.'

This is ſaid to be an excellent Medicine for the purpoſe its Title expreſſes, and to forward the Suppuration and Diſcharge of the Matter.

SECT. XIV.

Of Anomalous Forms.

BEſides thoſe *Forms* which we have given under the foregoing Diviſions, there are alſo others which ſometimes an extraordinary Exigency calls for, which we ſhall here collect into one Section; not with any regard to their curative Intention as in the foregoing, but as they occur from Authors and the preſent Practice.

Sacculus Lateralis, *A Bag for the Side.* 'Take Bay-berries, Seeds of 'Cummin, Fœnugreek and Camo-'mile Flowers, ana m. i. Bran and 'Salt, ana m. ii. put them all mix'd 'together into two Bags.'

They are to be made as hot as poſſible, and apply'd alternately to the Side in Stitches, and Pains from Spaſmodic Contractions, or where there is Apprehenſion of Obſtruction from a viſcid or ſizy Blood; but where it is thin and ſharp, and breaks thro the Veſſels, ſo as to be ſpit up, (for ſuch Caſes are likewiſe frequently attended with Pleuritic Pains) theſe Remedies are to be avoided, becauſe they thin it, and encreaſe its Motion, ſo as to overflow its bounds the more.

Sacculus Stomachicus, *A Bag for the Stomach.* 'Take dry'd Mint '℥ ſs. Wormwood, Thyme, red 'Roſe Flowers, ana ʒ ii. Balauſ-'tines, Angelica Root, Caraway 'Seeds, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves, 'ana ʒ i. Make all into a groſs Pou-'der, and put into a Bag.'

This is good to apply to a weak Stomach as it is, and to wear for ſome time: but in any extraordinary Vomitings, that require to be immediately ſtopped, and inward Medicines cannot be taken, or retain'd long enough to work effect; then this will be of ſervice, and is beſt dipped into very hot red Wine, and when cold renewed, by heating again in the ſame Wine, as oft as there is occaſion.

Sacculus Anodynus, *An Anodyne Bag.* 'Take Camomile Flowers 'and Bay-Berries, ana ʒ i. Laven-'der Flowers and Bay Leaves, ana '℥ ſs. Henbane Seed and Opium, 'ana ʒ i. Make into a groſs Pouder 'for a Bag.'

This will give eaſe to any part in Pain, if apply'd hot upon it; but 'tis chiefly intended for the Head. It is to be dipped in hot Spirit of Wine, or any other convenient Liquor, and moderately ſqueez'd before it's laid on; and if the *Opium* was firſt diſſolv'd in ſuch Liquor, it would be the more certain in Operation; and the Steams of it will diſcuſs and diſſipate what frequently cauſes the Tooth-

ache, or Pain in the Ears, or any external Parts of the Head.

Balſamum Arthriticum, *A Gout-Balſam.* 'Take Oil of Olive ʒ viii. 'Oil of Vitriol well rectify'd ʒ ii. 'Mix in an open glaſs Veſſel.'

This comes recommended in the Works of a Phyſician who was the Patron of *Acids*. *Schroder* has the ſame, with the *Adeps Humanus*: however, it's not worth contending about; for it is ſo ſharp, as to excoriate the place it is rubbed upon, and is as likely to fix and bind up the offending Humors in the Parts, or repel them, as to fit them for Tranſpiration. As ſoon almoſt as theſe are mix'd, they work into a ſtiff reddiſh Balſam, that will cut like Butter, or the *Lucatellus* Balſam.

Balſamum Nephriticum, *A Nephritic Balſam.* 'Take Oil of 'ſweet Almonds new-drawn ʒ iv. 'Oil of white Poppy and Linſeed, 'ana ʒ ii. Oil of Nutmeg by Expreſſion ℈ ſs. Oil of Petre ʒ v. 'Balſam of Capivi ʒ vi. Balſam of 'Peru ʒ ii. Oil of Juniper ℈ iv. Oil 'of Aniſeed ℈ i. Oil of Vitriol ʒ i. 'Camphire ℈ ii. Mix together.'

This is vaſtly preferable to the former, becauſe the penetrating aromatic Oils not only help to diſlodge and diſſipate the peccant Humors, but alſo warm and ſtrengthen the Fibres: and in the Gout and Rheumatiſm, where they fix with great Pain, this Balſam will do good ſervice; and it is likewiſe proper to rub paralytic Limbs with, becauſe it ſtimulates and ſpurs the Parts to Motion, whereby the nervous Fluid is better diſpens'd to give new Senſe and Life.

Juſculum ad Tabem, *Broth for a Conſumption.* 'Take a Capon 'pick'd, drawn, and cut into pieces, 'Sheeps Trotters and Calves Feet, 'ana nº iv. Shavings of Hartshorn 'and Ivory, ana ʒ ſs. yellow Sanders ʒ iii. Dates nº xl. Raiſins 'ſliced and ſtoned ʒ iv. Pearl-Barley 'ʒ i. Boil theſe in Spring-Water 'Cong. i. to ℔ iv. adding, when it's 'almoſt boil'd enough, Ox-Eye-'Flowers dry'd, Leaves of Colts-'Foot, Maiden-Hair, Sage, ana m. i. 'Mace ʒ ſs. one Nutmeg, and of 'Malaga Sack ℔ i. and then ſtrain 'out the Liquor for uſe.' Or,

'Take Conſerve of red Roſes 'ʒ iv. Comfrey Root ʒ ii. Shavings 'of Hartshorn ʒ i. Maiden-Hair 'm. i. Sage m. ii. Plantain m. ſs. 'Raiſins of the Sun ʒ ii. Dates nº 'iv. Boil theſe together with a 'Chicken, and the Crag-end of a 'Neck of Mutton chopp'd to pieces, 'and ʒ iii. of Bread, in q. ſ. of 'Spring Water: when it is cold, 'take off the Fat.' Or,

'Take Cray-Fiſh nº c. bruiſe them 'to pieces alive in a Mortar; and 'then boil them in ℔ ii. of Spring 'Water to ℔ iſs. adding towards the 'laſt two Blades of Mace, one Nutmeg, and of old *Malaga* Wine '℔ ſs. and ſtrain it for uſe.' Or,

'Take the Tails of twenty Cray-'fiſh, candied Eryngo Roots ʒ i. 'the bottom of a white Loaf, Raiſins ſliced and ſtoned ʒ ii. Liquerise ʒ iii. boil in ℔ iii. of Water 'to ℔ ii. and ſtrain for uſe.'

Any of theſe may, as particular Circumſtances of the Appetite direct, be made uſe of to reſtore Perſons, recovering from long waſting Diſtempers, and wherever a Conſumption is threatned; for where the Stomach is weak, it cannot digeſt ſolid and groſs Food, and therefore a Diet of rich Nouriſhment is required, that needs but little trouble to aſſimilate and diſtribute it to the ſeveral Parts of the Body, to recruit what

what has been wore away. In Hectic Habits theſe are of great ſervice, becauſe they help to give a Conſiſtence and Softneſs to the Humors, whereby they neither run ſo faſt in the Canals, nor waſh away with them the Subſtance of the Parts, and which makes them on the contrary leave good Nouriſhment behind. The Cray-fiſh particularly, as indeed moſt Shell Fiſh, are greatly nouriſhing, and have a peculiar quality of ſmoothing and ſweetning acid and ſharp Humors; as is even apparent in their deadning almoſt the Acidity of Vinegar in mixture, by covering its Points with a ſoft oily Subſtance. And for this reaſon theſe are of eminent advantage in Scorbutic Conſtitutions, and come next to the *Viper*, whoſe Excellencies for theſe Purpoſes ſee *Part* 2. n° 369. and amongſt the Preparations at the latter end of that Part: and with that they likewiſe agree in invigorating, after a peculiar manner, the Organs of Generation, and diſtending them with ſuch a *Semen*, as not only more frequently prompts to Venery, but makes thoſe Intercourſes more prolific, and ſuſtain'd with leſs waſt of Strength. For all ſuch purpoſes theſe are to be choſe and uſed at diſcretion.

Epithema cum Calce vivâ, *An Epithem with Quick-Lime.* 'Take 'Quick-Lime ʒ ii. Honey q. ſ. to 'make it into a fit Conſiſtence to 'be ſpread upon Leather.'

This Term is indeed fit for any Form externally to be apply'd, and is therefore common in *Lotions* or *Cataplaſms*, or any other *Topics*. If this is not carefully mix'd, it will not be ſmooth and eaſy upon the Part, becauſe of the Lumps which it is apt to run into; 'tis intended againſt gouty and rheumatic Pains: and if *Soap*, *Camphire* and *Opium* were added to it in due quantities, it would make an admirable Compoſition for ſuch Purpoſes, for it penetrates prodigiouſly, and rarifies the Part ſo much, that it will give vent to the offending Humors by Perſpiration, without a poſſibility of repelling them; wherein is the greateſt danger in ſuch caſes, eſpecially in the beginning of a Paroxyſm. For the Expulſion, or rather Attraction of ſuch Tormenters therefore, the following may be made uſe of.

Epithema Saponaceum, *An Epithem with Soap.* 'Take Spirit 'V. R. ʒ iv. Spirit of Scurvygraſs 'ʒ ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniac ʒ vi. '*Venice* Soap ſcraped thin ʒ iſs. 'Camphire ʒ vi. Opium ʒ i. Saf-'fron ʒ ſs. digeſt it 3 or 4 days, 'and decant it for uſe.' Or,

'Take of the foregoing with 'Quick-Lime, and add to it black 'Soap ʒ i. Opium and Camphire, 'ana ʒ ii. Saffron and Oil of Spike, 'ana ʒ i.

Either of theſe rubbed in upon the Part, will infallibly anſwer the Expectation of ſuch as know how, and when to direct them; but things of this efficacy are not in the Talent of every one who undertakes ſuch caſes.

Epithema cum Saccharo Saturni, *An Epithem with Sugar of Lead.* 'Take Sugar of Lead ʒ i. the beſt 'White-Wine Vinegar ℔ ſs. digeſt 'together till all the Sugar is diſ-'ſolv'd.'

This is recommended to ſtop any Flux of Blood, if it be apply'd to the Region of the Heart by a linen Cloth dipped into it; but at firſt its extreme Coldneſs gives a Perſon a quaking like the Horror of an

Ague Fit: and as ſoon as it grows warm, it is to be let cool, and dipped afreſh.

Epithema Cephalicum, *A Cephalic Epithem.* 'Take the Queen of 'Hungary's Water ʒ vi. Compound 'Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of 'Saffron, ana ʒ ii. Apoplectic Bal'ſam ϑ i. Oil of Cloves gut. x.'

This is directed to rub the Temples, Noſtrils, *&c.* in Swooning-Fits, or in any ſudden Diſorders from a Cauſe, whoſe Seat is in the Nerves, becauſe it warms and aſſiſts their tonic Motions.

Epithema Stomachicum, *A Stomachic Epithem.* 'Take Spirit of 'Wine camphorated ʒ iv. *Andro'machus's* Treacle ʒ ii. Oil of 'Cloves gut. xv. Oil of Nutmegs 'gut. x. and of Mint gut. iv.'

This is in Virtue much like the ſtomachic Fomentation before given, which ſee; and may be rubbed upon the Pit of the Stomach and Parts all round, with a warm Hand at any time.

Epithema Anodynum, *An Anodyne Epithem.* 'Take Spirit of 'Wine ʒ iv. Camphire ʒ i. Opium 'ʒ ii. Saffron and Cloves, ana ʒ ſs.'

This is much of the ſame Virtue as that with Soap above, tho not quite ſo ſearching; but is cleanlier to uſe for ſuch as require nicer Applications.

Sternutatorium cum Turpetho Minerali, *A Sternutatory with Turbith Mineral.* 'Take Turbith Mi'neral ϑ ſs. Pouder of Liqueriſe 'ʒ ſs. Nutmeg ϑ i. Oil of Roſe'mary gut. ii. Mix together.'

This is very powerful in all ſuch Illneſſes of the Head, as proceed from tough viſcid Matter hanging upon the Glands and *Sinus's*, and have been of long continuance and obſtinate; for it brings it away in ſuch plenty, that 'tis almoſt like a Salivation; but it is apt to make the Noſe ſore, and therefore ſhould the Noſtrils be rubbed ſometimes with a little Oil of Almonds or warm Milk.

Sternutatorium cum Euphorbio, ——— *Another with Euphorbium.* 'Take Pouder of Euphorbium ϑ ſs. 'White-Wine ʒ i. Spirit of Scurvy'graſs ʒ ii. Oil of Marjoram gut. ii. 'Shake all together.'

This with the Euphorbium, is too ſharp and violent to be truſted therein to ſnuff up; and therefore 'tis beſt to dip a little Cotton, and juſt thruſt it into the Noſtrils. *Ludovicus* is ſo timorous, as to order but ʒſs. in Water ℔ ſs. to be boiled and ſtrain'd, and even then to be uſed but very ſparingly.

Sternutatorium cum Succis —— *With Juices.* 'Take Leaves of 'Honey-Succle m. iv. Prime-Roſe 'm. iii. Betony m. ii. Marjoram 'm. i. bruiſe them all together, and 'preſs out their Juice.'

This is much milder than either of the former, and may be us'd in any Diſorders and Stoppages of the Head, either by ſnuffing a little out of the hollow of the Hand, or blowing it up the Noſtrils with a Quill; and theſe liquid Snuffs have this advantage over Pouders, that they do not clog up and heat the Noſe.

Sternutatorium cum Majorana, —— *With Marjoram.* 'Take of 'an Infuſion of Marjoram made 'like Tea ʒ i. diſſolve in it Salt of 'Vitriol gr. x. and put in a Glaſs 'for uſe.'

This is directed and much recommended by *Etmuller*, and it may be made ſtronger or weaker, by a greater or leſſer quantity of Water, as is found needful. But of all the Medicines to this purpoſe, the following is preferable.

Ster-

Sternutatorium cum Sale Volatili Oleoſo —*With Sal Volatile.* 'Take 'Sal Volatile Ol. ʒ ii. Spirit of La- 'vender gut. xx. Damask Roſe Wa- 'ter, or Orange-Flower Water, 'ʒ ſs. Mix.'

This is both mild and grateful, and very refreſhing to the Head, as well as a gentle provoker of what is ſecern'd by the Noſe.

Expreſſio Aſthmatica, *An Aſthmatic Expreſſion.* 'Take live Mil- 'lepedes cl. bruiſe them in a Marble 'Mortar, adding Water of Hyſſop 'ʒ iv. of Piony compound ʒ i. and 'in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve Gum 'Ammoniacum ʒ ſs. and add Tinc- 'ture of Benjamin ʒ ii. Syrup of 'Balſam ʒ i. Oil of Aniſeed gut. i. 'and as much Salt Armoniac as will 'make it quick.'

If this be well managed, the *Oil of Aniſeed* will mix; otherwiſe it will lie in a ſpot at top, and pour off with one Doſe, which is to be a Spoonful, two or three times in a day, as Symptoms are urgent: but the whole is an unſightly and unpleaſant Medicine to the Taſt, tho the Scent is grateful. It is very detergent and diuretic, and therefore cannot fail in opening the Breaſt, in Aſthma's and all Infarctions of the Lungs.

Expreſſio Icterica, *An Expreſſion for the Jaundice.* 'Take live Mille- 'pedes n° c. Saffron cut ſmall ϑ ſs. 'Nutmeg ʒ ſs. white Sugar ʒ ſs. 'Beat all theſe well together, and 'then pour upon them the laſt 'Runnings of *Aqua Mirabilis* (or 'for want of that, Milk-Water) ʒ iv. 'and magiſterial Worm-Water ʒ i. 'and after due mixture ſtrain the 'Liquor out by ſqueezing hard.'

This is good for the purpoſe its Title expreſſes, and is of ſervice in almoſt all chronic Diſorders that foul the Glands. This quantity ſerves for two Doſes, half to be taken in the morning, and the reſt at four a clock in the afternoon.

Expreſſio Millepedum Simplex, *A Simple Expreſſion of Millepedes.* 'Take live Millepedes and white 'Sugar, ana ʒ iii. beat them well 'together in a marble Mortar, and 'pour upon them ℔ i. of White- 'Wine, which ſtrain out again by 'hard ſqueezing.'

Dr. *Fuller*, who has this in his *Pharmacopœia Extemporanea*, ſays that 'Millepedes abound in a vola- 'tile Salt, as all Inſects do; that 'they incide and diſſolve tough 'clammy Phlegm whereſoever it 'ſticks; attenuate, exalt, and depu- 'rate the Blood, penetrate into the 'Glands, Nerves, Fibres, ſmalleſt 'Pipes and Paſſages, piercing thro 'Obſtructions, deterging, cleanſing, 'and comforting, and are famous 'for their diuretic Quality. They 'are uſed in Caſes of Gravel, Sand, 'Dropſy, Jaundice, King's-Evil, 'Cough, Phthiſic, Conſumption at 'the beginning, Hypocondriac Af- 'fections, Scorbutic Joint-Pains, 'and Dimneſs of Sight. They pro- 'cure and preſerve a good Skin and 'fine Complexion, and are much 'celebrated for an internal Medi- 'cine in ſore Breaſts, malign Phage- 'denic Ulcers and Cancers. They 'ſeem not convenient for a hot 'thin Blood; and 'tis reported that 'taken in large quantities over 'night, they will give a Scalding of 'Urine; and that when they do ſo, 'their true Remedy is Balſam of 'Capivi.' And indeed, too much cannot well be ſaid in their Commendation, and this way of managing them does moſt ſurely retain their full Virtues. It may be given for ſome time together, about ʒ iii, every morning.

Expreſſio Icterica Altera, *Another* —— ‘ Take Leaves of Celandine m. ii. green Juniper Berries ʒ i. to theſe well bruiſed add Saffron ℈ i. White-Wine ℔ i. *Aqua Mirabilis* ʒ ii. After it has ſtood cold twelve hours, ſtrain out the Liquor, and ſweeten it with the Syrup of the five opening Roots ʒ iſs. and keep for uſe.’

This is a milder Detergent than the former, and may be ſufficient in ſlighter Caſes to be taken ʒ iii. thrice in a day; or it may be a very convenient Diluter or Vehicle for ſome other more ſolid Forms of the ſame Intention in the moſt obſtinate Jaundice.

Expreſſio Cephalica, *A Cephalic Expreſſion.* ‘ Take freſh gathered Male Piony-Roots ʒ iv. Miſletoe cut ſmall ʒ i. Canary Wine ℔ i. give them a hot and cloſe Infuſion for two hours; then having ſqueez’d out the Liquor, add to it compound Piony-water, and compound Syrup of Pionies, ana ʒ ii. Tincture of Caſtor ʒ ii.’

This is a good Medicine, where it happens conveniently to procure the Ingredients as directed, and may be depended upon to do ſervice in all Diſorders from a nervous Origin, and where Cephalics are indicated: ʒ iii. may be taken every Night and Morning.

Expreſſio Scorbutica, *A Scorbutic Expreſſion.* ‘ Take Brook-lime, Water-Creſſes, Dandelion, Clivers, ana m. ii. Oranges cut to pieces with their Peel n° 4. bruiſe them together, and add White-Wine and Elder-Flower Water, ana ℔ i. which after ſome time ſtrain off, and ſweeten for uſe.’

This is good in hot Scorbutic Conſtitutions, and ought to be drank for a Month together, at leaſt, in the Spring time, every Morning about ʒ vi. uſing a ſuitable Diet.

Expreſſio Stiptica, *A Stiptic Expreſſion.* ‘ Take common Daiſies, Yarrow and Nettles, ana m. iii. bruiſe them, and pour upon them Plantain-Water (or what is as good, Spring-Water) ʒ xii. after ſtanding an hour, ſtrain it, and add Salt of Prunel ʒ ii. and ſweeten it with Syrup of dry’d Roſes ʒ ii. for uſe.’

This is good to cool and thicken the Blood, and is principally ſerviceable in Hemorrhages by the Noſe, or Spitting of Blood, making bloody Urine, or an overflowing of the *Menſes*; and may be given ʒ iv. 3 or 4 times in a day, as needful.

In Country Places remote from the Shops, and Conveniencies to manage *Simples* in a more elaborate or elegant manner, divers good Remedies may be ſupplied this way, where the Materials may be found; for nothing can be more ready and expeditious than to bruiſe a Plant and preſs out its Juice: but where there are better Opportunities in great Towns, ſuch Preſcriptions would be deem’d not very neat, nor are they agreeable to take.

Frontale Cephalicum, *A Cephalic Frontal.* ‘ Take Roſe Cake made by the Diſtillation of the Flowers in a cold Still, fry it in Vinegar or Spirit V and ſprinkle it with Pouder of Nutmegs ʒ i. Zedoary ʒ ſs. and Camphire ℈ ii.’

This is to apply to the Forehead and Temples in violent hot beating Pains of the Head, and is to be refreſhed with Vinegar as often as it grows dry, until it has anſwer’d its end.

Frontale Maſtichinum, *A Maſtich Frontal.* ‘ Take Maſtich and Frankincenſe in Pouder, ana ʒ ii. white Chalk, Bean-Meal, ana ʒ ſs.

‘ White

'White of Eggs well beaten, Oil of 'Roſes, ana ʒ vi. and as much 'Vinegar as is neceſſary to make it 'into a Conſiſtence to ſpread upon 'Cloth.'

This is to be uſed to the Forehead, when the Eyes are afflicted with Rheums, and that for Prevention as well as Cure: for Dr. *Fuller* ſays it ſticks very faſt, compreſſes, and conſtringes the little *Tubuli*, and internal Paſſages, and ſo hinders the Deflux of Humors. For the Parts about the Eye are ſo conſtituted, both by their ſpongy Fabric, and declining Situation, as to be apt to receive whatever Humors flow down from either the *Pericranium*, or neighbouring Muſcles; inſomuch, that it is not unuſual for a Blow upon the Head to ſettle down into a black Eye.

Frontale Camphoratum. *A Frontal with Camphire.* 'Take Vinegar of Roſes ʒ ii. Compound Spi-'rit of Lavend.r (in which has been 'diſſolv'd Opium and Camphire, 'ana ʒ ſs.) ʒ i. Mix for uſe.'

The Camphire in this will ſeparate, and therefore muſt be well ſhook at the time of uſing. There are others of this Denomination, but ſeldom uſed; and this laſt is the m.ſt eaſily made, the neateſt and moſt effectual to waſh the Head with in violent heating Pains; or in the burning Heat of a Fever attended with a *Delirium*.

Suffimentum Hyſtericum, *An Hyſteric Fume.* 'Take Aſſafœtida ʒ i. 'beſt White-Wine Vinegar ℔ i. 'boil them in a Pot with a narrow 'Mouth, and let the Patient hold 'her Head over it with her Mouth 'open.'

This is an untoward Application, and ſeems juſtifiable only in caſes where other means cannot be uſed: tho in ſome kind of Hyſteric Convulſions, Steams this way receiv'd up the Noſe, have very ſudden and remarkable Effects.

Suffimentum Catarrhale, *A Fume for a Catarrh.* 'Take Olibanum, 'Amber, Benjamin, Storax, Gum 'Guaiacum, and Balſam of *Tolu*, 'ana ȝ ii. Make all into a groſs 'Pouder to burn.'

Where the Defluxion is very thin, and has much of its Cauſe in the Laxity of the Glands, ſuch means may do ſervice by conſtringing the Parts, and repelling the Flux, inſomuch that it may be thrown off by other more proper Outlets; but where there is an Aſthma, and very weak Lungs, there is great reaſon to fear Miſchiefs; becauſe checking the Rheum will thicken it, and make it paſs with greater difficulty thro the pulmonary Veſſels, when in the courſe of Circulation it comes thither. The following therefore may be leſs inconvenient, tho this may alſo be uſed in the ſame manner, to burn upon Coals, only receiving the Steams with a Cap before it is put on, eſpecially at night going to bed.

Suffimentum——*Another*——

'Take Gum Guaiacum, Gum Ju-'niper, Maſtich, Myrrh, ana ʒ i. 'Cloves ʒ ii. Balſam of *Peru* gut. 'xvi. Make into a coarſe Pouder.'

Filling a thick Cap frequently with the Steam of this burned upon Coals, may, with ſome time uſing, ſtrengthen the Fibres, and particularly the Glands about the Head; whereby they will not be liable to thoſe Suffuſions of *Lymph*, which ought to be remanded by other Secretions, and chiefly by Urine.

Suffimentum ad Procidentiam Ani, *A Fume againſt the falling down of the Fundament.* 'Take Frankin-'cenſe, Maſtich, Amber and Cloves, 'ana

' ana ʒ i. Red Roſe-Leaves, Balauſ-
' tines, ana ʒ ii. Make into a groſs
' Pouder'.

This is to be burn'd upon a Chafindiſh of Coals under a Chair with a Hole in it, over which the Patient is to ſit with the Part bare to it, after the Gut is thruſt up; and by ſuch means continued, will the *Sphincter* at laſt get Strength enough to keep it up, without any ſuch Help. In a *Teneſmus* it is alſo of uſe.

Suffimentum ad Procidentiam Uteri, *A Fume againſt the falling down of the Womb.* ' Take Myrrh, Maſ-
' tich, Cinnamon and Spikenard,
' ana ʒ i. Mint and Red Roſes, ana
' ʒ ii. Cloves, Zedoary and Pimen-
' to, ana ʒ ſs. Make into a groſs
' Pouder to burn.'

This is to be us'd as the preceding, and in the ſame Weakneſs it is alſo good, as that is of ſervice in this. Theſe are very eaſy Remedies, and might be beneficial in many uterine Weakneſſes, where Perſons are too ſqueamiſh or prejudiced to take what is neceſſary of Medicines another way. Fumes from hot Aromatic Liquors, which are ſometimes directed to the ſame purpoſes, are hardly ſo efficacious as thoſe which ariſe from the burning dry Ingredients, becauſe their Moiſture prevents their being ſo immediately reſtringent.

Suffimentum Odoriferum, *A ſweet-ſcented Fume.* ' Take Benja-
' min ʒ i. Storax ʒ ſs. Labdanum
' ʒ ii. Muſk and Ambergreaſe,
' ana gr. v. Make into a fine
' Pouder, to mix with Wax for
' Candles.'

The Scent of this burnt in places apprehenſive of Contagion, or infected with any noiſom Steams, is not only pleaſant, but beneficial. They are likewiſe very agreeable to light Pipes with.

Suffimentum —— *Another* ——
' Take Cypreſs Roots and *Calamus*
' *Aromaticus*, ana ʒ i. Roſemary
' m. i. Storax, Benjamin, ana ʒ ii.
' Frankincenſe ℥ ii. Make all to-
' gether into a groſs Pouder to
' burn.'

This is uſeful to take away the ill Scent of a Room, from what Cauſe ſoever it be; and in a time of peſtilential Contagion, would be of good ſervice to burn for an hour or two every Morning in all the Rooms of a Houſe, or ſome convenient place, where the whole may be fill'd by its Steams. And by this caution many Families who lived in Town all the time of the *London* Sickneſs, eſcaped being hurt by it.

Litus Aluminoſus, *A Litus with Alum.* ' Take crude and burnt
' Alum, ana ʒ ii. *Armenian* Bole
' and *Japan* Earth, ana ʒ i. Oil
' of Saffafras gut. vi. Honey of
' Roſes to make it of the Conſiſtence
' of Honey.'

This is to rub ſpongy ſcorbutic Gums with, that are apt to bleed upon the leaſt touch, and leave the Teeth looſe. They ſhould be done ſo every Morning as long as there is any occaſion.

Litus cum Spermate Ceti, *A Litus with Sperma Ceti.* ' Take
Sperma Ceti ʒ ii. Oil of Nutmeg by
' Expreſſion ʒ i. ſweet freſh Butter
' ℥ ſs. the Yolk of one Egg, white
' Chalk waſhed in Roſe-Water
' ʒ i. and with q. ſ. of Honey of
' Roſes make it into a proper Con-
' ſiſtence.'

This is recommended for the Thruſh, which young Children are much ſubject to, eſpecially with long Looſeneſſes.

Litus Detergens, *A Detergent Litus.* ' Take Verdigreaſe ʒ i. Ho-
' ney of Roſes ſtrain'd ℥ i. Vine-
' gar

'gar ℥ ſs. boil to the conſumption 'of the Vinegar; and when 'tis 'cold, add pouder'd burnt Alum '℈ ii. Maſtich, Frankincenſe and 'Myrrh, ana ℈ i. and mix.'

This is alſo good for ſcorbutic Gums, and it cleans the Mouth, hardens the ſpongy relaxed Glands, and prevents the Stagnation and Eroſion of ſalt ſharp Humors.

Another. 'Take *Ægyptiacum* '℥ iii. Honey of Roſes ℥ ſs. burnt 'Alum in fine Pouder ʒ ſs. Spirit 'of Vitriol gut. x. Mix.'

This is much readier to be had than the former, becauſe the *Ægyptiacum* is a common Shop-Medicine; and this is what is generally preſcrib'd for ſore Mouths, eſpecially when they grow full of white Specks, which if not rubbed well with ſome ſuch thing, will corrode and ſpread a great way with Heat and Pain. This happens frequently to Children, when the Pain of breeding Teeth brings ſo much *Saliva* into the Mouth, that it is apt to ſtagnate long enough to erode the Glands, and form ſuch cankerous Specks as will diſappear by rubbing 3 or 4 times in a day with this, by a Rag tied upon a Skewer. It is alſo a good dreſſing for foul Ulcers that turn out with fungous Lips, which it eats down, and reſtrains the *Colluvies* of Humors.

Lixivium cum Calce, *A Lixivium with Lime.* 'Take Aſhes of Worm-'wood ℥ xii. Lime-Water and 'White-Wine, ana ℔ iv. Infuſe in 'a gentle warmth 12 Hours; then 'filter it for uſe.'

This is a notable and good Diuretic, and is therefore not only of ſervice in Dropſies, and all Tendencies thereunto, but alſo in foul ſcorbutic Habits, that deform the Skin with Blotches; and it will aſſiſt even in the drying and cure of old Ulcers.

Lixivium Hydropicum, *An Hydropic Lixivium.* 'Take ſifted 'Aſhes of Broom and Bean Stalks, 'ana ℥ ii. Juice of Parſley ℥ iv. 'White-Wine ℔ iv. make a Lixi-'vium; to which add, after it has 'been cleared down and poured off 'fine, Salt of Tartar ʒ i. Saſſafras 'Wood ℥ i. Bay-Berries, Juniper-'Berries, Seeds of Daucus, Muſtard, 'Cummin and Aniſe, well bruis'd, 'ana ℥ ſs. Infuſe, cold for two days, 'then ſtrain and add comp. Horſe-'Radiſh Water ℥ iv.'

This is much for the ſame purpoſes as the former, but there is no great need of ſuch variety of lixivious Salts, for any one will ſerve as well; and 'tis no great matter of what that is made, for Reaſons given *Part* 2. amongſt the *Preparations* of *Simples*, of *fixed Salts*, ſo that it be well burnt, and has not imbibed the moiſture of the Air, which all of them will do with a little time keeping, unleſs cloſe ſtopped in a Bottle. This is both diuretic and drying, and is therefore effectual to diſcharge a corpulent Conſtitution from ſuperfluous Humidities; it both increaſing the *Secretions* by Urine, and inſenſible Tranſpiration. It may be drank as a Diet-Drink ℥ iv. 3 or 4 times a day.

Pilæ Maſticatoriæ, *Spitting-Balls.* 'Take Maſtich ℥ iii. Pellitory of '*Spain*, Staveſacre, ana ʒ ii. An-'gelica Root ʒ ſs. Cubebs, Nut-'megs, ana ʒ i. Euphorbium ℈ ſs. 'Wax q. ſ. to make into Balls or 'Pellets.'

Theſe are contriv'd for chewing in the Mouth, to promote Spitting; for by their hot pungent Quality, they prick the Fibres, and make them compreſs the Glands, whereby their

their Contents are faſter thrown out into the Mouth, and ſo a Drain is promoted of ſuch watry pituitous Humors from all Parts of the Head, as have any Conſent therewith. Things of this kind may therefore be very convenient for thoſe who require to have ſuch Diſcharges promoted, and cannot comply with ſmoaking Tobacco, or for whom that deleterious Plant may not be proper. In Coma's, Lethargies, Epilepſies, Palſies, and in ſhort all Diſorders from a moiſt Temperament of the Brain, theſe are to be uſed with good Succeſs. If the *Euphorbium* be thought too hot in this *Recipe*, it may be left out.

Nodulus Hyſtericus, *An Hyſteric Nodule.* 'Take Caſtor in fine 'Pouder ʒ ſs. Aſſafætida ϑ i. Oil of 'Amber ℊ ſs. Mix, and tie up in 'a piece of thin Cherry-colour'd Silk 'pretty looſe.' Or,

'Take Galbanum, Aſſafœtida, 'and Pouder of *Ruſſia* Caſtor, ana 'ϑ i. Volatile Salt Armoniac ϑ ſs. 'Oil of Amber gut. x. Mix S. A.'

Theſe are very convenient for preſent uſe, to hold under the Noſe of Perſons in hyſteric Convulſions; and they are much better than the Scent from a Bottle, becauſe much ſtronger; but they will not long retain their Odor.

Nodulus Cephalicus, *A Cephalic Nodule.* 'Take *Species Diambræ* 'ʒ ſs. Oil of Cloves, Lavender and 'Marjoram, ana gut. iii. Volatile 'Salt Armoniac ϑ i. rub them to-'gether, and tie up S. A.'

This is grateful and refreſhing to the Head, and may be of ſervice in Faintings and Depreſſions of the Spirits, by holding it frequently under the Noſe. After the ſame manner may be contriv'd many others of the like kind, and varied according to the different Exigencies and Liking of the Patient; but they are proper to be preſcribed only in acute Caſes, as when the Spirits have been quite worn out by a Fever, or waſted by ſome great Evacuation, becauſe they ſoon decay; tho in ſuch caſes they are neat enough, and are often very taking with a Perſon, if neatly order'd with a handſome colour'd Silk.

Panis de Viperâ, *Viper Bread.* 'Take Pouder of Viper's Fleſh ʒ i. 'the mealy part of Sarſaparilla fine-'ly pounder'd ʒ iii. fine Wheat-'Flower ℔ i. Yolk of an Egg, a 'little Yeaſt, and q. ſ. of Milk to 'make into Cakes, or Loaves to be 'baked in an Oven.'

This is ordered to be uſed as common Bread, in the worſt ſcorbutic Habits, and is reported to prevail even in the Leproſy and Venereal Infections; yet we can have but a ſmall Opinion of the *Viper's-Fleſh dry'd*, becauſe its Volatile Salt, in which chiefly conſiſts its Virtues, is by that means quite loſt, or in a great meaſure. But for thoſe who have Opinion enough of it to try this Courſe, they would do well to procure it from ſome faithful Correſpondent in *Italy*, where the *Vipers* are beſt and in greateſt plenty. If there be any Virtue in the *Sarſa*, it is certainly beſt obtain'd this way, becauſe it has been much ſuſpected whether it gives any to a Tincture. As to the reſtorative Properties of the *Viper*, which ſupply Nouriſhment, there may poſſibly be ſomewhat conſiderable in this, becauſe that conſiſts in ſuch Parts as are not ſo apt to fly away in drying.

There are many other Ingredients of different Intentions ordered after this manner, by Phyſical Writers; but they are ſo entirely out of the

preſent

preſent Practice, that they are not worth our retaining here, where we have ſcarce room enough for what is neceſſary.

Paſta Hypoglotida, *A Paſte for Hoarſeneſs.* 'Take white Sugar-Can-'dy ℥iv. Oil of ſweet Almonds, '℥i. or q. ſ. to make into a Paſte, 'by beating well together in a Mar-'ble Mortar.'

This can hardly be made into a due Conſiſtence, without ſomething more adheſive in it. It is chiefly good in a Hoarſeneſs, to hold and melt in the Mouth frequently, tho it may alſo do good ſervice in many other Diſorders of the Breaſt, and particularly Aſthma's, and difficulty of Breathing, eſpecially when they proceed from taking Cold. It may be uſed at diſcretion.

Paſta Hippiatra, *A Paſte for Horſe-Balls.* 'Take Pouder of Fœnu-'greek, Aniſeeds, Cummin-Seeds, 'Carthamus, Elicampane, Colts-'Foot, Flower of Sulphur, ana ℥ iii. 'Juice of Liqueriſe ℥ i. Oil of O-'lives and Honey, ana ℥ viii. *Genoa* 'Treacle ℥ xii. Oil of Aniſeeds ℥ i. 'Mix all together, and with ℔ iſs. of 'Wheat-Meal or q. ſ. make into a 'Paſte, which roll into Balls, about 'as big as a common Waſh-Ball.'

There are many *Recipes* abroad of this kind, and the Name of the late celebrated Dr. *Radeliff* does honour to one of them; but there are none we have ever met with of more general uſe than this, in Coughs and Colds: one Ball may be diſſolv'd in Water, or new warm Malt-Wort, which is much better, and given to a Horſe to drink, every day for 15 or 12 days together, or as long as there appears occaſion.

Turundæ Acouſticæ, *Tents for the Ears.* 'Take Galbanum, Ship-'Pitch, ana ʒ ii. white Hellebore '℈ v. Civet gr. vi. Mix.'

This may be divided into 8 or 10 parts, making each like a Clove, which is to be wrapped up in a very fine piece of Linen or Lawn, with a Thred tied to it, that after it has lain in the Ear long enough, it may the better be pulled out again. This ſeems neither to be ſo effectual nor ſafe a Remedy, as many before deſcribed amongſt other Forms, to help the Hearing; for the Hellebore ſeems to be too hot, and rather likely to fix a Humor in a Part that has no Motion, than draw it away: but it is indeed hard to ſay what would be its effect thus us'd, and therefore where other things can be had, it is beſt not to try it.

Turundæ Odontalgicæ, *Pellets for the Tooth-ach.* 'Take Aſſafœtida 'gr. viii. Camphire, Dragons Blood, 'ana gr. i. Oil of Pepper gut. ii.'

Dr. *Fuller* gives this, but it ſeems to be a very ungrateful Medicine for ſuch a uſe, as well as unlikely to do any ſervice, unleſs by the Heat of the *Oil of Pepper*; which by the way too is hardly ever made: and therefore we muſt prefer either of the following.

'Take Maſtich ℈ i. Camphire and 'Opium, ana gr. ii. Oil of Origany 'gut. i. Make into a Pellet.' Or,

'Take Frankincenſe and *Ma-'thew's* Pill, ana gr. x. and with 'Oil of Cloves gut. i. make into a 'Pellet.'

Either of theſe ſtopped into the hollow of an aching Tooth, or between that and the next, will often procure eaſe. But ſometimes where the Pain is occaſion'd only by the chill Air paſſing thro a ſmall Hole to the bottom of the Tooth, which often happens, then ſtopping it with a little *Maſtich*, or *Olibanum*, is as good as any thing: As likewiſe

is

is the *Storax Pill*, if its Conſiſtence be good. Where the Pains ariſe from a Flux of ſharp watry Humors upon thoſe Parts, they are ſometimes drawn away, by holding a Piece of *Pellitory of Spain*, or *Staveſacre* in the Mouth; which by its ſtimulating Heat draws it out of the Glands, and at laſt blunts the acute Senſe of the Nerves.

Piſa Lutea, *Yellow Peaſe.* 'Take 'yellow Oaker ℥ ſs. *Florentine* 'Orrice Root ʒ ii. Yellow Bees-'Wax ʒ i. *Venice* Turpentine q. ſ. 'to make into a hard Maſs, which 'muſt be form'd into Peaſe.'

Theſe are intended to promote the running of Iſſues when they grow dryiſh, becauſe they draw more than the common white Peaſe. They alſo are of ſervice in leſſening ſome Inflammations which are ſubject to attend them, by giving vent to the Humors.

Piſa Rubra, *Red Peaſe.* 'Take 'Vermilion ʒ ſs. Hermodactyls in 'fine Powder ʒ ii. Yellow Bees-'Wax ʒ vi. *Venice* Turpentine q. ſ. 'to make into a Conſiſtence for 'Peaſe.'

Theſe draw more than the former, but moderately enough.

Piſa Viridia, *Green Peaſe.* 'Take 'Verdigreaſe, white Hellebore, 'ana ʒ ii. Cantharides ʒ i. Root 'of *Florentine* Orrice ʒ iſs. yellow 'Bees-Wax ʒ vi. *Venice* Turpen-'tine q. ſ. to make into Peaſe.'

Theſe are yet much ſtronger, and will make way of themſelves without cutting, and are therefore not to be uſed for any other purpoſe.

If an Iſſue is almoſt dry'd up, it is likewiſe ſometimes ſet running again by putting a piece of *Epiſpaſtic Plaiſter* into it, inſtead of a Pea; and rubbing a common Pea with *Baſilicon* or *Linimentum Arcæi*, will alſo frequently anſwer the ſame end.

Pilæ Odoratæ, *Sweet Balls.* 'Take '*Venice* Soap ℥ vi. Storax, Benja-'min, ana ℥ ſs. Marjoram ℈ iv. 'Cloves n° xii. Muſk gr. ii. Da-'maſk Roſe-Water q. ſ. to make 'into Balls.'

Theſe are intended only to waſh with, for which purpoſe our Barbers and Perfumers much out-do them with what they commonly ſell: for the Pouder, tho made ever ſo fine in theſe, renders them diſagreeable in uſing, whereas thoſe are ſcented with proper Oils, which are much better ſuited for the purpoſe.

Pilæ Odoratæ Cephalicæ, *Cephalic Sweet Balls.* 'Take Storax ʒ vi. 'Benjamin ℥ i. Labdanum ʒ ii. white 'Sanders and Cloves, ana ʒ iſs. Mar-'joram and Damaſk Roſe Leaves, 'ana ℈ iv. Muſk and Ambergreaſe, 'ana ℈ ſs. Make all into a ſmooth 'Paſte for Balls, with q. ſ. of the 'Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth 'made with Damaſk Roſe-Water, 'or Orange-Flower Water.'

Theſe are grateful to ſmell to, and comfortable to the Head; but they can be of no great uſe, unleſs to keep out ill Scents, and prevent the Infection of any contagious Air, which ſeldom happens in our Country, tho they may be of uſe to Travellers.

Torquis Infantum, *A Necklace for Children.* 'Take Male Piony 'Root, and Henbane Root freſh 'gather'd, and cut them into round 'pieces, with holes bored through, 'and hang them alternately upon a 'Thred, enough to make a Neck-'lace.'

There have heretofore been many things contriv'd of this kind, which proceeded from a Chimerical Philoſophy;

ſophy; but a more juſt way of Reaſoning has expelled ſuch Whimſies entirely out of Practice. If what is ſo externally apply'd, by the Laws of Operation in material Agents, can do any thing for the purpoſes they are generally intended, it muſt be of a Narcotic Nature, as the *Henbane* in this, becauſe ſuch things may in Steam or *Effluvia* affect Children enough to make them leſs ſenſible of Pain; which is the ſame as making their Teeth cut eaſier: and this, common Experience teaches us all Opiates will do; and by abating the Pain, Fevers, Convulſions, and all other Conſequents thereupon alſo abate.

Peſſarium, *A Peſſary.* 'Take 'Pouder of Myrrh ʒ ii. Savin Tops, 'Oil of Aniſeed, ana ϑ ſs. With 'the Yolk of an Egg, bring them 'into the Conſiſtence of an Un-'guent, which rub over pieces of 'Gentian Root.'

This is intended to encourage the menſtrual Diſcharges, by irritating and warming the *Vagina*, whereby the Flux of Humors is more encourag'd downwards: any other thing, as well as *Gentian Root*, may be uſed for this purpoſe. *Sylvius* us'd only a Radiſh Root, and ſome order proper Ingredients in Pouder to be ſcatter'd into Wool, or upon a Cloth, and put in to lie all Night, or as long as may be thought proper. But things of this kind are not ſo decent in public Preſcription to the Shops, as to whiſper to the Nurſes in private.

Poſſetum è Tamarindis, *A Tamarind Poſſet.* 'Take Tamarinds ʒ ii. 'put to them in a Marble Mortar a 'little Milk, and ſtir about till the 'Tamarinds are diſſolv'd; then pour 'upon it boiling Milk ℔ ii. and 'ſtrain the Whey from the Curd 'thro a Sieve.'

This may as well be made by putting the Tamarinds, if they are not too dry, into the Milk juſt as it boils, for by ſtanding they will ſoon be diſſolv'd without the trouble of the Mortar. It is very gratefully acid and cooling, and ſomewhat looſening of the Belly; where therefore that is not required, or to be carefully avoided, as in Fevers it frequently happens, the following is more convenient, and quenches Thirſt very much.

Poſſetum cum Lujulâ, *A Poſſet with Wood-Sorrel.* 'Take new Milk '℔ ii. good freſh ſmall Beer ℔ i. 'White Wine ℔ ſs. and boil toge-'ther with m. ii. of green Wood-'Sorrel a little bruis'd.'

This may alſo be made only by boiling Wood-Sorrel and Milk together, and it makes a pleaſant acid Whey, when the Curd is taken off, It is a very good Drink in Fevers.

Ptiſana, *A Ptiſan.* 'Take Quich-'Graſs ʒ iii. Liqueriſe, Shavings of 'Harts-born, and Ivory, ana ʒ ii. 'Raiſins of the Sun ʒ iſs. boil in de-'purated Barley-Water ℔ iii. to ℔ ii. 'in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve Salt 'of Nitre ϑ iv. Syrup of Violets ʒ i. 'Mix together.'

This is alſo intended for a cooling Drink in Fevers, and it is very proper to dilute with and abate Thirſt. But there is no need for ſuch elaborate and troubleſome Preparations for ſuch purpoſes, becauſe Lemonade with or without Wine, and many ſuch ſorts of Drinks, are very readily obtain'd from what almoſt every private Family can ſupply.

Cucupha Cephalica, *A Cephalic Cap.* 'Take Male Piony Root ʒ ii.

'*Spaniſh*

'*Spaniſh* Angelica Root ʒ i. *Florentine* Orrice Root and Lavender Flowers, ana ʒ ſs. *Arabian* Stœchas Flowers ʒ i. Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, ana ϑ i. Storax, Labdanum, Amber and Balſam of *Tolu*, ana ʒ i. Oil of Roſemary gut. v. Make all into a groſs Pouder, which muſt be mix'd with Cotton, and quilted into a Silk Cap.'

By this wore every Night, and in the Day-time as much as conveniency will permit, Perſons may find ſervice in cold Rheums, which are apt to diſtil in Catarrhs, and in all Indiſpoſitions upon the Nerves from Weakneſs or Coldneſs in the Head: and before laying on, it might not be amiſs to hold it over the Steam of the like kind of Ingredients burn'd upon Coals, as in the *Suffimentum Catarrhale* before deſcrib'd. But this being more tedious than need be, the following is preferable.

Another. 'Take Roſemary and Lavender-Flowers, ana ℥ i. Storax, Benjamin, ana ʒ ii. *Spaniſh* Angelica Root, Calamus Aromaticus, Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, ana ʒ i. Make into a groſs Pouder.'

After the ſame manner may other Ingredients be quilted into Stomachers, to be wore upon the Breaſt, Stomach, or any other Part, according as the reſpective Ailments may require. As,

'Take *Spaniſh* Angelica Root, Calamus Aromaticus, ana ℥ ſs. yellow Sanders, Lavender and Roſemary-Flowers, Saffron, Caraway Seeds, Cloves, Mace, Benjamin and Storax, ana ʒ ſs. Make all into a groſs Pouder to be quilted into a Stomacher to cover the Breaſt.'

This is very good for thoſe Perſons to wear, who have weak Stomachs, that are ſubject to Colds, and to any Diſorders of the Breaſt; for the continual Steam of ſuch Cordial Spices will greatly ſtrengthen and comfort the Nerves, and aſſiſt all the Parts under their Influence, to perform their reſpective Functions with Vigor. Or,

'Take yellow Sanders, *Florentine* Orrice, Calamus Aromaticus, ana ʒ ii. Lavender-Flowers, Coriander-Seed, Nutmeg, Mace, Benjamin, Storax, ana ʒ i. Oil of Aniſeeds and Cloves, ana gut. iii.'

This *Fuller* gives under the Title of a *Pectoral Quilt*, and it may be manag'd as the preceding. Either of the following are calculated for weak cold Stomachs, to be wore in like manner.

'Take *Florentine* Orrice, Aromatic Reed, ana ʒ iſs. dried Mint, Wormwood, ana ʒ ii. Seeds of Coriander and Caraway, ana ℥ i. Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Storax and Benjamin, ana ʒ ſs.' Or,

'Take *Spaniſh* Angelica Root, and Calamus Aromaticus, ana ʒ ii. Cubebs, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Storax and Benjamin, ana ʒ i. Oil of Caraway, Mint and *Rhodium*, ana gut. ii. Oil of Wormwood gut. i. Make all into a groſs Pouder to quilt a Stomacher.'

Saccharum Nitratum, *Sugar with Nitre.* 'Take Cryſtal Mineral ʒ i. fine Loaf-Sugar ʒ iii. Mix together.'

This is cooling and diuretic, and alſo ſerviceable in the ſcalding of Urine in a *Gonorrhea*; but it is chiefly good to cool the Inflammation of the *Uvula*, and eaſe a ſore Throat, by letting it melt gently in the mouth.

Saccharum Scorbuticum, *An Anti-Scorbutic Sugar.* 'Take any quantity of Juice of Scurvy-graſs, keep it

'in a glaſs Bottle cloſe ſtopped up 'till the *Faces* are precipitated; then 'decant the clear, put a good quan-'tity of Sugar in a marble Mortar, 'and work it well together; then 'gently dry it. Afterwards put 'more Juice to the ſame Sugar, dry 'it again, and repeat this Operation 'ſeveral times, and keep it cloſe 'ſtopt for uſe.'

This is troubleſome enough to make of a due Strength; but if there be pains ſufficient taken, and it be repeated a great many times, it will prove agreeable in taking. As much as will lie upon the point of a Knife may be diſſolv'd at any time in a Glaſs of Wine, and taken as often as there is occaſion, for any ſuch Complaints as the *Scurvy-graſs* is good for, which ſee.

Miſtura Tubularis, *A Mixture to ſmoke.* 'Take the outward Hulls 'of Piſtachio-Nuts, ʒii. Colt's-Foot, 'Betony, Roſemary, all dried, ana 'ʒiii. cut them ſmall, and add to 'them the ſmall Raſpings of Guaia-'cum, ʒiii. white Amber and Oli-'banum groſly bruis'd, ana ʒiſs. 'Maſtich, ʒi. diſtill'd Oil of Nut-'megs, ʒi. Mix all together. Or,

'Take Betony, Colt's-Foot, ana 'ʒii. Roſemary Flowers and Piſ-'tachio Hulls, ana ʒi. Cardamoms 'the leſſer, ʒiſs. cut them ſmall, and 'add Oil of Aniſeed, gut. xvi. Oil 'of Cinnamon, gut. viii. and mix.' Or,

'Take Piſtachio-Hulls, ʒi. Colt's-Foot, ʒii. Tobacco, ʒſs. Oil of 'Aniſeed, gut. viii. cut ſmall, and 'mix together for ſmoking.'

Either of theſe may be ſmoked by Perſons ſubject to Catarrhs, and Defluxions of Rheum; which for want of drawing off by ſuch warm and drying things, would foul, relax, and ſpoil the Glands, and at laſt deſtroy the due Texture of the Lungs themſelves. But theſe are adviſable to thoſe only, who have contracted ſuch a Habit of ſmoking, that they cannot leave it off.

Tinctura Roſarum, *Tincture of Roſes.* 'Take red Roſe Buds dried 'with the whites cut off, ʒſs. infuſe 'in lb ii. of boiling Water, in the 'manner of Tea, for three hours, 'in an Earthen or Glaſs Veſſel: 'then drop in gut. xxx. of Oil of 'Vitriol, ſtrain out the Liquor, and 'ſweeten it with ʒiii. of fine Loaf-'Sugar for uſe.'

This is the only Tincture that we thought improper amongſt the Officinal Compoſitions, tho' in the *College Diſpenſatory*, becauſe it is to be made only as preſcrib'd: when haſt will not permit it to infuſe ſo long as here directed, more Roſes may be added, that may make it as ſtrong, as if it ſtood longer. It is very proper, and makes a very grateful Julep, in all caſes that require Coolers and Subaſtringents; and there is nothing better ſuited for drinking after *Boles* or *Electuaries* of the *Bark*. It likewiſe makes a very good Gargle.

Directions for Preſcriptions.

AFTER a Phyſician is ſupplied with neceſſary Remedies, there is required ſome Care and Conſideration to manage them to the beſt advantage, both for the Eaſe of the Patient, and anſwering his Intentions in Cure.

In all chronic Caſes, Medicines are to be contriv'd as near to a Diet as can be; and therefore the common Drinks and Foods are to be medicated as far as they will admit it, and the Caſe requires. What medicinal Forms are requiſite, ſhould be both the moſt convenient for taking, and order'd at times beſt ſuiting to the Condition of living, and Conveniency of the Patient. *Pills* therefore, *Electuaries*, *Tinctures*, or *Elixirs*, are the moſt likely Forms, becauſe they will keep, and may be ſo order'd in taking, as to be of very little trouble; whereas *Boles* or *Draughts*, where there is a long Continuance required, make ſuch a formidable Show, that very few will have patience to go thro' the Courſe.

But in acute Caſes, which are generally dangerous, there is required no ſuch regard; but all Aſſiſtances muſt be called in that can be had, according to the Exigency of the Caſe. And as Medicines of efficacy are concerned herein, they are moſt ſafely diſtributed into *Boles*, or *Draughts*, that the Patient may not be truſted to gueſs-work, but the Doſe may be aſcertain'd to the greateſt exactneſs, and eſpecially where *Opiates* are us'd. Here no regard, or very little, is to be had to Diet, but how to ſet all the Helps to co-operate together, ſo that they interfere not with each other. Thus a Bole or a Powder, may be given every 3, 4, or 6 hours, with a Draught, Julep or any other liquid Form after it; and in this may be dropped Spirits, Tinctures, *&c.* of the like Intention, and alſo into their common Drink. The Night Doſes, or others if neceſſary, may be join'd with an *Opiate*. And in the Intervals, where the Aggravations of Symptoms require, may be repeated the Julep, with ſuitable Drops, as uſual. Externals may be order'd at the ſame time as neceſſary; and if Bliſters, becauſe they often occaſion Stranguries, and Heat of Urine, Emulſions, notwithſtanding all that has been given before, may come in for a common Drink.

But the moſt general and neceſſary Rule in all Caſes, is to anſwer the End by as few Medicines as poſſible, and never to make a Cure worſe than the Diſeaſe. And ſuch Practice will always procure the beſt Reputation amongſt thoſe whoſe Applauſe is moſt valuable, and beſt ſupport the Dignity of the Profeſſion and ſecure the Satisfaction of a good Conſcience.

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——*External.* See *Boil.*

Impotency. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 4. Claſs 2. Part 2. Liniment. Virilitatis, Tinct. Cantharidum, Tinct. Roris Solis. See *Sterility*, and *Venery to provoke.*

Indigeſtion. See *Appetite loſt*, and *Digeſtion weak.*

Inflammation. Sect. 11. Part 2. Spirit. Vini Camphorat. Unguent. Album Camphorat. Unguent. Nutritum, Unguent. Populneum, Fotus Eryſipelatoſ. Fotus Pacificus, Cataplaſma Sambucinum, Cataplaſma Refrigerans. See *Burns.*

Intermittents. Tinct. Cort. Peruvian. Empl. Febrifug. ——Alter. Decoct. Febrifug. omn. See *Agues*, and *Fevers Intermittent.*

Joint-Worm. Stannum Pulverizat. See *Worms.*

Iſchury. See *Strangury*, and *Urine bloody.*

Iſſue, to cool. See *Inflammation.*

Itch, Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Cinnabar Nativum, Unguent. Enulæ cum Mercurio, Mercur. Præcipitat. rubr. and moſt Mercurial Preparations, Bezoar. Mineral. Aq. Aluminoſa, Unguent. Neapolitan. Unguent. ex Oxylapatho, Cereviſia Deſiccans, Vinum Viperin. Cerev. Catapſor. See *Leproſy.*

Kibes. Unguent. Nutrit. Unguent. Rub. Deſiccativum.

Kidneys obſtruct. See *Gravel.*

King's Evil. Sect. 2. Claſs 3. Pil. Barbaroſſæ, Pil. Hydrarg. Horſtii. Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio, Empl. ad Strumas, Cereviſia contra Strumas, Cereviſia Scrophularia, Elect. ad Strumas, Empl. contra Strumas. See *Pox.*

Leproſy. Preparations of Mercury, Bezoar Mineral. Sal, Vinum & Præparat. omn. Viper. Decoct. Antimonii, Decoct. Edulcorans, Decoct. Pſoricum. See *Itch.*

Lethargy. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. All Volatiles and Cephalics. See *Apoplexy*, &c.

Lice. All Mercurial Lotions and Ungents.

Looſeneſs. Decoct. Album, Decoct. Rubicundum, Decoct. Stypticum. Emulſio Cretacea, Emulſio cum C. C. See *Diarrhœa.*

Madneſs. See *Maniacal Affections.*

Maniacal Affections. Flor. Antimonii, Antimon. Reſuſcitatum, Pil. Melanagogæ, Mel Elleboratum, Tinct. Melamp. See *Hypo.*

Mange. See *Leproſy* and *Itch.*

Meaſles. Pulvis Purpureus, Emulſio Varioloſa. See *Fevers.*

Melancholy. See *Hypo.*

Memory loſt. See *Apoplexy.*

Menſes to provoke. Sect. 1. Claſs 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Part 2. All aperient Preparations of Steel, Tartar Solubile, Aqua Bryoniæ comp. Tinct. Ellebori, Elix. Uterinum, Elix. Proprietatis Tartariz. Pulv. Martis comp. Vin. Chalyb. omn. Cereviſia Chlorotica, Decoct. Emmenagogum, Elect. Emmenag. omn. Pil. Emmenag. Pilulæ Martiales, Pul. Emmenag. and moſt Detergents. Extract. Martis Aperiens, Mars cum Sal. præpar.

——— *to reſtrain.* Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. All Strengthners. See *Whites.*

Milk to dry up. Empl. Diachylon Simplex, Empl. de Minio. All Abſorbents.

——— *to increaſe.* Moſt Carminatives.

Morphew. See *Freckles.*

Mortification. Butyrum Antimonii, Unguent. Ægyptiac. All ſpirituous Embrocations and lixivious Fomentations.

Mother-Fits. See *Hyſteric Affections.*

Mouth Sore. Gargariſm. Detergen. omn. Gargariſm. Emollien. omn.

Numbneſs. Oleum Laterit. Philoſoph. Ol. Lumbricorum, Unguentum Nervinum, Embrocationes omnes. See *Palſy.*

Obſtructions Glandulous. See *Jaundice.*

——— *Nervous.* See *Apoplexy, Palſy*, &c.

Pains to aſſuage. Moſt Preparations of Opium. Part 2. See *Aches.*

Palpitation. All Cordials, and ſome Hyſterics.

Palſy. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Part 2. All Preparations of Vipers, Tinct. Paralytica. Ol. Lumbricorum. Balſ. Paralyt. Unguentum Martiatum, Unguentum Nervinum, Vina Viperarum omn. Julap. Hauſt. & Formulæ extemporaneæ omnes Cephalicæ, Elect. Paralytica, Elect. è Cinnabari, Elect. Sinapios, Trochiſchi Paralyt. Embrocationes omnes, Ol. Paralyt. Linim. Cephalic. Liniment. Paralytic. Empl. contra Paralyſin. Cataplaſma Paralyticum.

Phlegm. Decoct. Allii, Infuſio Hiſpan. Linctus Detergen. omn. Sect. 4. Claſs 3, 4. Part 2. Decoct. potenter expectorans. See *Aſthma.*

Piles. Moſt Preparations of Sulphur, Part 2. Fotus Hæmorrh. Liniment. Hæmorrhoid. Cataplaſm. Hæmorrhoidale.

Pimples. See *Freckles.*

Pits of the Small-Pox. Liniment. ad Foveas.

Plague. See *Fever Nervous.*

Pleuriſy. Sect. 4. Claſs 1, 2, 3. Part 2. Decoct. Pleuriticum, Linimentum laterale, Empl. Carminat. laterale, Cataplaſma laterale, Linctus Emollien. & Detergent. omn. See *Aſthma.*

Poiſon

Poiſon to expel. See *Fevers.*
Pox. Sect. 2. Claſs 3, 4. Part 2. Antimon. Cathart. Panacea Antimonii, Elixir Antivenereum, Elect. de Guaiaco, Elect. Ethiopicum, Pil. Sanctæ, Pil. Ethiopicæ. See *Kings-Evil* and *Leproſy.*

Quartan. See *Ague.*
Quinſey. Cataplaſma Synanch. Cataplaſma Emolliens.

Reſt to procure. See *Pains to eaſe.*
Rheum. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2, 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Empl. Burgundic. Empl. Epiſpaſticum, Vin. Arthriticum, Cereviſia Cephalica, Cereviſia Pectoralis, Decoct. Catechu, Decoct. Liberans, Linctus Emoll. omn. Trochiſci ad Emulgendam Salivam, Pul. Balſam. omn. Sternut. omn.
Rheumatiſm. Elect. Cariocoſt. Pil. de Euphorbio, Pulvis Baſilicus, Balſam. Magiſtr. Decoct. Pacificum, Elect. Ducis Sabaudiæ, Elect. de Guaiaco, Elect. Ethiop. Balſam. Arthriticum, Balſam. Nephriticum, Epithema cum Calce Vivâ. See *Gout.*
Rickets. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Oleum de Capparibus, Cereviſia ad Rachitidem, moſt Detergents.
Ring-worm. See *Tetter.*
Rupture. Emplaſtr. ad Herniam. ——Alterum, Elect. ad Herniam, and all Strengthners inwardly.

Scabs. See *Itch.*
Scald. See *Burn.*
Scald-Head. See *Leproſy.*
Schirri. See *Jaundice* and *King's-Evil.*
Sciatica. See *Gout.*
Scrophula. Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio. See *King's-Evil.*
Scurvy. Panacæa Antimonii, Succi Scorbutici, Aqua Antiſcorbutic. omn. Aq. Raphan. comp. Pulv. Ari comp. Vin. Scelotyrb. Vin. Scorbutic. Cereviſ. Scorbut. omn. Serum Scorbut. Succ. Scorbut. Expreſſ. Scorbut. See *Jaundice.*
Seminal Weakneſſes. See *Whites,* and *Sterility.*
Shingles. See *Tetter.*
Shortneſs of Breath. See *Aſthma.*
Sleep to procure. Hauſt. & Bol. Narcot. omn. and all Narcotics.
Slime in the Bowels. All the reſinous Cathartics. See *Worms.*
Small-Pox. Emulſ. Varioloſa, Emulſ. Pacific. See *Fevers.*
Spaſms. See *Convulſions.*
Sphacelation. See *Mortification.*
Spleen. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Pil. Spleneticæ, Empl. ex Ammoniaco, Empl. è Bac. Lauri, Empl. Cicut. cum Ammon. Empl. è Cymino, Cereviſ. Antiſplenet. Pilulæ Antiſplenet. Pil. Ecphract. Pulvis Splanchnicus, Fotus Spleneticus, Empl. Spleneticum. See *Hypo.*
Sprain. Empl. de Minio, Empl. ad Herniam, Empl. Oxycroceum, Fotus corrobans. See *Bruiſe.*
Sterility. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 4. Claſs 2. All Aromatic Balſamics.
Stitches. Sacculus Lateralis. See *Pleuriſy.*
Stinking-Breath. Trochiſci Odorati, Catechu, all with Musk and Aromatic Sweets.
Stone. Decoct. Nephriticum, Elect. Lithontripticum, Balſamum Nephriticum, Fotus Emollien. omn. See *Gravel.*
Strangury. Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Sect. 11, and all Emollient Diuretics.
Struma. See *King's-Evil.*
Surfeit. See *Crapula.*
Sweat to check. Elix. Vitrioli. See *Fever Hectic.*

Swel-

Swellings. See *Tumour.*

Swimming in the Head. See *Vertigo.*

Teeth to cleanſe. Pulv. Dentifricus, Tart. Vitriolat.

Tetters. Lotiones repellen. omnes. Liniment. Herpeticum.

Thirſt. Sect. 11. Part 2. and all acidulated Coolers.

Throat ſore. See *Quinſey.*

Tooth-Ache. Sacculus Anodynus.

Tubercles of the Lungs. Aq. Limac. omnes. All Detergents.

Tumours to diſcuſs. Fotus Emollien. omnes, Embroc. variæ, Fotus diſcut. omnes.

Venery to provoke. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 4. Claſs 2. Part 2. Tinct. Cantharidum, Aq. Cœleſtis, and all Aromatics. See *Sterility.*

Vertigo. Sect. 1. Claſs 1, 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Part 2. Pilulæ cum Cinnabari, Cataplaſma Cephalicum. See *Apoplexy*, &c.

Ulcers external. Aq. Phaged. Aq. Benedict. Balſ. Lucatell. Balſ. Magiſtrale, Balſ. Succini, Unguent. Martiatum, Unguent. Gum. Elemi, Unguent. Nicotian. Linim. Digeſtivum, Tinct. Euphorbii.

Ulcers Internal. All Detergent Balſamics, Enema Balſamicum, Syrup. Balſam. comp. Elect. Vulneraria omnia.

Vomiting. Sect. 3. Part 2. Fotus Stomachic. Empl. Stomach. Catapl. Stomach. Epithem. Stomach. See *Digeſtion weak.*

Urine Bloody. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Part 2. Emulſio Urticarum. All glutinous Strengthners.

——*Hot.* Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Sect. 11. Sal Prunellæ, Pul. Haly comp. Species Diatragacanth. frigid. Emulſ. commun. Decoct. Malvæ, Emulſ. Arabic. Decoct. refriger. Elect. Dialthææ, Elect. de Sperm. Ceti, Pul. Diuret. omn.

——*Involuntary.* Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Part 2. Pulvis incraſſans. All Strengthners.

Warts. All Cauſtics.

Whites. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Sect. 4. Claſs 1, 2. Part 2. Troch. reſtring. Elect. incraſſans, Pil. Cretac. Pil. Terebinth. Pil. Aſtringent. Pil. cum Sanguine Draconis, Pil. de Terrâ Japonicâ, Emp. Dorſale, Extract. Mart. Aſtring. See *Gonorrhœa.*

Whitloe. Cataplaſma ad Paronychiam. See *Boil.*

Wind. All Carminatives and Aromatics. See *Cholic.*

Worms, Pul. Stanni, Mercur. Dulc. Calomelas. Ol. Abſinth. Elix. Propriet. Pulv. Comitiſ. Warvicenſ. Pulvis Baſilicus, Pulv. Vermifug. Pulv. Cathartic. contra Vermes, Empl. Vermifugum, Enema Anthelminthicum, Fotus Anthelminth. Liniment. ad Lumbricos, Empl. Anthelminth. Cataplaſma Anthelminthicum.

Wounds to heal. Liniment. Digeſtivum. See *Ulcers external.*

FINIS.